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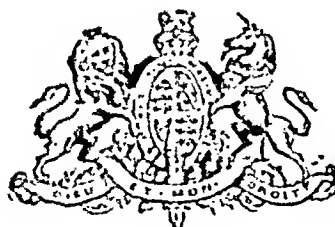
ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME.

BY

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OPERATIONS, PUNJAB AND DELHI, 1921.

CHAPTER I.

ENUMERATION.

This part of the census report is published mainly for the guidance of the Provincial Superintendent at the next census; he will work under instructions issued by the Census Commissioner, and, apart from these, will find his main guide in the records which are being preserved for his use and which are detailed in Appendix C. Many of the instructions issued by the Census Commissioner are of a routine nature and are unlikely to vary much from those previously issued, the records preserved besides showing the details of the way in which these instructions were carried out in the province will also serve to warn the Superintendent of the nature of instructions he is likely to receive and will enable him to prepare beforehand for their execution. I do not propose to repeat the contents of these records in this report which is supplementary to them and must not be considered complete without a study of them in detail, but shall endeavour to supply a key to their study so as to indicate their places in the scheme of operations as a whole instead of leaving them as disconnected records of particular branches.

Object of
the Adminis-
tration
Report.

2. A short account of the census operations will be found in the introduction to the Report (Part I) and it will be seen that they involved the establishment of six separate offices of which only that of the Superintendent was in existence throughout, from his office were issued all instructions dealing with preliminary matters and with all work in districts and States, including the whole of the enumeration and slip-copying; immediately after the final enumeration four sorting offices were opened, and the results of their work were forwarded to the compilation office which was established as soon as the sorting had started, and whose duty it was to compile these results into the final tables and to prepare the subsidiary statements required for the report. The constitution of these sorting and compilation offices will be described in Chapter II, the Superintendent's first care after appointment will be to establish his own office and to start the preliminary work in districts.

The Census
Offices.

I took over charge on the 31st March 1920, issuing my first circular of instructions on the 27th April, and until the commencement of the next cold weather only employed one clerk, with total emoluments of Rs. 71 p.m. and two chaprasis. I found this skeleton establishment adequate as the preliminary operations involve little correspondence and such circulars and instructions as are issued can best be sent out in print. I secured a junior man intending that later on he should become camp clerk working under a head clerk of more experience; this I did but soon found that a man who had not been associated with the work from the start could not supervise the office satisfactorily, whilst I was so fortunate in the choice of my initial clerk that I was able to promote him to the head clerkship; I recommend that at the next census the clerk employed at the start should be chosen with a view to his becoming head clerk later on. This man should have a good working knowledge of accounts as these will form his most expert work, he should be able to use a typewriter, but need not be proficient as an expert typist must be engaged under him later on; he must be willing to undertake petty duties, such as despatching letters and maintaining all office registers, during the preliminary stages, and, if possible, he should have sufficient education and commonsense to be able to be entrusted with translation work which is most important.

The extra expense involved in employing a senior man from the start will be amply repaid by the insight he will gain into the census procedure before he is called upon to control a regular office staff. At the commencement of the cold weather it is necessary to increase the establishment as the work extends, and

the regular staff of my office gradually rose to the scale noted in the margin, whilst for short periods temporary hands were employed: as occasion demanded. It will be noticed that no mention of my Personal Assistant is made in the margin, this is because his main work was to control the compilation office and, though he assisted me in many miscellaneous ways, I did not have the benefit of his services till enumeration was nearly complete and gave him no duties in connection therewith.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Head Clerk	120	0	0
Camp Clerk	71	0	0
Typist	51	0	0
Record keeper	40	0	0
Daffri	19	0	0
4 Peons	52	0	0

The difficulty throughout is that there is insufficient clerical work in the Superintendent's office to employ full-time specialists, and each member of the staff must perform miscellaneous duties not usually associated with his official designation; for instance the head clerk was also accountant, whilst though an expert draftsman was required to prepare the diagrams for the report, these were insufficient to provide him with regular work and I had to arrange for them to be done as piece-work by draftsmen of other offices.*

3. The first duty of the Superintendent is to familiarise himself with the administration of the census, and much of his time will be spent on studying the files left on record for his guidance and thereafter in studying census literature and the reports and statistics of previous censuses in the province; but, though he will find plenty of time for this, he will have to start the preliminary organisation at once or else, when the rush of administrative work begins, he may find that there are many enquiries and instructions which he will wish he had completed beforehand. Apart from those mentioned in the Code, a few matters with which he can deal immediately and which will afford employment for his small office establishment are noted below, and the 1921 files dealing with these should be consulted as soon as he takes charge of his duties.

(A) *File No. 100.*—Moving the Punjab Government and the Agent to the Governor-General for the Punjab States to ask the darbars to appoint Census Superintendents and to allow them to correspond direct with himself on census matters. It is unnecessary to follow this procedure with regard to the Simla Hill States as their census organisation is arranged through the Deputy Commissioner.

(B) *File No. 42.*—Obtaining and checking complete lists of all transfers of territory affecting the area, and population of all province, districts, States and tahsils, and working out the population of the existing units in the previous census years. It will probably be found that the instructions contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 25 have not been followed, and the reports sent in by the various districts will need much enquiry before they can be reconciled; even when the list has been finally accepted the work of adjustment of past census figures is by no means easy.

(C) *File No. 14.*—Obtaining complete lists of all railway stations in each census unit; my experience showed that district authorities send in incomplete lists whilst the railway authorities have little idea of the administrative units in which the stations lie, and that preparation of complete lists involves much cross-reference.

(D) *File No. 13 and Census Code, Part I, para. 113.*—Directly the date for the final enumeration is fixed, deciding, in consultation with local authorities, on the tracts in which the final census or any part of the census operations must be carried out at times different from those fixed for the province as a whole.

(E) *File No. 17.*—Selecting, in communication with district officers, the places to be treated as towns and, in communication with the Punjab Government, the places to be treated as cities in the census tables and report.

(F) *Files Nos. 102.*—Arranging, after consultation with the Census Commissioner, for the supply of all paper required for census forms and instructions.

*During the closing months of census operations, however, diagrams were prepared by a whole-time draftsman (as well as by piece-work) in order to complete them with rapidity.

(G) *File No. 101.*—Negotiating a contract for the printing of forms and instructions.

(H).—Amending the 1921 forms, of which ten complete collections have been preserved for use in the new census and passing the proofs thereof.

My own experience of census work was that it consisted of alternate periods of extreme stress and comparative leisure; the latter periods can be usefully employed in the study of census and statistical literature but they must also be made into opportunities for organising the work that is to come in the periods of stress and in them everything which can be done beforehand must be completed, the difficulty is to anticipate what will be required; having started the preliminary enquiries mentioned above the Superintendent can devote himself to studying his subject, secure in the knowledge that his office is employed and that, for the moment, no urgent work is being neglected. The introduction to Part I of the Report and the Punjab Census Code for 1921 should be read carefully and will illustrate the administration of the actual census, after this all the 1921 records preserved for reference should be studied carefully: during this preliminary study the Superintendent should, in addition to getting a grasp of the nature and general lines of the administration, make notes of every stage of the operations with the approximate date on which it should be started and the particular files which he will have to refer to again when starting it; if the files reveal any particular difficulty that was encountered in 1921 or if any improvement suggest itself to him it will be well to note it at once, for although he may reserve closer study of the matter to a later date he may find that when he does take it up he is harassed by the demands of other work.

His preliminary reading will probably be limited to the details of administration, and before he can turn his attention to general census literature it will be time for him to revise and publish the code and get out the mass of his own instructions; when these have been issued, and before district operations have reached a stage where inspection is of any use, a further period of quiet will ensue and, judging from my own experience, this can be best employed by getting all forms printed up, in anticipation of requirements; my own touring was cut short at a most important period by the necessity of returning to Lahore and paying daily visits to the Press in order to ensure the supply of forms which had been unduly delayed.

4. The main facts to be ascertained at the census, the best methods of obtaining them, the most suitable forms of statistics in which they can be exhibited, and the methods of reducing them to those forms have become so stereotyped in the light of past experience and by reference to the needs of statisticians in other parts of the Empire, that the forms used in the census are unlikely to need much modification and the drafting and translation work is reduced to a minimum. The forms used in 1921 were based, very closely, on those of the previous census and very few defects were discovered in them; they were given serial numbers and complete collections of them have been preserved, there will be no necessity to draft new forms in manuscript, the old forms can be corrected (such correction will usually be a mere matter of altering dates) and sent to the Press in original.

Drafting
and Transla-
tion of forms
and instruc-
tions.

The only suggestions I have to make for their improvement are given below—

(A).—Miscellaneous forms have hitherto been printed on papers of varying size, but the forms constituting the enumeration books are on paper of prescribed quality and dimensions which has to be obtained specially for the census, it will save a great deal of trouble if every miscellaneous form is abridged or spaced out so as to occupy an exact fraction of a sheet of the paper prescribed for the General Schedules.

(B).—The forms of House and Block Lists (Serial numbers 30, 31 and 31-A and 16-19 should be amended by the omission of column 4 (serial number of family), this column is useless and leads to misunderstanding.

(C).—The form of fortnightly progress report (Serial number 29) should carry the words "For the fortnight ending the $\frac{15\text{th}}{31\text{st}}$ _____" instead of the present heading which is "For the fortnight _____" this will ensure that all districts prepare it for the same period.

(D).—The copying slips should not bear the name of the religion, although the printing of this entry in addition to the colour of the slip does prevent copying mistakes the advantage is more than outweighed by the fact that it renders separate plates necessary for printing slips of different religions.

If any new forms are required they should be drawn up in English by the Superintendent himself, and he should check the translation prepared in his office, the language to be used in the translation must be of the simplest as it has to be understood by persons of low educational attainments, a doubtful translation can be tested better by referring it to a few patwaris than to linguistic experts.

Provision
of Paper for
Forms.

5. Special paper will probably be prescribed for the enumeration books, that used for the General Schedule will be suitable for nearly all miscellaneous forms. The collections of these forms which have been left on record carry an index in which the total number of each form printed and issued in 1921 has been recorded; there was very little wastage in 1921 and the numbers can be suitably increased for 1931, then if the size of all these forms is fixed as suggested in the preceding paragraph the total requirements for paper can be estimated, a considerable allowance for wastage may be made as any spare paper can be used in the compilation office or can be sold without serious loss. In 1911 the paper was supplied from the Press, in 1921 the Press asked to be allowed to supply paper at very reasonable prices and this was allowed and incorporated in the agreement drawn up with them; subsequently they were unable to supply the paper and the result was that I then had to send my indents to the mills, and was placed on a waiting list to be supplied after the initial requirements of other provinces had been met.

The 1921 census was handicapped by especial difficulties in obtaining paper owing to the effects of the war, the mills could not cope with the orders and met them in dribblets; such exceptional difficulties are unlikely to recur at the next census, but I suggest for the consideration of the next Census Commissioner that he himself should place orders for the greater part of census requirements before Provincial Superintendents are appointed so that they might find a large instalment of their paper awaiting them on appointment; unless this suggestion has been adopted I advise the Superintendent to get his indents into the mills within a very short time of his appointment.

Printing.

6. In 1911 and 1921 the printing of forms and instructions was entrusted to the Mufid-i-Am Press whilst the Report was printed by the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, as at present organised the former is the only press in the province with equipment capable of dealing with the large lithographed forms which are required in large quantities by the census whilst the latter has a staff more capable of English proof-reading, and its neat work is very necessary to ensure the accuracy and careful type setting necessary in the tables. In 1911 most circulars and short instructions were printed by the Government Press, but I was informed that the pressure of work would not permit of its working for me and my circulars were printed by the Mufid-i-Am. This seriously inconvenienced my work, the Government Press is accustomed to deal with urgent work and can be trusted to reproduce typed circulars without delay in proof correction, several times urgent instructions were unduly delayed in the Mufid-i-Am Press, whilst a few correction slips to the Code, which were issued from my office some weeks before the final census, were so delayed in printing that the instructions contained in them could not be followed and were rendered void.

Apart from the changes which may occur amongst presses in the province, I think the next Superintendent will be well advised to place his forms and codes with the Mufid-i-Am, his Report with the "Civil and Military" and his shorter circulars and very urgent work with the Government Press.

The form of contract for printing forms used in 1921 was based on that of 1911, I found that it was most unsuitable and recommend that an entirely new form of contract should be adopted; two of the main defects were that (a) it only provided special rates for a very few of the numerous forms required and that (b) its penal provisions were quite unworkable.

The new contract should lay down special rates for all forms according to size, which will be simple if the suggestion for standardising the size of forms is adopted, and these rates should vary according as (a) the form is printed in English or lithographed in Vernacular and as (b) one or both sides are printed or

see that their immediate subordinates incorporate every correction slip which is issued.

It is essential to get the first three chapters out at a very early date and to complete Part I as soon as possible; the 1921 Code can be corrected for use at the next census directly the date is fixed, variations in the instructions issued by the Census Commissioner will necessitate amendments, but these are unlikely to be extensive and if any such instructions are delayed it will be better to issue the Code and to deal with them subsequently by the issue of correction slips. Apart from these amendments there are some which might well be incorporated even apart from any change in the instructions received, I give suggestions for these below—

- Para. 1.—In the definition of "house" in towns and cities omit "and includes serais, hotels and the like, when they are not large enough to form blocks" and substitute "in hotels and serais each separate room or suite of rooms should be treated as a separate house." Compare para. 60 of the Code.
- Para. 6.—The lists prepared by Deputy Commissioners should include all places of less than 5,000 inhabitants which were treated as towns in 1921, and also all places not so treated in which a population of over 5,000 persons may reasonably be expected.
- Para. 10.—Omit the words "or police" before "official."
- Para. 11.—In districts which will be under settlement throughout the census operations the Settlement Officer and the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer should undertake the duties performed by the Deputy Commissioner and the Revenue Assistant elsewhere.
- Para. 18.—In the second note insert "in English" after "carried out," add "Unless English-knowing enumerators can be employed such enumeration must be made on Household Schedules" after "in railway settlements."
- Para. 30.—Insert in the notes on column 4. "All railway stations should be entered as separate units in column 4 as though they were separate hamlets."
- Para. 36.—Add "Under the instructions contained in Appendix II it must be noticed that each railway station together with all buildings inside distant signals should form a separate block or blocks."
- Para. 37.—After line 8 add "Railway station blocks, unless they form a separate circle, should be included in the circle in which they are situated."
- Para. 39.—Add "In the trans-frontier tract of Dera Ghazi Khan the general village register will be replaced by a general tribal register under special instructions which will be issued for the census of this tract."
- Para. 41.—Substitute the following for the first clause of this paragraph:—"In rural tracts Naib-Tahsildars and Kanungos should be chosen in preference to others, but Sub-inspectors of Police (if they can be spared), District Inspectors of schools and other District Board officials may be appointed. Tahsildars should never be appointed as Charge Superintendents but should exercise a general control over the operations in their tahsils."
- Para. 47.—The form of general progress report should be amended as suggested in para. 4 above.
- Para. 49.—It is to be hoped that the double system of account will not be adopted again and if so this paragraph will have to be re-written.
- Para. 54.—In line 7 for Hindi-Gurmukhi read Urdu-Gurmukhi.
- Para. 61.—Add "the same remarks apply to the non-military parts of cantonments where all buildings are usually numbered by the Cantonment Authorities."
- Para. 65.—Substitute the following for this paragraph:—"Houses and huts on railway lines outside distant signals, whether within

or without the railway fences, should be included in adjacent blocks; but such buildings within distant signals should be included in the station blocks formed under rule 5 of Appendix II."

Para. 66.—Omit column 4 and the upper heading of columns 4 and 5 from the specimen form reproduced in this paragraph.

Para. 67.—For Eurasians read Anglo-Indians.

Paras. 84 and 85.—Omit these and substitute "The rules for the census of railways are reproduced in Appendix II, provision has been made in paragraphs 30, 36, 37 and 65 for the inclusion of all railway premises in the general village, general town, circle and charge registers.

Para. 86.—Omit the first nine lines and substitute "Lists of railway stations in each district and State have already been prepared by the Provincial Superintendent and copies sent to local authorities."

Paras. 87, 88.—If the suggestions made in a later paragraph of this report are adopted these paragraphs will need amendment.

Para. 115.—Add as a note "In 1921 some inaccuracies resulted from enumerators entering Europeans in Urdu General Schedules from particulars supplied by their servants. It must be clearly understood that Europeans should be enumerated on general schedules only by English-knowing enumerators who must obtain particulars from those Europeans in person, in other cases household schedules must be employed.

Appendix I, Col. 4 (a).—For the second clause substitute "Arya Samaj (Vedic Dharm), Brahmo Samaj and Dev Samaj should be entered as separate religions and not as Hindu."

Appendix I, Col. 4 (b).—It is doubtful whether this column will be retained at the next census but, if it is, cancel the two clauses at the bottom of page 3 and substitute "In the case of Aryas (Vedic Dharm), Brahmos and Dev Samaj, this column will be left blank. In the case of Hindus the main sects will be noted, e.g., Sanatan Dharm, Radha Swami, River Worship, Zind Kallana, Jogi, Sanyasi, Bairagi, etc., sub-divisions of these sects are not needed."

Appendix I, Col. 8.—It may be advisable to direct that in the case of persons who profess to recognise no caste or who refuse to disclose their caste a special entry, such as "none," should be made. This will serve to distinguish such persons from those whose caste is omitted through negligence.

Appendix I, Col. 12.—The instructions regarding the birth-place of residents of cities were not clearly understood in 1921; it will be better to cut these out of the code and to issue separate instructions to the City Census Officers, whom alone they concern.

Appendix II, Para. 5.—At the end of the last sentence add "According as these houses are outside or inside distant signals."

Appendix H, Para. 9.—Add "The train enumeration book will be handed over to the station census officer at the station where the train is stopped at 6 a. m., and he should not allow the train to proceed till he has received it complete with the household schedules."

Appendix III.—I trust that the whole of part B of this Appendix, which is based on instructions issued by the Census Commissioner, will be altered as recommended in a later paragraph.

Manual of Instructions.—The second part of this Manual being identical with Appendix I of the Code will need the same amendments.

9. Appendix A shows the census papers which have been preserved in districts and States and the first instructions issued to local officers should draw attention to them and direct that they should be taken from the record room and studied by the District Census Officer.

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Paragraphs 29 to 40 of the Code give instructions for the formation of census divisions which overlook the fact that several censuses have been held in the province under similar instructions, and that the preparation of entirely new systems of divisions is a waste of labour which can be avoided by reference to the work carried out before. Except in towns and in newly colonised tracts it is probable that the old system of divisions can be employed advantageously with very little modification, if so it is better to distribute the old circle registers for amendment and return, and then to prepare new registers and census maps by modification of the old ones rather than by building up from blocks to circles and from circles to charges. It is inadvisable to alter paragraphs 29 to 40 of the Code but the attention of Deputy Commissioners should be drawn to this possibility and whether it should be followed should be left to their discretion.

As regards towns I note that the census divisions formed in 1920 were in many cases unsuitable, and that in cases where occasion arose to tabulate figures for special wards it was often found that they were difficult to isolate; this would not have been the case had the instructions been carefully followed, but the carelessness and lack of foresight displayed by many of the Municipal Secretaries in this connection was scarcely credible.

In all cases the census divisions for towns should be settled without slavish adherence to those of 1921, separate instructions should issue to Deputy Commissioners and District Census Officers to scrutinise urban charge registers very carefully, and if possible on the spot, to ensure that the circles and charges proposed may be such as to agree with the official administrative divisions of the town, so that the records prepared may be suitable for the preparation of statistics by wards, suburbs or by any localities for which separate figures may be desired; in the case of cities and very important towns I would advise the Superintendent to carry out this scrutiny personally.

Districts
Census
Officers and
Census
Agency.

10. The Deputy Commissioner was in all cases in general charge of the operations in his district, but in districts under settlement it was found best for him to delegate his duties with regard to all rural areas to the Settlement Officer, only retaining the urban arrangements under his control; in this way the majority of the census officers, being members of the revenue and municipal staffs in rural and urban areas respectively, were placed under the control of the officers to whom they were subordinate in their regular duties.

The Deputy Commissioners and Settlement Officers, however, only maintained a general control and the details of district census administration were left to the District Census Officers, these were generally the Revenue Assistants, the Extra Assistant Settlement Officers and the Sub-divisional Officers.

Charge Superintendents worked directly under the District Census Officers, but in a few cases, such as in Cantonments where the Cantonment Magistrate was appointed, or in large cities and towns where the Municipal Secretary held charge, they worked independently and received their instructions direct from the Deputy Commissioners.

The arrangement is good, District Census Officers are usually quite competent to deal with rural areas but are apt to feel a lack of authority and show an absence of familiarity in dealing with urban staffs. The danger is that the Deputy Commissioners may not have sufficient time to exercise the direct control that is allotted to them; in 1921, when changes in political conditions necessarily kept the Deputy Commissioners busily engaged on urgent work, taking precedence of all other, this led in several cases to insufficient supervision of urban census operations.

The nature of the agency employed as Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators, is shown in tabular form in Statements I and I-A appended to this chapter; it is natural that officials, by reason of their training and organisation, should prove more satisfactory for employment in the census than non-officials, but the enormous number of the enumerating staff necessitates the employment of non-officials in large numbers, and the marginal figures show the extent to which this took place in 1921.

Of all officials those of the Revenue Staff, accustomed as they are to dealing direct with all classes of society and to the preparation of statistical records, are

	Official	Non-Official
RURAL—		
Charge Superintendents.	715	40
Supervisors.	10,792	1,217
Enumerators.	14,271	131,221
URBAN—		
Charge Superintendents.	123	121
Supervisors.	719	1,185
Enumerators.	8,381	10,552

pre-eminent as census officers and they did excellent service both in enumeration and slip-copying and were widely employed in the sorting and tabulation offices. Other officials, such as members of the police force and education department, were, with a few notable exceptions, found to be much less satisfactory, but this was largely due to the call of their regular duties, which cannot be modified to suit census arrangements in the same way as those of the revenue staff, and also to the fact that the higher officials in these services were not employed in census supervisory posts.

The fact is that the revenue staff have always been called upon as a body, both subordinates and high grade officials, to assist in the census and their regular routine of revenue work is modified so as to render this assistance possible; in consequence they have always regarded, and should regard the census as part of their official duties; municipal employees are in much the same position and therefore respond to the call of the census without demur. Other officials have not these incentives to regard the census as an occasional feature of their regular duties, and their position is similar to that of non-officials who are apt to regard the calls made upon them as unnecessary, irksome and unremunerative.

As the census cannot be carried out by the revenue staff alone it is a matter of importance whether preference should be given to the employment of other officials or of non-officials; with the existing organisation I think that it is better to select non-officials who are not exposed to such anticipated and urgent demands on their time as are officials chosen from services whose duties are not regulated with a view to the convenience of the census. It is useless to employ unwilling non-officials, yet in 1921 it was found difficult for the first time to find a sufficient number willing to undertake duties out of mere good-will and the promptings of public spirit; it will probably become increasingly difficult as time goes on to find honorary workers outside the official classes, and attention must therefore be given to organising the work in a way more suited to officials outside the revenue staff.

The police and education services are marked out by their distribution and knowledge of local conditions for employment, but to render them efficient they should not be asked to work under the direct control of petty revenue officials; I suggest that they should be organised to work in non-contiguous circles grouped in charges under the local Deputy Superintendent of Police and Inspector of Schools, this would interfere with the present system of compact charges but would ensure a body of workers, acting under the control of officers to whom they are officially responsible in their ordinary duties, and would at the same time ensure that their officers would not allot them duties which would unexpectedly prevent their co-operation at any stage of the census operations.

The above remarks apply mainly to supervisors and their superior officers, no matter what organisation is adopted there is no possibility of finding officials in sufficient numbers to fill the ranks of the enumerators. In the rural areas of the Punjab, where the revenue controlling staff has trusted the patwari supervisors and put little faith in the capacity of the non-official enumerators, a custom has grown up under which practically the whole of the preliminary enumeration has been carried out by the supervisors, and the work of the enumerators reduced to that of correction of the record on the night of the census; this custom is not recognised in the Code but it is most satisfactory in practice and I would recommend it for adoption in urban areas also, incidentally the existence of the custom indicates that it would be possible to carry out the census with far fewer enumerators than have been employed in the past.

In urban areas the census staff has to be chosen mainly from the municipal employees who, owing to their less centralised organisation, are not so amenable to instruction as the revenue staff, and the work in towns has always been inferior to that in the country-sides; no remedy appears possible, the weaker staff is available where the work is more complicated, and all that can be done is to insist on District Officers paying especial attention to the work in the towns; the District Census Officer cannot be expected to grasp the difficulties of town work in addition to controlling the rural census, and if the Deputy Commissioner himself cannot spare the time necessary to ensure adequate supervision he should appoint one of his assistants as an urban census officer.

11. The instructions in the Code are sufficient and suitable; some reasons have been advanced for postponing this operation till January, but neither my

predecessor of 1911 nor I regard any marked alteration of the dates given in the Code as advisable.

There is a tendency to affix numbers to buildings which it is scarcely possible can ever be inhabited and District Census Officers should be instructed to repress this; revised charge registers are based on the number of houses and if this is unduly inflated it upsets the suitability of the whole of the census divisions and leads to much waste in the supply of forms. Another fault to be checked is the tendency to paint enormous numbers in an unnecessarily conspicuous manner, the enumerator knows that he has to visit every house in his block in the order of its serial number and he can be trusted to find each house and to read its number without that number being so prominent as to form an eyesore visible at a great distance.

Instances of house-numbering run riot were evident throughout the countryside in 1921, in Lahore, for instance, the passer-by was annoyed by flaming hieroglyphics splashed on to prominent architectural features such as a memorial gateway of the Lawrence Gardens, whilst though it was unlikely that the inhabitants of Government House would be overlooked at the enumeration the principal entrance was disfigured by a number of such proportions as rendered it visible at a hundred yards distance, and throughout the city and civil station the majority of house-holders, might, with good reason, have been indignant at the wanton disfiguration of their gate-posts and door-ways.

The Preliminary Record.

12. Chapter VII of the Provincial Code deals with the preliminary enumeration and the instructions given therein proved eminently suitable. The numbers of forms to be distributed and the system of keeping small local reserves mentioned in paragraph 69 worked admirably and very few indents for extra forms were received from districts where the instructions had been carefully followed, whilst, on the other hand, very little wastage occurred.

It will be noticed that the dates given in the Code allow for instructional work to be started before the distribution of forms required for the actual census, and it is therefore necessary to distribute a preliminary batch of forms (paragraphs 43 and 71) beforehand. Even if all forms are printed up at an early date the main distribution should not take place before December or January, otherwise it will be found that forms are wasted during the training and are procured by encroaching on the supply meant for the actual census.

In paragraphs 72 and 73, and also in the date sheet issued in 1920, different dates are given for work in rural and urban areas; this practice had been followed in 1910 and was recommended in the Imperial Census Code and is based on the idea that the urban population, being more fluctuating than the rural, should not come under preliminary enumeration till the last possible moment. In my opinion the practice is a mistake, the difficulties which it is designed to safeguard are of little importance whilst the consequent hurry leads to inferior work; as already mentioned the urban census staff is often less capable than the revenue staff and has a more difficult task to perform, to postpone its activities adds still further to the difficulties of sound urban enumeration.

Paragraph 72, in its second and third clauses, lays down alternative methods of procedure; the latter relieves the enumerator of practically all preliminary work whilst the former gives him much work and yet does not relieve the supervisor to any appreciable extent; as far as possible the preliminary entries should be made by the supervisors, but of course the enumerators should attend while this is being done.

The Final Census.

13. In 1911 the census day and the preceding day were notified as holidays for all offices and courts in the Punjab; in 1921 the High Court and the Financial Commissioners kindly directed that all civil and revenue courts should be closed on these days, but the holiday was not extended to other public offices. Such provision is sufficient for rural areas and small towns but in large towns, where the census staff is drawn from all classes of offices, some wider provision is necessary; on the actual day of the census my attention was drawn from other urgent matters during the whole morning by the necessity of assisting the Lahore City Census Officials to obtain permission for officials and employees whom they had appointed as enumerators to leave their offices and places of business, besides monopolising my attention the failure of these officials to notify the heads of offices beforehand led to much inconvenience to them, and it was with much

difficulty that the enumerators were freed at the last moment to carry out their census duties.

The difficulty could be overcome by notifying the requisite days as public holidays but it scarcely seems necessary to go so far, whilst a public holiday by altering the distribution of population may actually obstruct enumeration; provided revenue and civil courts are closed it should be sufficient to arrange individually for other officials and employees to be freed for their duties. To ensure this, instructions should issue directing that on the appointment of supervisors and enumerators who are employed in any office notice must be sent to the head of that office notifying him of the fact and of the times when their services will be required, and requesting him to issue orders allowing them to be absent from their regular duties at those times. All responsible officials are anxious to assist the census, and provided they know the requirements of the census officers, they can be trusted to meet them as far as possible, but it is absurd to expect them to disorganise their offices at a moment's notice.

14. The procedure for ensuring the publication of the figures for male and female population within a few days of the census is laid down in paragraphs 80 to 83 of the Code. Local officers are apt to regard the prompt reporting of provisional totals as the main test of the efficiency of their census operations; the Superintendent should however not regard it as a competition in haste, early publication is not in itself very important, and what he should try and ensure is that a sufficiently accurate record of figures should be obtained before there has been time to detect mistakes and to conceal them by manipulation of the records.

In all later stages of census work there is a tendency amongst the lower grades of workers to conceal mistakes instead of reporting them for investigation, the collection of reliable provisional totals renders it much more difficult for them to do so, and these totals should always be used as a check on the final figures and all differences should be capable of explanation. The competitive spirit will ensure the totals being reported promptly, and the Superintendent will be well advised to insist on the carefulness rather than on the promptness of their preparation.

The following statement shows the dates of despatch of the telegrams announcing the provisional totals in 1921 and also leaves a record of the officers responsible for the final census arrangements in each district and State:—

Provisional
Totals.

Date of Despatch.	Unit.	Reporting Officer.
March 19th	.. Kapurthala State	.. Syed Abdul Majid, Census Superintendent.
Do.	.. Patnaudi State	.. Lala Ram Saran Das, Census Superintendent.
Do.	.. Nabha State	.. Sardar Balkhshish Singh, Census Superintendent.
March 20th	.. Jind State	.. Syed Aftab Hussain, Census Superintendent.
Do.	.. Lohana State	.. Sahibzada Mirza Shams-ud-Din Ahmed Khan, Census Superintendent.
Do.	.. Delhi Province and City	.. G. M. Young Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Kalsia State	.. Bawa Bhag Singh, M. B. E., P. C. S., Census Superintendent.
March 21st	.. Lyallpur District	.. B. H. Dobson, Esq., C. B. E., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Rohtak District	.. A. L. Gordon Walker, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Karnal District	.. A. C. Macnabb, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Faridkot State	.. Lala Bishen Das, P. C. S., Census Superintendent.
Do.	.. Biloch Trans-Frontier Tract	.. H. A. C. Blacker, Esq., I. C. S., Political Assistant.
Do.	.. Suket State	.. Pandit Joti Parshad, Census Superintendent.
Do.	.. Malerkotla State	.. Major Sheikh Mohammed Bashir Hussain, Census Superintendent.
March 22nd	.. Sheikhpura District	.. J. M. Dunnett, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Patiala State	.. Sardar Bahlthar Singh, Census Superintendent.
Do.	.. Gujrat District	.. Kanwar Raghubir Singh, C. B. E., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Nahan State	.. Kanwar Ranזור Singh, Census Superintendent.
Do.	.. Hissar District	.. A. Latiffi, Esq., C. B. E., LL. B., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Ambala District and Town	.. Q. Q. Henriques, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Gurgaon District	.. F. L. Brayne, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Gurdaspur District	.. H. Harcourt, Esq., C. B. E., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Hoshiarpur District	.. E. G. F. Abraham, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Ludhiana District	.. G. C. Hilton, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Dera Ghazi Khan District	.. G. Worsley, Esq., C. B. E., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Simla District	.. H. S. Williamson, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Chamba State	.. Lala Gurditta Mal, Census Superintendent.
Do.	.. Bahawalpur State	.. Khan Sahib Abdul Malik, Census Superintendent.
Do.	.. Kangra District	.. R. T. Clarke, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.

Date of Despatch.	District.	Reporting Officer.
March 23rd	.. Gurgaon District	.. S. L. Sale, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Ambala District	.. H. D. Crail, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Mullandur District	.. Lt. Col. C. H. Buck, I. A., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Muradpur District	.. Sheriff Saraj-ud-Din, Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Shahpur District	.. H. H. Jenkins, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
March 24th	.. Amritsar City	.. H. D. Crail, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Montgomery District	.. Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Sultan Ahmed Khan, Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Multan District	.. R. H. Crump, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Attock District	.. Alder Irving, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Punjab State	.. Khan Bahadur Bostir Mohammed Khan, Census Superintendent.
Do.	.. Mandi State	.. Lala Sri Gopal, Census Superintendent.
Do.	.. Simla Hill States	.. H. E. Williamson, Esq., I. C. S., Superintendent, Simla Hill States.
Do.	.. Miransah District	.. H. K. Trevaick, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Sialkot District and Town	.. H. Tyson, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
March 25th	.. Jhang District	.. Nawab Malik Talib Mehdi Khan, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Lahore District and City	.. Major M. L. Ferrat, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Rawalpindi District and Town	.. H. A. Smith, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Mullandur Town	.. Lt. Col. C. H. Buck, I. A., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Multan District	.. F. H. Wace, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
March 27th	.. Multan City	.. F. H. Wace, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.
Do.	.. Ferozepore District and Town	.. J. Wilson-Johnston, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner.

It will be noted that the total had been completed in every unit except Ferozepore and Multan city within a week of the census; Kapurthala State and Delhi city on account of their size are particularly noteworthy for their promptitude; in the case of Ferozepore it may be noted that the delay was entirely due to the Cantonment authorities and that the figures for the remainder of the town and district had been ready some days beforehand.

The provisional totals as reported on the dates mentioned above are compared with those finally tabulated below and show a high standard of accuracy for so hurried an operation.—

			Occupied Houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
PUNJAB.						
Provisional Totals	..	..	5,523,075	25,033,701	13,720,146	11,367,645
Final Totals	..	..	5,532,505	25,101,060	13,732,018	11,369,012
DELHI.						
Provisional Totals	..	..	112,537	486,741	280,709	206,032
Final Totals	..	..	113,68	488,188	281,633	206,555

Non-Synchronous censuses.

15. Owing to the wildness of the countryside and to the danger from wild beasts it was considered advisable to hold the actual census before dark on the census day in the Morni Haqa of Ambala district, the Biloch trans-Frontier tract and in parts of the Gurgaon district, this slight variation from the normal procedure involved no difficulties but it must be a subject for orders before the census takes place.

In the high Himalayan tracts more serious variations from the normal procedure are rendered necessary by the presence of impassable snows during the early part of the year; in parts of the Kangra district and of Chamba, Mandi, Suket and Bashahr States the preliminary enumeration had to be taken in the autumn of 1920 before the falls of snow, and in some of these again it was expected that the snow would remain long enough to prevent final enumeration in March so that it too had to take place in the previous autumn.

In cases where the preliminary but not the final enumeration had to be taken early it was hurriedly revised before the actual census, in cases where the final census was taken early every person enumerated was given a pass to produce on the final census night should he have moved to other neighbourhoods in the interval.

The orders passed were incorporated in paragraph 113 of the Code and this should be consulted if the next census is again held in the spring; should the census be held earlier than March there will be more numerous tracts in which special dates will have to be fixed.

In connection with the non-synchronous census of these tracts the Superintendent must note that they require the provision of forms long before the general distribution takes place, and he must ensure that they are printed off and distributed in good time; the facts that forms in local script have to be employed in some of these hill tracts and that their transit occupies several weeks owing to the inaccessibility of their destination must not be overlooked.

16. Previous to 1921 the census of railways, including both passengers on trains and travellers and residents at railway stations and other premises, had been carried out entirely by the railway authorities. Under orders from the Government of India the railway authorities in 1921 were only made responsible for the census on running trains whilst that at stations and other railway premises was placed under the local census administration though it, too, was actually carried out by enumerators selected from the railway staff; the new plan introduced little material change in procedure but had the advantages of ensuring closer co-operation between the district and railway staffs, and of bringing the travelling population into the census units to which it belonged without recourse to paper adjustments.

Census of
Railways.

The railway census was carried out most satisfactorily in every respect except one, the one failure was that although running trains came under efficient enumeration some mistakes occurred in handing over the books prepared to the correct local authorities. In the case of two trains I received information from passengers that household schedules had been distributed but never collected. In paragraph 8 I have suggested amendments to the Code to prevent the mistakes recurring; the census supervisor, within whose circle lies any station at which a train is to be stopped for final enumeration, should be present at the time and should be made responsible for taking over the train enumeration books from the train enumeration staff, and should also be responsible for seeing that all household schedules have been included therein, he should be empowered to refuse to let the train proceed till this has been done.

Train and station enumeration requirements in the way of forms are very difficult to forecast, and all railway enumerators should have a reserve giving a much wider margin than that of ordinary enumerators.

17. The Government of India instructions for this branch of the census were received somewhat late and were incorporated in the Code as Appendix III. The greater part of all cantonments came under the ordinary census rules and operations in them were conducted by the Cantonment Magistrates who acted as Charge Superintendents. No difficulty occurred in these parts though the delay in the issue of orders increased the work in the Superintendent's office. In future censuses the Cantonment Magistrates should be appointed as Charge Superintendents and should receive their instructions at the same time and in the same way as other Charge Superintendents. The whole of each cantonment should form one charge and their first duty will be to demarcate that part of it which consists of regimental lines and other purely military limits, within which they will at a later stage hand over the work to military census officers.

Census in
Cantonments.

The rules issued for the census within military limits were based on the principles observed in the census of the civilian population and appeared to me and to the officers in charge to be unsuitable and to entail a great deal of unnecessary and complicated work. It should be recognised that the population of these military limits is organised in a way that renders census operations extremely simple, and that it is liable to sudden changes in composition which render much of the anticipatory arrangements useless; in several Punjab cantonments the officers originally selected to take charge of the census were transferred before the final enumeration, in other large bodies of men who had been recorded at the preliminary enumeration were drafted elsewhere before the night of the census, and in others again the house-numbering was rendered useless by the pitching and striking of standing camps.

To avoid these difficulties and to render the work of the military census officers as light as possible I suggest that the instructions be radically revised on the following lines:—

- (a) Military limits should be confined to as small an area as possible.
- (b) Two officers from each unit (whether regiment, hospital or other military unit) should be appointed as census supervisors not

more than a fortnight before the final census, and their duties should be limited to receiving instructions from the Cantonment Magistrate, completing the records of the preliminary and final censuses, and forwarding these records to the Cantonment Magistrate.

- (c) There should be no house-numbering within military limits, preliminary operations should be carried out by the Cantonment Magistrate and should be limited to the provision of blank forms, the demarcation of the limits, and moving the Officer Commanding the Station to appoint census supervisors a fortnight before the final census.
- (d) The preliminary enumeration should be held not more than a week before the final census; orders should issue beforehand to eject all unauthorised persons from military limits. The enumeration books should be completed as far as possible the day before the preliminary enumeration by the regimental clerks from material provided by their office records. Both the preliminary and final censuses should be carried out on parade, every unit being paraded simultaneously but independently. A squad of men should be paraded and enumerated beforehand and should then inspect the lines and march off all persons not connected with the unit to a place where they will be enumerated by the Cantonment Magistrate. At the time of the census parades one supervisor will attend parade and enumerate all men on it whilst the other will go round the lines and enumerate all persons not on parade, such as wives and children and sick men.

Whether these suggestions are adopted or not I would also suggest that it is useful to know the number of military and civil population in cantonments separately, and that the two classes should be distinguished in the enumeration books according to a definition to be framed for the purpose.

Special
arrange-
ments for
Fairs,
Encamp-
ments, Plan-
tations etc.

18. Paragraphs 89 to 114 of the Code detail many places for which special arrangements are necessary; these paragraphs are practically exhaustive and the instructions in them have proved to be suitable. Local officers must make their own arrangements for enumeration at temporary camps, fairs, etc., as these cannot be stereotyped; but it is desirable that the Superintendent call for and scrutinise the proposals which the local officers suggest; the file on the subject of enumeration at fairs in 1921 is being preserved and should prove useful to the next Superintendent.

There are no large plantations, mines and factories in the Punjab such as are provided for in paragraph 89 and in Appendix IV of the Code; importing a special procedure for such small tea-gardens and factories as do exist tends to hamper rather than assist the census, and I suggest that these portions of the Code, which were inserted in accordance with the Imperial Census Code, should be omitted from future Punjab Codes.

Paragraph 110 regarding the census at lunatic asylums should be amplified, provision should be made for the officer in charge to send a complete list of the insane inmates giving their birth-place, sex and age, to the Census Superintendent direct in addition to preparing an enumeration book in the ordinary way; this list will be required for the census report to show the distribution of lunatics over the province if it were not affected by the segregation in asylums.

The Indus-
trial Census.

19. Under the orders of the Government of India a special industrial enquiry was carried out in connection with the census; for the purposes of this enquiry an Industrial Establishment was defined as "Any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, ten or more persons are employed on separate remuneration in any process for making, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, for transport or for sale any article or part of an article. It does not include such industries as are carried on by members of a household in their joint interest with less than ten hired labourers;" two schedules had to be filled in connection with every such establishment; the first dealt with the nature of the industry, the ownership, management, supervising and technical staff, whilst the second, which necessitated a separate entry for every employee, dealt with age, sex, race, birth-place and nature of employment.

The schedules were filled in by the resident owners or managers of the establishments on any representative date between the 14th March and the 14th April, the local census officers being responsible that no establishments were overlooked and that schedules were distributed and collected from every one of them; the data thus collected formed the basis of Imperial Table No. XXII, Part I-7.

The very wide definition of industrial establishment rendered it practically impossible that district census officers could ensure that every one was included, but the omissions were probably few in number and only occurred amongst very small establishments. On the whole the managers responded to the best of their ability and sent in very complete schedules, but many of the terms used by them in describing employment were ambiguous and, in particular, their interpretation of the terms "skilled" and "unskilled" labour was often very wide of the mark. I regard the information which was collected as being of very fair accuracy with the exception of the statistics for skilled labour.

In many cases this enquiry overlapped enquiries which had already been made by the Director of Industries; its results are tabulated in a form which had been prepared on the assumption that each establishment was devoted to one particular manufacture or branch of industry, whereas nearly every establishment in the Punjab which uses power devotes itself to the production of many different commodities of entirely distinct nature, the statistics for separate industries are therefore inextricably combined. I am afraid that the statistics prepared are of too general a nature to give much assistance in detailed industrial enquiries, and it is a question whether this enquiry might not be dropped entirely as a branch of the regular census, and the preparation of industrial statistics be entrusted entirely to the Directors of Industries whose own figures are merely supplemented and not replaced by such general enquiries carried out by a lay establishment. On the other hand, in justification of the industrial census, it should be pointed out that a comparison between the Industrial and Occupational Tables of the Census Report reveals how deficient the latter are alone in indicating the exact employment of the industrial workers; with them as the only records it would be, for instance, impossible to discover that any persons in the province were engaged in raising petroleum.

I suggest that, if the Industrial Census becomes stereotyped as a branch of the regular census, the available statistics for each province be examined beforehand, and the census enquiry limited to facts which have not been the subject of independent investigation; with the increasing difficulty in finding honorary workers for census purposes it may be necessary to curtail the scope of census enquiries, and in that case the collection of industrial statistics might well be left to those who are experts in industrial matters and who, whatever the scope of census enquiries, are bound to carry out further researches in the interests of their own work.

20. A special census of buildings in large cities was carried out by the census staff and the results are published in Part I of the report. The cities dealt with are Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Jullundur, on the advice of the Chief Commissioner no such census was held in Delhi as at the time of the census it was in a transitional stage owing to the building of the new capital and the conditions of overcrowding were temporarily accentuated, Multan also was omitted, as the difficulties of conducting the enquiry were held to outweigh its advantages.

This special census was very troublesome in all its details, the local authorities were, in general, apathetic; the statistics collected, though reliable, are of little worth. Such statistics are required purely for municipal purposes and their collection was prompted by a desire to investigate the circumstances of overcrowding; the presence of overcrowding is known to local authorities, and if they intend to mitigate it they can be served best by statistics prepared by themselves for particular small areas; figures for the whole or for large areas of cities are of little use to them, and even if they reveal serious overcrowding are not calculated to set them to the task of remedying it. The statistics however may be of some use to higher administrative authorities and, by directing their attention to instances of overcrowded cities, may enable them to bring pressure to bear on local authorities to take up the task of mitigation. Here again I am of opinion that the census staff was burdened with a task which could have been performed more suitably by those directly concerned; the exclusion of such tasks from their

Special
Census of
Tenements
and Build-
ings.

activities at future censuses may be necessary in order to ensure that their essential duties are carried out in spite of less active support from the public.

Supplemen-
tary Censuses

21. A census taken in March is of little use to the municipal or other local authorities in the hill-stations of the Punjab which are fully populated only in the summer; for their convenience a summer census was held on the 30th June 1921 in Simla, Murree and Dalhousie, the results of this census are published separately in a printed report which includes a full account of the administrative details.

At the time of the regular census plague was prevalent in Multan city, and the census showed a considerable decline in its population which was believed to be due to temporary emigration from the stricken centre. in order to obtain a record of the population under normal conditions a supplementary census was held after the plague had abated and its results showed that, whilst emigration had affected the population in March, there had yet been a real decline apart from that reason during the decade.

At the instance of the Commissioner of the Multan Division a supplementary census was also held, for the same reason, in the small town of Okara; this place had not been treated as a town at the regular census but the Commissioner pointed out that it is a colony town which gives promise of rapid growth and for which an accurate and detailed census record is desirable.

The results of the Multan and Okara supplementary censuses were printed in pamphlet form, copies of which are available from the local administrations.

Distribu-
tion of Forms

22. Chapter V of the Code details the arrangements made for the distribution of forms required for the census; with the exception of the forms of appointment of enumerators and supervisors, for which special forms were printed locally in the States of Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala and Faridkot, all the forms used throughout the province were printed and distributed direct from the Mufid-i-Am Press. A special form of distribution order, including counterfoils issued to the Press and to the consignee and providing for an acknowledgment of receipt, was issued from my office in which a ledger was maintained showing the exact numbers of every form issued to each census unit.

The Press bills were paid from my office and payments for forms were subsequently recovered from the States to whom they had been supplied; this method was found to be far more satisfactory than that of allowing the Press to bill each State separately.

All census forms were issued in Urdu or in English, whilst covers and schedules were also issued in the scripts shown below for use in localities where Urdu-knowing enumerators were not available for the whole work:—

Urdu-Nagri (bi-lingual) schedules used in Gurgaon, Kulu, Gurdaspur, Nahan, the Simla Hill States, Patiala and Jind.

Hindi Schedules used in Kangra.

Gurmukhi Schedules used in Gurdaspur, Shalipur and Patiala.

Tankri Schedules and Covers (of differing local varieties) used in Gurdaspur, Mandi, Suket and Chamba.

Collections of every form used, with an index showing the total numbers of each which were printed and distributed, are preserved for reference at the next census.

Small parcels of forms were sent by packet-post and large consignments by rail. Thanks are due to the North-Western Railway Management for allowing all census forms, whether blank or filled in, to be despatched by passenger train at half-parcel rates throughout the period from 1st September 1920 to 31st May 1921; this most liberal concession, which had also been granted at the previous census, was most useful and contributed very largely to the economical running of the census. Other railway administrations were not able to grant similar concessions, but, as their lines only traverse small distances in the Province, this was of little importance.

The Indian
Census Act
and the atti-
tude of the
Public.

23. The Indian Census Act of 1920 provided the necessary authority for making all enquiries necessary to the census and for appointing census officers; similar enactments were passed in all the Punjab States. Throughout the operations no punitive action under the Act were found to be necessary, and mere threats of putting it into operation in the few cases where census officers or others appeared to be obstructing the census proved sufficient to convince them of the futility of their attitude.

The general public are apathetic as regards the census and its objects but are quite accustomed to its decennial repetition and answer the questions readily without any absurd suspicions as to ulterior motives; such opposition as there was to the 1921 census arose, not from ignorance and suspicion, but from mere slackness and, in a few cases, from a desire to hinder any Government activity whatever its nature. At former censuses it was thought an honour to be employed and there was no lack of assistance, but now the work of an enumerator is regarded as irksome and appointment is avoided rather than sought; once they had been appointed, however, the enumerators of 1921 carried out their duties without contumacy if without enthusiasm.

Active opposition to the census was at one time thought to be possible on account of the large numbers of persons who professed allegiance to the political discontents who termed themselves non-co-operators, but the non-co-operators never turned their organised attention to obstructing the census, and one of their most prominent leaders of the time pronounced in favour of assisting it a few days before it took place, that announcement may have affected the attitude of the general public on the actual date but came too late to affect the census administration as all census officers had been appointed and trained long before.

The most serious obstacles were encountered in urban areas where the spirit of slackness was most marked; some leading men in Delhi city showed an extremely bad example in declining to undertake census duties but their services were dispensed with and they were doubtless disappointed to find that their example was not followed by any considerable section of the community; in Lahore city the enumerating staff at first selected showed such indifference to their duties that it was thought wise to replace many of them by more public-spirited substitutes, unfortunately some of the substitutes were appointed so late that they had not gained a full insight into their duties by the time of the final enumeration.

At one time the revenue staff was slightly affected by a ripple of agitation, and attempts were made by outsiders and discontented spirits amongst them to use the census as an opportunity for pressing their claims to higher remuneration; fortunately the majority recognised that Government was doing its best for them in the time of scarcity and high prices which followed as an aftermath of war, good sense prevailed, and in the end the loyal co-operation of the whole revenue staff was such as to deserve the same praise as had been meritoriously earned on previous occasions.

Though concerted opposition never appeared and isolated attempts at opposition failed ingloriously, yet there is every indication that in future censuses less and less support can be expected from honorary workers in the stress and striving of competitive life, which must accompany all political and economic progress such a tendency cannot be deplored but it must eventually lead either to a narrowing of the scope of census enquiries or to a great increase in the cost of operations.

Recogni-
tion of Ser-
vice.

25. Good work at enumeration was recognised amongst non-officials by the grant of *sanads* of which three classes were issued for presentation to Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators respectively; none were allotted except in recognition of work of more than average merit, and the total numbers issued were as follows :—

			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
In British Districts	::	::	226	1,192	7,581	8,999
On Railways ..	::	::	16	26	60	102
		Total ..	242	1,218	7,641	9,101

Census Officers chosen from amongst officials were not, in general, granted *sanads* but their work was noted in their character rolls.

No *sanads* were granted by the British Government in the Punjab States and each Darbar arranged for the distribution of its own *sanads* or rewards.

The services of all patwaris were given without expectation or promise of special allowances or other remuneration, but at a later stage of the operations all available balance of census funds was devoted to rewarding them for their slip-copying work, and the quality of their work in the enumeration was taken into account in grading these monetary rewards; whilst of the opinion that no census allowance should be granted to patwaris as a right, for the reason that census work forms a regular though occasional part of their duties, I would yet have been glad to have had more funds available for this purpose as there is no doubt that the majority of the patwaris gave of their best.

At the conclusion of census operations I sent personal letters of thanks to the Census Superintendents of the Punjab States, nearly all of whom had worked willingly and well, from amongst this group of officers who deserve much praise I would single out the following for special mention: Syed Abdul Majid of Kapurthala, Sardar Bachittar Singh of Patiala, Syed Aftab Hussain of Jind and Sardar Bakhshish Singh of Nabha.

The District Census Officers throughout the province worked most energetically at a time when their regular duties demanded much attention, I issued letters of commendation to fifteen of those who had shown especial merit and also letters to six other officials who, though not District Census Officers, had carried out responsible duties in a most satisfactory manner; I mention these numbers here to show the recipients, and others who may see the letters sent to them, that these letters were no routine commendation and do indicate especially commendable work.

As already mentioned the heavy work of the census fell on the District Census Officer rather than on the Deputy Commissioner who was responsible for general supervision. As all District Officers were engrossed with exceptionally heavy duties, arising from political changes during the census year, I endeavoured to make as few demands on their time as possible, and the majority of them were called upon for very little assistance as they were able to leave their District Census Officers in almost independent control; I have however particular reason to thank the following Gazetted Officers for the interest and direct personal supervision which they exercised throughout the enumeration:—

- H. Harcourt, Esq., C. B. E., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur.
- A. L. Gordon Walker, Esq., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak.
- A. A. Lane Roberts, Esq., I. C. S., Delhi City, Census Officer.
- C. V. Salusbury, Esq., I. C. S., Settlement Officer, Sirsa.
- H. M. Cowan, Esq., I. C. S., Political Assistant, Simla Hill States.
- H. A. C. Blacker, Esq., I. C. S., Political Assistant, Dera Ghazi Khan.

STATEMENT I.
Census Divisions and Agency.

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	NUMBER OF			NUMBER OF			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER		
		Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	PUNJAB	1,017	13,943	172,044	999	13,913	164,425	5,538	398	34
	BRITISH TERRITORY	742	11,205	137,180	729	11,177	132,398	5,242	407	34
1	Hissar	25	390	4,741	25	390	4,019	6,778	435	42
2	Rohatak	25	396	5,182	25	396	5,182	6,335	490	31
3	Gurgaon	26	395	5,036	26	395	4,963	5,968	393	31
4	Karnal	26	410	4,577	25	409	3,599	7,604	465	53
5	Ambala	31	522	5,247	31	522	4,993	5,406	321	34
6	Simla	11	33	279	11	33	279	908	323	38
7	Kangra	26	414	5,751	26	414	4,430	6,015	408	39
8	Hoshiarpur	30	654	7,280	30	654	7,192	7,553	346	31
9	Jullundur	37	500	6,137	37	500	6,132	5,086	336	31
10	Ludhiana	21	366	3,870	21	366	3,870	6,234	358	34
11	Ferozepore	31	476	6,022	31	476	6,022	7,348	479	38
12	Lahore	32	481	6,362	32	455	6,581	7,553	532	37
13	Amritsar	23	436	6,155	23	434	5,686	8,937	474	36
14	Gurdaspur	33	549	6,461	33	549	6,300	5,544	333	29
15	Sialkot	30	436	5,976	30	436	5,917	6,514	448	33
16	Gujranwala	22	295	3,797	22	295	3,797	6,163	460	36
17	Sheikhupura	13	255	3,072	13	255	2,852	8,075	412	37
18	Gujrat	26	427	5,861	26	427	5,853	7,351	448	33
19	Shalpur	26	394	4,649	23	394	4,849	6,981	408	33
20	Jhelum	18	276	3,807	18	276	3,763	7,052	460	34
21	Rawalpindi	19	352	4,133	19	352	4,133	7,204	389	33
22	Attock	20	238	3,345	18	238	3,322	7,003	530	38
23	Mianwali	25	221	2,583	24	221	2,474	3,379	367	33
24	Montgomery	25	394	4,124	25	394	3,983	5,844	371	37
25	Lyallpur	19	304	4,062	19	304	4,661	9,387	587	38
26	Jhang	15	296	3,707	12	296	3,669	9,945	403	33
27	Multan	37	518	5,759	34	518	5,560	5,693	374	35
28	Muzaffargarh	33	396	4,628	33	396	4,596	3,843	320	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	25	290	3,566	25	290	3,519	3,917	340	28
	Biloch Trans-Frontier	9	19	118	9	19	118	..	..	..
	PUNJAB STATES	275	2,737	34,864	270	2,736	32,027	3,636	359	31
	A.-HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.	57	241	3,221	54	240	2,256	1,675	377	40
1	Dujana	3	14	164	2	14	161	2,603	372	32
2	Pataudi	2	11	142	1	11	102	4,017	365	40
3	Kalsia	12	44	437	12	44	416	1,111	303	32
4	Simla Hill States	40	172	2,478	39	171	1,577	1,741	397	43
	B.-HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	218	2,496	31,643	216	2,496	29,771	4,126	357	30
5	Loharu	1	9	139	1	9	50	4,028	448	81
6	Nahan	13	95	1,234	13	95	1,234	2,398	328	25
7	Bilaspur	3	52	1,100	3	52	1,100	7,561	436	21
8	Mandi	10	73	1,298	10	73	1,298	3,945	540	30
9	Suket	2	28	299	2	28	209	5,717	408	38
10	Kapurthala	10	191	2,442	10	191	2,420	6,549	338	27
11	Malerkotla	4	49	505	4	49	505	7,524	614	60
12	Faridkot	5	68	934	5	68	635	6,365	468	50
13	Chamba	8	53	839	8	53	839	3,673	554	35
14	Phulkian { Patiala	61	930	12,399	59	930	11,704	5,740	304	29
15	States. { Jind	14	168	2,258	14	168	2,258	4,470	373	28
16	{ Nabha	18	161	1,737	18	161	1,263	3,065	343	44
17	Bahawalpur	69	616	6,458	69	616	6,166	2,454	275	27
	DELHI	17	256	3,167	17	256	3,167	6,746	448	36

NOTE:—The figures for non-synchronous tracts have been shown in italics under the district or State to which they belong.

STATEMENT

Classification of

PART I.—

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	Number of Circles.	CHARGE SUPERINTENDENTS.										Grand total.
			Officials.					Non-Officials.					
			Naib Tahsildars.	Kamungos.	Thanedars.	Other officials.	Total.	Zaildars.	Municipal Commissioners.	Others.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	FUNJAB	1,904	14	6	2	101	123	8	33	25	121	244	
	BRITISH TERRITORY	1,557	10	3	1	77	91	7	84	22	113	209	
1	Hissar	49	1	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	1	4
2	Rohatak	44	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	1	7	8
3	Gurgaon	48	..	1	..	3	4	1	3	..	4	8	
4	Karnal	52	1	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	3	5
5	Ambala	113	..	..	..	6	6	..	5	2	7	13
6	Simla	23	..	..	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	8
7	Kangra	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2
8	Hoshiarpur	26	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	3	4
9	Jullundur	96	..	..	..	4	4	2	10	3	15	19
10	Ludhiana	57	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	..	3	5
11	Ferozepore	67	1	..	..	4	5	..	5	..	5	10
12	Lahore	180	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	8	13	18
13	Amritsar	118	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	12	5	8
14	Gurdaspur	63	2	..	..	6	8	..	3	..	3	11
15	Sialkot	41	1	..	..	5	6	1	3	..	4	10
16	Gujranwala	33	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	4	5
17	Sheikhupura	12	1	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	3
18	Gujrat	31	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	5	8
19	Shahpur	71	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	1	7	8
20	Jhelum	34	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5
21	Rawalpindi	107	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	1	1	6
22	Attock	31	1	..	..	2	3	..	12	1	3	6
23	Mianwali	27	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	..	12	4
24	Montgomery	23	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
25	Lyallpur	18	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
26	Jhang	40	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	..	4	6
27	Multan	72	1	..	..	1	2	..	4	1	5	6
28	Muzaffargarh	23	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	5	6
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	54	1	1	..	..	2	..	5	1	6	8
	Biloch Trans-Frontier .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	PUNJAB STATES	347	4	3	1	24	32	1	4	3	8	40	
	A.—HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.	15	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	3
1	Dujana	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
2	Pataudi	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
3	Kalsia	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	Simla Hill States .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B.—HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	332	3	3	1	23	30	1	4	2	7	37	
5	Loharu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	Nahan	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
7	Bilaspur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
8	Mandi	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Suket .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kapurthala	33	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	3
11	Malerkotla	20	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
12	Faridkot	15	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
13	Chamba	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	Phulkian {Patiala	112	1	2	..	8	11	1	1	..	2	12	
15	States. {Jind	24	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	4
16	{Nabha	26	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	..	1	5
17	Bahawalpur	89	1	1	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
	DELHI	146	..	..	1	10	11	..	..	..	..	11

I.-A.

census agency.

URBAN.

SUPERVISORS.				ENUMERATORS.								NUMBER OF ENUMERATORS WHO PREPARED THE RECORD IN						Number of paid enumerators.	Amount paid to them.	Serial No.
Patwaris.	Municipal or District Board employees.	Others.	Total.	Patwaris.	Municipal or District Board staff.	Other District staff.	Other departments.	School boys.	Other non-officials.	Total.	English.	Urdu.	Tanki.	Nagri-Urdu.	Gurmukhi-Urdu.	Total.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
86	633	1,185	1,904	13	2,983	1,253	4,132	2,090	8,462	18,933	272	18,644	..	1	16	18,933	108	7,367		
45	596	916	1,557	11	2,881	956	3,027	1,693	7,025	15,593	241	15,352	..	..	..	15,593	107	7,366	
8	11	30	49	..	131	38	83	68	216	536	1	535	..	..	..	536	..	..	1
8	31	5	44	1	108	17	39	115	287	567	4	563	..	..	..	567	14	587	2
12	18	28	48	1	153	37	55	127	195	568	3	565	..	..	..	568	..	..	3
4	20	28	52	..	69	20	46	153	193	483	..	483	..	..	..	483	..	..	4
1	29	83	13	..	136	45	187	44	391	893	47	756	..	..	..	893	..	..	5
..	13	10	23	..	32	23	70	..	69	194	6	188	..	..	..	194	..	..	6
..	2	2	4	..	2	10	15	..	16	43	1	42	..	..	..	43	..	..	7
..	15	11	26	..	37	50	1	26	180	294	..	294	..	..	..	294	..	..	8
3	32	61	96	..	235	50	21	337	355	998	4	994	..	..	..	998	..	..	9
3	7	47	57	..	75	83	95	41	307	601	..	601	..	..	..	601	..	..	10
1	28	38	67	..	240	70	121	113	290	840	2	838	..	..	..	840	..	..	11
..	42	138	180	..	142	29	864	94	1,149	2,278	100	2,178	..	..	..	2,278	..	..	12
2	84	32	118	..	188	121	182	173	163	829	3	826	..	..	..	829	63	6,254	13
1	20	42	63	3	139	38	106	20	334	640	27	613	..	..	..	640	..	..	14
..	27	14	41	..	54	47	104	66	213	484	4	480	..	..	..	484	9	72	15
..	24	9	33	..	34	28	20	59	219	360	..	360	..	..	..	360	..	..	16
2	..	10	12	..	6	1	17	..	46	70	..	70	..	..	..	70	..	..	17
..	25	6	31	..	312	..	11	6	39	368	..	368	..	..	..	368	..	..	18
1	27	43	71	3	43	32	44	78	425	627	..	627	..	..	..	627	..	..	19
1	13	20	34	..	105	15	62	29	113	324	2	322	..	..	..	324	..	..	20
..	16	91	107	..	66	27	410	20	147	670	18	652	..	..	..	670	21	453	21
2	12	17	31	..	31	14	67	9	154	275	5	270	..	..	..	275	..	..	22
..	13	14	27	..	44	13	29	..	168	254	5	249	..	..	..	254	..	..	23
1	6	16	23	1	49	20	54	7	121	252	..	252	..	..	..	252	..	..	24
..	7	11	18	..	200	..	..	..	..	200	..	200	..	..	..	200	..	..	25
2	10	28	40	..	67	32	65	78	216	458	..	458	..	..	..	458	..	..	26
1	35	36	72	..	85	50	220	..	503	858	8	850	..	..	..	858	..	..	27
..	13	10	23	..	36	16	4	6	178	240	1	239	..	..	..	240	..	..	28
2	16	36	54	..	62	30	35	22	330	479	..	479	..	..	..	479	..	..	29
..	
41	37	289	347	2	102	297	1,105	397	1,437	3,340	31	3,292	..	1	16	3,340	1	1		
..	8	7	15	1	6	5	18	54	37	121	..	121	..	..	..	121	..	..
..	..	3	3	..	..	..	11	1	17	29	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	1
..	..	2	2	1	..	5	4	2	8	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	2
..	8	2	10	..	6	..	3	51	12	72	..	72	..	..	..	72	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
41	29	262	332	1	96	292	1,087	343	1,400	3,219	31	3,171	..	1	16	3,219	1	1		
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	7	..	4	11	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	5
..	5	..	5	..	13	..	21	..	7	48	..	48	..	..	..	48	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	4	4	..	..	40	2	..	1	43	..	43	..	..	..	43	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
3	9	21	33	..	18	99	8	29	217	371	..	371	..	..	..	371	1	1	10
11	..	9	20	..	21	..	119	..	35	175	..	175	..	..	..	175	..	..	11
6	..	9	15	..	..	..	60	63	48	171	..	171	..	..	..	171	..	..	12
..	..	3	3	..	..	..	31	..	8	39	..	39	..	..	..	39	..	..	13
15	5	92	112	..	21	38	451	85	723	1,318	23	1,278	..	1	16	1,318	..	..	14
1	..	23	24	1	..	..	101	133	107	342	6	336	..	..	..	342	..	..	15
5	4	17	26	..	5	105	70	20	81	281	2	279	..	..	..	281	..	..	16
..	6	83	89	..	18	3	217	13	169	420	..	420	..	..	..	420	..	..	17
3	33	110	146	..	222	152	485	100	799	1,756	282	1,476	..	..	..	1,756	..	..

I.A.

census agency.

RURAL.

ENUMERATORS.							NUMBER OF ENUMERATORS WHO PREPARED THE RECORD IN							Number of paid enumerators.	Amount paid to them.	Serial No.
Patwaris.	Municipal or District Board staff.	Other District staff.	Other Departments.	School boys.	Other Non-officials.	Total.	English.	Urdu.	Punjabi.	Nagri-Urdu.	Gurmukhi-Urdu.	Total.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
1,289	3,725	2,313	6,944	6,919	124,302	145,492	139	137,593	2,340	3,514	1,906	145,492	2	2		
842	3,678	1,607	5,064	6,065	99,549	116,805	103	116,394	232	41	35	116,805	2	2		
87	176	26	276	256	2,662	3,483	6	3,477	..	..	..	3,483	..	..	1
21	359	51	164	627	3,393	4,615	1	4,614	..	..	..	4,615	..	1	2
42	139	69	118	251	3,776	4,395	..	4,395	..	..	..	4,395	..	..	3
4	157	186	142	168	2,459	3,116	..	3,116	..	..	..	3,116	..	..	4
7	270	52	124	609	3,128	4,190	..	4,190	..	..	..	4,190	..	..	5
..	5	..	1	..	79	85	..	85	..	..	..	85	..	..	6
16	223	53	181	426	3,572	4,471	..	4,163	232	41	35	4,471	..	..	7
5	328	25	164	718	5,658	6,898	..	6,898	..	..	..	6,898	..	..	8
1	156	308	206	790	3,673	5,134	..	5,134	..	..	..	5,134	..	..	9
..	83	63	106	208	2,809	3,269	4	3,265	..	..	..	3,269	..	..	10
108	107	10	72	157	4,728	5,182	1	5,181	..	..	..	5,182	..	..	11
21	3	8	369	63	3,839	4,303	4	4,299	..	..	..	4,303	..	..	12
42	166	75	102	78	4,394	4,857	..	4,857	..	..	..	4,857	..	..	13
24	207	221	122	223	4,863	5,660	1	5,659	..	..	..	5,660	..	..	14
12	134	79	255	368	4,565	5,433	..	5,433	..	..	..	5,433	..	..	15
37	70	4	245	27	3,054	3,437	..	3,437	..	..	..	3,437	..	..	16
1	5	25	396	17	2,338	2,782	..	2,782	..	..	..	2,782	..	..	17
4	154	4	188	22	5,113	5,485	5	5,480	..	..	..	5,485	..	..	18
80	61	5	115	46	3,915	4,222	1	4,221	..	..	..	4,222	..	..	19
3	21	26	160	97	3,132	3,439	1	3,438	..	..	..	3,439	..	..	20
4	39	4	86	71	3,259	3,463	42	3,421	..	..	..	3,463	..	..	21
4	28	10	103	480	2,422	3,047	8	3,039	..	..	..	3,047	..	..	22
14	40	7	77	80	2,002	2,220	2	2,218	..	..	..	2,220	..	..	23
145	110	34	252	27	3,163	3,731	..	3,731	..	..	..	3,731	..	..	24
..	223	140	363	44	3,671	4,461	..	4,461	..	..	..	4,461	..	..	25
15	57	45	152	28	2,914	3,211	..	3,211	..	..	..	3,211	..	..	26
84	125	18	274	102	4,099	4,702	20	4,676	..	..	..	4,702	1	1	27
35	119	38	53	75	4,031	4,356	1	4,355	..	..	..	4,356	..	..	28
26	113	21	95	17	2,768	3,040	..	3,040	..	..	..	3,040	..	..	29
..	..	..	48	..	70	118	..	118	..	..	..	118	..	..
447	47	706	1,880	854	24,753	28,687	36	21,199	2,108	3,473	1,871	28,687	..	..
47	11	59	156	78	1,784	2,135	17	1,477	449	183	9	2,135	..	..
..	..	..	9	14	109	132	..	132	..	..	..	132	..	..	1
..	..	13	..	11	58	82	..	82	..	..	..	82	..	..	2
7	8	5	44	14	266	344	..	344	..	..	..	344	..	..	3
40	3	41	103	39	1,351	1,577	17	919	449	183	9	1,577	..	..	4
400	36	647	1,724	776	22,969	26,552	19	19,722	1,659	3,290	1,862	26,552	..	..
..	..	12	15	2	10	39	..	39	..	..	..	39	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	1,186	1,186	..	279	..	907	..	1,186	..	..	6
26	2	25	68	25	954	1,100	..	679	300	121	..	1,100	..	..	7
..	..	98	7	32	1,118	1,255	..	267	988	..	..	1,255	..	..	8
..	1	..	25	2	271	299	..	43	241	15	..	299	..	..	9
..	..	11	99	210	1,729	2,049	..	2,049	..	..	..	2,049	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	137	193	330	..	330	..	..	..	330	..	..	11
..	1	..	252	10	201	464	..	464	..	..	..	464	..	..	12
20	..	160	75	3	542	800	..	670	130	..	..	800	..	..	13
61	..	53	303	189	9,780	10,386	15	6,476	..	2,033	1,862	10,386	..	..	14
46	..	..	342	13	1,515	1,916	1	1,701	..	214	..	1,916	..	..	15
150	20	215	300	90	207	932	..	982	..	..	..	932	..	..	16
97	12	73	238	63	5,263	5,746	3	5,743	..	..	..	5,746	..	..	17
1	109	..	83	80	1,136	1,409	..	1,409	..	..	..	1,409	..	..

STATEMENT II.

Number of forms supplied and used.

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	ENUMERATION BOOK COVERS.		BLOCK LISTS.		GENERAL SCHEDULES.				OTHER FORMS ISSUED.		
		Supplied.	Used.	Supplied.	Used.	Actual number.		Per 100 houses.		Household Schedules.	Boat Tickets.	Travellers' Tickets of all kinds.
						Supplied.	Used.	Supplied.	Used.			
	PUNJAB	2,013	1,846	2,129	1,897	3,920	3,360	71	61	20,235	7,531	222,527
	BRITISH TERRITORY ..	1,576	1,452	1,668	1,488	3,157	2,771	69	61	19,240	6,512	176,242
1	Hissar	54	50	54	50	111	105	66	62	63	..	3,477
2	Rohtak	60	53	60	53	124	101	78	64	364	750	14,761
3	Gurgaon	56	54	56	53	105	95	68	61	352	60	6,310
4	Karnal	48	45	54	51	126	118	66	63	6	25	14,750
5	Ambala	72	65	64	55	132	99	79	59	371	14	930
6	Simla	4	4	5	4	8	8	79	70	3,390	..	175
7	Kangra	72	63	92	77	102	91	59	52	479	..	18,917
8	Hoshiarpur	82	73	106	75	155	117	68	52	140	..	2,996
9	Jullundur	64	62	64	62	148	113	79	60	282	22	24,940
10	Ludhiana	42	40	47	47	99	89	75	68	50	360	2,050
11	Ferozepore	68	65	69	64	125	121	55	53	295	400	7,470
12	Lahore	71	71	73	71	189	187	78	77	2,000	120	9,900
13	Amritsar	64	44	64	43	124	85	60	41	470	513	3,280
14	Gurdaspur	81	73	89	80	142	126	78	69	341	132	1,665
15	Shalkot	67	64	71	64	139	119	71	61	1,260	600	6,674
16	Gujranwala	42	40	43	40	97	86	71	63	63	85	2,350
17	Sheikhpura	36	32	32	18	64	61	61	57	81	..	500
18	Gujrat	65	64	65	63	122	119	64	63	118	100	6,609
19	Shahpur	51	50	54	48	97	94	60	58	50	50	2,550
20	Jhelum	40	35	40	34	70	56	55	44	21	..	260
21	Rawalpindi	51	45	51	46	121	90	88	66	5,117	66	21,513
22	Attock	30	29	41	39	73	67	58	53	64	462	4,412
23	Mianwali	27	27	28	27	62	56	77	69	39	7	500
24	Montgomery	52	44	47	44	81	73	55	50	2,078	99	2,285
25	Lyallpur	66	65	83	82	109	108	61	61	112	1,000	2,500
26	Jhang	42	38	42	37	96	83	80	70	..	..	..
27	Multan	73	69	81	74	145	138	75	71	512	332	1,066
28	Muzaffargarh	50	49	49	49	86	80	68	62	117	315	3,900
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	43	38	43	38	100	83	101	84	105	1,000	9,000
	Biloch Trans-Frontier ..	3	1	1	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	463
	PUNJAB STATES	437	394	461	409	763	589	78	60	995	1,019	46,285
	A.—HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.	43	39	47	42	65	56	72	62	436	..	19,606
1	Dujana	2	2	2	2	5	4	98	70	20	..	300
2	Pataudi	2	1	2	1	3	3	77	68	25	..	100
3	Kalsia	6	6	6	6	11	10	84	77	10	..	3,000
4	Simla Hill States ..	33	30	37	33	46	39	68	57	381	..	10,206
	B.—HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	394	355	414	367	698	533	78	60	559	1,019	26,679
5	Loharu	1	1	1	1	2	2	59	54	..	..	..
6	Nahan	16	14	16	10	19	17	61	55	12	..	..
7	Bilaspur	11	10	12	11	15	13	68	57	39	..	5,402
8	Mandi	19	17	18	14	31	27	78	68	40	..	4,000
9	Suket	4	3	4	3	8	6	69	52	..	..	53
10	Kapurthala	27	26	27	26	49	46	75	70	8	100	100
11	Malerkotla	7	7	7	7	14	14	47	47	10	..	..
12	Faridkot	19	19	20	20	20	20	64	62	9	..	950
13	Chamba	12	10	13	11	21	19	78	65	29	..	1,000
14	Phulkian { Patiala	100	135	160	135	281	153	83	45	72	15	13,187
15	States. { Jind	27	26	27	26	54	45	86	71	71	..	1,128
16	{ Nabha	21	20	21	19	44	37	79	67	10	700	..
17	Bahawalpur	70	67	88	84	140	134	83	79	208	204	859
	DELHI	72	68	73	69	145	142	126	123	8,860	100	9,640
	PUNJAB & DELHI 1911 ..	1,988	1,826	2,087	1,868	4,069	3,564	75	66	15,116	9,156	598,050
	PUNJAB & DELHI 1921 ..	2,085	1,914	2,202	1,966	4,065	3,502	72	62	29,095	7,631	232,167

STATEMENT III.

District Census Expenditure—Enumeration.

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	Office Establish-ment.	House Number- ing.	Remunera- tion of Census Officers.	Travelling Allowance of Census Officers.	Local Purchase of Station- ery.	Postage.	Freight.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	PUNJAB	31,967 1 5	914 0 0	5,788 14 4	5,464 8 1	5,142 15 10	638 8 9	2,922 9 1	3,218 2 2	56,056 3 2
	BRITISH TERRI- TORY.	12 8 0	61 6 6	124 15 1	811 7 7	1,085 3 7	86 3 0	1,927 4 3	969 6 4	5,078 6 4
1	Hissar	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	265 11 3	188 0 3	.. ..	122 0 6	10 1 6	583 13 6
2	Rohtak	.. ..	.. ..	1 0 0	139 11 0	1 4 0	.. ..	145 14 3	4 0 0	291 13 3
3	Gurgaon	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	43 4 6	.. ..	80 7 0	12 3 3	135 14 9
4	Karnal	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	44 9 0	.. ..	.. ..	59 8 0	2 0 0	97 1 0
5	Ambala	.. ..	10 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	13 12 0	0 1 0	67 11 0	63 15 3	153 7 3
6	Simla	.. ..	.. ..	80 0 0	.. ..	30 0 6	50 0 0	104 14 6	16 1 0	281 0 0
7	Kangra	.. ..	24 4 0	10 2 7	180 15 10	252 8 7	.. ..	275 0 6	55 1 0	798 0 6
8	Hoshiarpur	.. ..	8 8 0	.. ..	.. ..	5 10 0	.. ..	31 13 0	.. ..	45 15 0
9	Jullundur	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	135 0 0	.. ..	6 4 0	39 12 9	181 0 9
10	Ludhiana	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16 0 0	.. ..	21 1 6	.. ..	37 1 6
11	Ferozepur	12 8 0	.. ..	12 8 0	.. ..	9 12 6	.. ..	65 9 6	1 7 0	101 13 0
12	Lahore	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 4 0	.. ..	28 6 0	48 0 0	77 10 0
13	Amritsar	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 2 0	.. ..	241 10 6	0 5 6	250 2 0
14	Gurdaspur	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	120 0 3	.. ..	135 2 6	302 5 0	557 7 9
15	Sialkot	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	45 0 0	.. ..	76 7 3	.. ..	121 7 3
16	Gujranwala	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
17	Sheikhupura	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 5 0	.. ..	39 8 0	4 7 0	48 4 0
18	Gujrat	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18 12 0	.. ..	23 0 0	.. ..	42 5 0
19	Shahpur	.. ..	9 0 6	.. ..	.. ..	51 9 6	.. ..	52 15 9	72 0 8	185 10 5
20	Jhelum	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11 14 6	.. ..	35 9 0	.. ..	47 7 6
21	Rawalpindi	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	31 2 0	.. ..	168 14 0	200 0 0
22	Attock	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50 12 6	2 8 3	53 4 9
23	Mianwali	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 0 0	.. ..	11 9 0	3 12 0	17 5 0
24	Montgomery	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25 8 0	.. ..	.. ..	20 0 0	33 2 6	78 10 6
25	Lyallpur	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	48 4 6	0 10 0	.. ..	11 4 0	51 10 0	111 12 6
26	Jhang	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0 15 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	23 11 3	39 6 6	69 8 8
27	Multan	.. ..	9 10 0	.. ..	68 1 0	72 1 6	.. ..	69 6 0	22 11 8	241 14 2
28	Muzaffargarh	.. ..	.. ..	4 5 8	.. ..	24 1 6	.. ..	29 4 0	7 2 6	64 13 8
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	.. ..	.. ..	16 14 10	37 12 0	29 11 0	.. ..	106 13 0	17 7 6	208 10 7
	PUNJAB STATES	31,954 9 5	852 10 0	5,663 5 3	4,653 0 6	4,057 12 3	552 5 9	995 4 10	2,248 12 10	50,977 12 10
30	Loharu	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
31	Dujana	.. ..	54 13 6	255 0 0	135 1 9	31 15 6	7 1 3	22 9 0	6 11 6	513 4 6
32	Patandi	.. ..	.. ..	102 5 3	23 6 0	77 0 0	22 10 0	99 14 9	0 11 0	325 15 0
33	Kalsia	405 6 6	4 2 9	.. ..	270 0 3	296 14 11	.. ..	3 5 0	116 6 3	1,096 3 8
34	Naban	918 9 3	57 15 9	161 0 0	29 8 6	431 5 3	16 2 6	69 14 0	18 8 0	1,735 15 3
35	Simla Hill States	1,708 14 6	211 14 0	907 0 0	1,249 10 9	959 6 6	95 13 0	161 9 0	930 8 0	6,274 11 8
36	Mandi	253 0 0	13 0 0	355 0 0	92 0 0	74 0 0	63 0 0	123 0 0	9 0 0	982 0 0
37	Suket	213 3 9	17 0 0	80 0 0	20 0 0	3 12 0	39 12 0	10 0 0	67 8 0	459 3 9
38	Kapurthala	480 0 0	105 14 0	.. ..	260 2 0	283 6 0	1 11 6	10 0 0	169 0 0	1,306 3 0
39	Malerkotla	2,808 0 0	178 0 0	1,000 0 0	125 0 0	235 0 0	20 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	4,366 0 0
40	Faridkot	685 8 1	.. ..	.. ..	30 0 0	132 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	.. ..	868 8 1
41	Chamba	100 0 0	25 0 0	1,800 0 0	850 0 0	500 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	280 0 0	3,615 0 0
42	Patiala	15,055 14 7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	249 15 5	132 2 0	103 4 6	0 0 3	15,632 13 9
43	Jind	5,140 6 3	.. ..	1,000 0 0	1,493 4 3	515 2 5	99 1 0	61 8 0	260 6 3	8,569 12 2
44	Nabha	656 6 0	184 13 3	.. ..	65 4 3	118 5 3	5 0 6	14 8 6	76 15 0	1,121 4 9
45	Bahawalpur	3,499 4 6	.. ..	.. ..	13 10 0	149 0 0	.. ..	394 12 1	161 9 7	4,128 13 2
	DELHI	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

NOTE:—No separate census accounts were kept in Gujranwala and Delhi districts as well as in Loharu State

CHAPTER II.

SLIP-COPYING, SORTING AND COMPILATION.

SLIP-COPYING

Training.

26. The arrangements for training the districts staffs in slip-copying are given in paragraph 8 of Part II of the Code ; it was however found more convenient to give the training at different centres so as to relieve those attending from excessive travelling and it was imparted at Lahore and Rawalpindi by the Superintendent, and at Karnal and Multan by his Personal Assistant during consecutive days in January. Every district was represented by the Sadar Kanungo and by as many Office Kanungos as could be spared, and representatives were also sent by all the Punjab States and by the larger towns ; the Simla Hill States were not represented as their slip-copying was performed at the headquarters of Simla District under the supervision of the District Staff.

The representatives, who attended in batches, were given personal instructions by the Superintendent and his Personal Assistant ; they had studied the Code instructions beforehand and came prepared to submit their difficulties for explanation ; after this they were given a supply of blank slips together with specimen enumeration books which had been prepared with a view to bringing out the more usual difficulties encountered in the preparation of slips, the slips filled in by them were examined and all mistakes explained to the whole class, in this way few of the pit-falls to be met with in slip-copying escaped without notice.

These district and State representatives, after returning to their headquarters, held similar classes of instruction at which all those who were to supervise the actual slip-copying attended.

The scheme worked well and few difficulties were encountered in the actual work which was able to commence directly the schedules had been collected.

Organisa-
tion and
Accommoda-
tion.

27. The copying of slips at tahsil headquarters which had proved so satisfactory in 1911 was repeated in 1921 ; the only serious difficulty in connection with it is that of ensuring an adequate supply of the various slips at each centre which will be discussed in the next paragraph, however this difficulty is tackled in future it should not be avoided by the adoption of centralised copying.

All slips for rural tracts and for the smaller towns were prepared at the tahsils, whilst those for larger towns were prepared in Municipal buildings by the municipal staff with or without the assistance of paid copyists ; in the Punjab States the copying was carried out at State headquarters or at tahsils as was thought fit by the State Census Superintendent having regard to the size of the State ; that of the Simla Hill States, however, was done in Simla under the same supervision as that for the district copying work.

At tahsils the tahsildar made arrangements for the accommodation of the copyists and, as these were patwaris, who are occasionally collected at the tahsil in the course of their regular duties, no difficulties were encountered.

The orders provided that the enumeration books together with duplicate copies of the charge and circle summaries should be collected at the copying offices by the 20th March, on receipt they were first compared carefully with the charge registers to make sure that a complete book had been received for every block and thereafter the copying commenced at once. The patwaris and kanungos came to the tahsils directly the census had been completed ; the Office Kanungo acted as record-keeper and each patwari (supervisor) copied the slips for his whole circle under the supervision of his Charge Superintendent ; city copying offices were organised on the same lines but in several of them a sufficient number of copyists could not be found amongst the municipal staff and a certain number of paid men had to be employed.

The slip-copying done by patwaris was generally of a satisfactory standard, but that carried out in municipalities was, with few exceptions, of inferior quality. The employment of temporary hands for copying work is dangerous as their responsibility ceases directly they are paid off, and if they can evade detection at

the time they are liable to work carelessly. Although they have less reliable copyists under them it is yet proved by repeated experience that the supervision exercised by the superior staff in municipal copying offices is less thorough than that in tahsils. I strongly recommend that at future censuses the whole of the slip-copying be done in tahsils, if possible by patwaris to whom an allowance should be paid by the municipalities, and otherwise by a staff paid by the municipality but working under the same control as the patwari staff.

It was expected that the copying would be completed in a week or ten days but for the reasons mentioned in the next paragraph the expectation was not fulfilled, with the result that the copying had to be suspended in many districts whilst the patwaris returned to their circles and completed the spring crop-inspection.

The preface to Part II of the Code suggested the experiment of copying the majority of slips between the preliminary and final enumerations so that only the amendments made on the census night would be left for incorporation in the slips after the final census. Adoption of the experiment was left to the discretion of local authorities and it was carried out in only a minority of the districts and States. The main advantages and disadvantages of preliminary slip-copying are set out below :—

Advantages.—The patwaris can do the work in their circles and need only be collected for a very short time at the tahsil; this they much prefer.

The work is done without haste, and mistakes due to hurry are avoided.

Very little remains to be done after the census, which in 1921 was a most important objective owing to the necessity of freeing patwaris for crop-inspection. Deputy Census Superintendents can inspect more of the work.

Disadvantages.—The patwaris require a preliminary training as they must start work by themselves.

Supervision is difficult, and before his work has been checked a patwari may have repeated the same mistake on numerous slips which he must revise.

Distribution of blank slips is extremely difficult as there is no satisfactory way of estimating the detailed requirements for each circle.

of lithographic plates necessary to reproduce the slips, without this refinement the slips could have been printed from six plates, with it they necessitated the use of thirty plates; the press could have kept six machines constantly set up, but not thirty.

As long as slip-copying is done locally and necessitates the use of thirty different blank forms the difficulty is bound to recur; no statistics of ten years standing can ever form a satisfactory basis for estimating thirty classes of the population in small centres.

The following are partial remedies but the only real remedy is to lessen the number of blank forms of slip:—

- (a) The press must be obliged to provide machines that ensure the printing and cutting of each sheet in exactly the same manner. The cutting machines they employed in 1921 were unsatisfactory; many slips were printed on one sheet and thick packets of sheets were cut at once, the machines used for cutting did not fit the sheets with the result that the lower ones were often displaced and were cut across the slips instead of along their edges.
- (b) Every officer in charge of a copying office must be warned beforehand that his consignments will be compared with the numbers of slips finally completed, and that any grossly inaccurate supplementary indents which he has submitted will lead to censure or punishment.
- (c) Instead of the statement left by my predecessor I have preserved a register showing the actual contents of each initial and supplementary consignment sent to each office in 1921. This I think will be more useful, but even so must not be thought to be a very real guide.
- (d) Reserves of slips should be sent to District headquarters, all supplementary indents should go to the Deputy Commissioner who will check them and meet them from his reserve and who, if his reserve is exhausted, will be responsible that no grossly exaggerated indents are forwarded to the Superintendents. These, as I have said, are partial remedies but I recommend a much more radical innovation, I would dispense with printed symbols for sex and civil condition altogether; I recommend the following as symbols which can be made by hand without undue effort and delay in copying and which, however carelessly made, are incapable of being confused and are as distinctive as any printed symbols:—

Male unmarried	..	X	Female unmarried	..	0
Male married	..	XX	Female married	..	00
Male widowed	..	XXX	Female widowed	..	000

If this recommendation is adopted there will be only five forms of slips which will be distinguished by colour and all of which can be printed from one lithographic plate.

The numbers of people belonging to the main religions are subject to much less fluctuation than the numbers of people belonging to the different states of civil condition, and if the original consignments are carefully allotted there should be very few cases in which they do not suffice.

If this suggestion is not adopted in full, I would at least suggest that the symbols I have indicated be adopted, and that in addition to slips with printed symbols a large number should be issued without symbols.

Finally my mistake of having the religion indicated by printed name as well as by colour should be avoided; though if printed symbols are employed there is no harm in adding the sex and civil condition alongside the symbol in print.

I do not recommend the use of the present symbols even accompanied by the issue of blank slips and rubber stamps, these are expensive to supply and slow in use whilst their careless use results in an ambiguous symbol,

The following notes refer to the preparation of Register A, which is a most important record to which reference is continually being made in the sorting offices:—

- (1) In some cases station population was entered in red ink below the village. This is wrong, red ink entries should be for train enumeration only.
- (2) Names and *hadbast* numbers of villages should be compared with the village directory which should be sent by tahsils to the sorting office along with the slips.
- (3) Military and civil population in cantonments should be shown separately.
- (4) Footnote No. 7 was not observed in all cases, special stress should be laid upon it.
- (5) Footnote 2 stating that uninhabited villages must be entered was in some cases overlooked; the Tahsildar should sign a certificate that he has seen that this has been done.

Sorting.

Introduc-
tion.

33. The suggestions which I have to put forward in this section must be based on the assumption that the general scheme of sorting operations will in future be based on those adopted in 1911 and 1921 but I first have one radical change to recommend, and if it be adopted, it will involve revision of a great many of the instructions. It has been customary in this province to employ a large staff for the sorting operations and to get them through as quickly as possible so that they are completed before the tabulation work has made any real headway; sorting has been done in four offices and tabulation in one.

One of the main difficulties in census organisation has been due to the fact that the agency employed for each branch of the work has completed its duties and been disbanded before the next branch of the work has been sufficiently advanced to discover whether any mistakes need rectification; as regards enumeration this difficulty is insuperable, but there is no reason why sorting should not proceed more slowly so that it may be concurrent with compilation and so that the compilation office can return incomplete records to the sorting office even during the latter stages of its work.

I strongly recommend that at future censuses only one sorting office should be opened and that it should be at the same place as the compilation office; the staffs should be appointed at the same time and until village tables are completed and the sorting work for the first table has been finished both should work on sorting; by that time the best men will be known and can be put on to compilation, whilst the remainder will be kept at sorting; thereafter the numbers employed in the two offices should be so adjusted that sorting work only just keeps ahead of compilation; an Extra Assistant Commissioner should be in charge of each office and the one in charge of the compilation office should be the senior and the other should work under his orders. The advantages of this proposed organisation are:—

- (1) All sorting will be under one officer and the method will be the same throughout.
- (2) The sorting staff will be of a semi-permanent nature and will have more sense of responsibility than a staff employed for a few months only.
- (3) Errors in sorting which are revealed during compilation can be referred back to the sorting office; at present they cause dislocation in the work of compilation and occasionally are incapable of correction.
- (4) The sorting staff will become expert instead of being hurried through their work and disbanded before they have mastered its difficulties.
- (5) The whole of the sorting work can be controlled much more easily by the Superintendent.
- (6) The sorting staff will still be available for special sorting work when the Superintendent is writing his report and wishes to touch on any subject which involves additional sorting.

Establishment.

35. Each sorting office was placed in charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Superintendent; these were Lala Bishambar Dyal Singh at Karnal, Syed Abdul Haq at Ludhiana, Sheikh Abdul Majid at Lahore and Malik Chirgh-ud-Din at Lyallpur and all except the first were appointed early in March and were able to study their duties and to assist in supervising the slip-copying before sorting started; the Deputy Superintendent of Karnal was not able to join till the 7th April. Lala Bishambar Dyal Singh was given a deputation allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem, but the other three were granted no allowance as it was their first appointment as Extra Assistant Commissioners and their pay was held to be substantially larger than that of which they had been in receipt before joining.

These four were all new men without experience of revenue work, they were selected for me by the Chief Secretary as being men of promise, they all showed themselves to be capable and quick but I would have preferred to have had officers who had more experience in handling revenue staff.

The scale of establishment for the sorting offices is detailed in paragraph 28 of the Code; in future it need not include an accountant as it was found that the Head Assistant could easily dispose of accounts work in addition to the other duties allotted to him; on the other hand the Recordkeeper should always be given an assistant. The menial staff attached to each office included a daftri, two office peons, a chaukidar and a water-carrier; and each Deputy Superintendent was given an orderly.

As far as possible Naib-Tahsildar candidates were selected for the posts of Inspectors though a few outsiders were also entertained, the pay of the post was fixed at Rs. 90 p. m.; the scale laid down in the code is unnecessarily large and not more than one inspector should be employed for every ten supervisors.

The supervisors were recruited from among English knowing kanungos and their pay was fixed at Rs. 70 p. m. by the grant of a deputation allowance sufficient to bring their substantive pay up to this sum; it is advisable to try and get representatives of every district amongst the supervisor staff as their local knowledge is of great use in checking the slips and often obviates the necessity of referring back doubtful entries to the local authorities.

No difficulty was found in securing temporary hands as sorters; middle pass men were selected and it was found that such patwari candidates as were available made the best sorters, on the other hand the few patwaris chosen for the post found the work most uncongenial and were all returned to their districts at their own request at an early stage. The pay of sorters was originally fixed at Rs. 20 p. m. but on account of scarcity conditions it was found necessary to raise the pay to Rs. 25 p. m.; after the increase in pay the sorters worked contentedly and a previous inclination to strike which had been thought to be due to agitation from outside was found to have been caused solely by the difficulty of living on the initial wage.

Financial Control in Sorting Office.

36. The bulk of the stationery was obtained from the Calcutta Stationery office and was issued as required from the office of the Superintendent; Deputy Superintendents were authorised to make purchases of local stationery from their permanent advances.

Each Deputy Superintendent was given a permanent advance of Rs. 50, which was sanctioned in Punjab Government letter No. 11136-Finl., dated 8th April 1921; all petty contingent charges were met from these advances and recouped on detailed contingent bills which were countersigned by me. My thanks are due to the Deputy Superintendent of Lyallpur for meeting contingencies by advances from his own pocket, necessitated by the fact that his headquarters had been changed at the last moment and it took three months to obtain the necessary authority for him to draw an advance in Lyallpur instead of in Multan.

Each Deputy Superintendent was treated as the head of an office and the establishment pay bills were drawn up over his signature, these were countersigned by me and then sent to the Accountant-General for adjustment against the grants from which they had to be met. Except in the case of the Lahore office the bills of which were pre-audited before payment, the bills were cashed at local treasuries and no delays occurred; the pre-audit of the Lahore bills caused delay and added to the difficulties of administration. No separate allotments were made to the sorting offices but each Deputy Superintendent was allowed to entertain staff up to a maximum scale fixed by my orders of which copies were

sent to the Accountant-General. All disbursement of pay was acknowledged on acquittance rolls, all undischursed pay being refunded before further bills were cashed.

37. Standard daily tasks for sorting are mentioned in the Code and were based on recommendations made by the Superintendent of 1911, the experience gained in each sorting centre was collated and these tasks revised, ultimately it was found that the following constituted reasonable rates for sorting :—

Rate of
Progress.

Table.				Daily Task.	Table.				Daily Task.
VI-A.	..	..	..	5,000	XII.—Hindus	..	..	..	4,000
VII	..	..	..	3,000	Musalman	..	..	..	5,000
VIII.—Urban (Males)	..	..	..	5,000	Sikhs	..	..	..	5,000
(Females)	..	..	..	15,000	Othara	..	..	..	10,000
Rural (Males)	..	..	..	10,000	XIV	..	..	..	3,000
(Females)	..	..	..	20,000	XV	..	..	..	4,000
IX	..	..	..	12,000	XVI	..	..	..	2,500
X	..	..	..	10,000	XVII	..	..	..	3,000
XI	..	..	..	8,000	XVIII	..	..	..	3,500
XII	..	..	..	8,000	XXI	..	..	..	3,000
XII-A	..	..	..	7,000					

The time necessary to sort for each table at these rates was calculated and at the end of the month sorters who had taken materially less time over their work were rewarded whilst those who showed an unduly small outturn were fined. Rewards and fines were limited to a maximum of Rs. 5 in the month, and were so adjusted that the total rewards equalled the total fines. This system materially accelerated the work, its introduction met with some opposition from the less satisfactory members of the staff but was welcomed by the majority.

Statement II appended to this chapter shows the progress made during each month in the sorting for each table, sorting was completed and the four sorting offices finally closed down by the following dates :—

Lyallpur, 17th July ; Lahore, 18th July ; Karnal, 21st August ; and Ludhiana, 22nd August.

38. On completion of sorting the slips were handed over to the Deputy Commissioners at the four centres for safe custody so that they might be available for reference and for any special sorting required to illustrate points in the report at any time till the final closing down of the census office.

Preservation of the
Slips.

It has been suggested that the slips should be preserved from one census to the next so that they might be available to supply statistics for any enquiry which might not be directly available from the census reports; even men from the compilation office who had been trained in census sorting found it practically impossible to re-sort the slips once the regular sorting had been completed, and any sorting by non-experts would lead to confusion; I regard the suggestion as impracticable and the slips will be destroyed before the census office is finally closed down.

It is not generally recognised that the compilation registers which are prepared in the course of compiling the Imperial Tables form a record of statistics for small units giving practically all the information that can be got from the slips. These registers are preserved from one census to the next; those preserved in 1911 were never referred to until I got them out in 1921, I feel sure that these valuable statistical records would have been consulted on several occasions had not their existence been overlooked.

The compilation registers of 1921 have been placed in six numbered boxes which will be kept with all other census records mentioned in Appendix C. The contents of these six boxes are as follows :—

Box No. 1	..	Registers for	Tables	III, VI-A., VII.
" 2	..	"	"	" VIII, IX, X, XI and village tables.
" 3	..	"	"	" XI-A., XII, XII-A., XIII and Appendices IX and XIV.
" 4	..	"	"	" XIV, XV, XVI-A., B., C., XVII.
" 5	..	"	"	" XVIII, XIX, XXI (part).
" 6	..	"	"	" XXI (part).

Notes
Table

30. The tables have been prepared at each census and consist of a very few statistics for every village in the province; except in the case of districts of which the boundary has been changed the number and names of villages suffer very little alteration in preparing these tables. The writing in of the village names takes more time than the filling in of statistics. I suggest that at the next census a new form should be adopted for these tables, allowing room for the statistical entries for four successive years, if this be done the preparation of the tables at the next census would take far less time than it has done in the past.

The statistics in these tables are remarkably brief, but any addition to them would be a needless and tedious work in their preparation; nevertheless, I think that the publication of the number of the most numerous tribes or castes in each village would render them somewhat more useful than it is worth attempting. Had this been possible during the war it would have saved the preparation of a supplementary census table for the purpose. If this suggestion is adopted it can only be carried out by a revision of the form of Register A which is prepared in the ship-copying office. The necessary revision should be carefully worked out and sent up to the Director for his approval.

The instructions in paragraph 31 of Part II of the Code for the preparation of village tables are found to be incomplete and faulty. I suggest that the following instructions be substituted for this paragraph:-

As soon as the Census of this Province has been made up for sorting, village totals shall be sent to the Registrar General.

Village tables should give the *taluk* number and name of all *mauzas* in the *taluk* entered topographically by *taluk*; the name of the *thana* in which it lies should be entered opposite each *mauza* (list of villages by *thanas* shall be obtained from the Superintendent of Police); the *taluk* should be entered in the order given by the Superintendent in his printed list; the tables shall be bound by districts and there shall be an alphabetical index of *mauzas* at the beginning of each volume. Each opening in the register should be given a separate page number and the serial code of each leaf.

In the case of villages with no population column 2 should be left blank but the word "Blank" should be noted in the column for remarks.

The population of towns, cities, notified areas and other places treated as towns for census purposes should be shown separately from that for rural areas, the entries for each town being made in red ink to distinguish them from those for rural areas.

If a town consists of various parts such as, a municipal area, a cantonment area, a civil lines area, and perhaps also an area which has been included in the town for census purposes, though outside these particular limits, then the entries for all these areas must be shown separately and the total for the whole town should be given below them.

If a village lies partly within and partly without the limits of a town, the entries for the latter part will be made first and will be in black ink and will be distinguished as "*Berun Hadul*" in the remarks column. After this the entries for the part within the town will be made separately in red ink, and if necessary will be subdivided into entries relating to municipal, cantonment or other limits.

If a town includes parts of several villages, the entries for the rural parts of those villages will be entered opposite their names in the ordinary way and distinguished as "*Berun Hadul*" and will be in black. The entries for the urban parts of all the villages will be made in the entry for the town. In such cases the entries for the population of a village will be separated into two which may not be consecutive in the register, in this case cross references must be made in the remarks column opposite each entry showing where that for the remainder of the village will be found.

Where the name of a town is different from that of a village included in it an entry should be made in the remarks column opposite the name of the village to show where the urban population has been entered.

Population enumerated at railway stations should be included in that of the towns or villages in which the stations are situated; the Deputy Superintendent must satisfy himself as to the village or town in which every station lies, a station is often named after a village in which it is not situated; station population should not be distinguished from the other population of the village or town



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in any way, it is not to be regarded as "temporary population" for census purposes.

The population enumerated on running trains or in special blocks for boats, coolie encampments and large fairs comes under the term "temporary population," the figures for it must not be included in the village total but should be entered in red below the total of the village within which the enumeration took place. It may be noted that whilst "temporary population" is shown separately in Imperial Table III it is included in the totals for towns in Imperial Tables IV and V.

Totals for each tahsil must be given below the village entries for that tahsil, they must be shown in the same detail and urban, rural and temporary population must be distinguished. Similar totals for the district must be given at the end of the volume.

Persons who return themselves as Sikh-Hindus or Jain-Hindus will be included amongst Hindus, but their numbers should be shown separately in the remarks column; both opposite the village entries and opposite those for tahsil and district totals.

The detail of "others" by sex for each tahsil and for the district must be entered in the remarks column, to provide the material needed for the note on the title page of Table VI as to the number of "others" included in each main religion.

The Deputy Superintendent should himself check the village tables and sign his name at the foot of the entries for each tahsil in token of their accuracy.

The village tables must be completed and sent to the compilation office before the sorting slips for the first table are sent; each Deputy Superintendent should retain a copy of the entries for all tahsil and district totals.

40. The instructions for sorting printed in the Code had to be supplemented from time to time by orders from the Superintendent's office. The numbers given below refer to the paragraphs of the Code which require amendment or amplification:--

Suggested
Amendments
to the Code

- (29) In making up boxes care should be taken to see that the slips of one tahsil do not go to more than one supervisor. To this end slips of different religions may be placed in one box where it cannot be otherwise managed.

In the case of minor religions it is wrong to collect all the slips of one district together, as far as possible these slips should be distributed by the same circles as those for the main religions. The Deputy Superintendent should prepare his boxes for one tahsil or district and obtain sanction for his proposals before proceeding with the other tahsils and districts.

- (30) Instead of using wooden boxes for the slips it is better to use cheap iron trunks such as are sold to the travelling public. The extra initial cost should be more than counterbalanced by the fact that these can be sold readily when no longer required. These iron trunks are provided with locks and their use would prevent all tampering with the slips during the course of sorting.

Copies of Register M should be sent to the Superintendent's office as soon as they are ready and any change made afterwards should be reported at once.

- (32) In section 3 of this paragraph add "it after Table VI-A" after "It is necessary to begin" and omit the words "with it."

- (33) One copy of each of the sorters' tickets must be kept in the sorting office for replies to enquiries and the other copy should be sent to the compilation office. The sorters' tickets should be sent for a whole district at a time and should be accompanied by a certificate from the Deputy Superintendent that he has compared the totals for each tahsil with those given in the Village Tables and that they agree. A similar certificate should accompany sorters' tickets for towns for those tables which give separate statistics for towns.

- (34) Sorting by sects is to be done for Christians also. Some Hindus and Sikhs do not recognise sect and these should be shown separately. The column headed "unspecified" should only be used for those whose sect cannot be found out. Peculiar or wrong names for sects are often found on the slips, these should be corrected during sorting and the Inspectors and the Deputy Superintendent should inspect the entries and give orders as to correction.

Aryas and Brahmos should not be treated as sects of Hindus at future censuses but as separate religions.

- (35) Note 2 is very important and must be complied with carefully. Entries for this table are most unsatisfactory. No persons of less than twelve years of age should be shown as married or widowed unless the age entry has been carefully scrutinised and necessary enquiries made from the tahsil office.

- (36) Special attention must be paid to the footnote in the case of Christians. The Superintendent should settle beforehand and send orders to the sorting offices as to the minor sects which should be included in Syrian, Roman Catholic and Protestant respectively.

Abnormal entries such as those in which persons of less than five years of age are described as literate should be verified by reference to the enumeration book and local enquiry. If for any reason this cannot be done in the sorting office the serial number of the circle, block and person should be noted on the back of the sorters' ticket so that it may be done later in the compilation office.

One Deputy Superintendent in 1921 passed orders that no person under nine years of age should be shown as literate in English; such general orders are totally wrong and should not be given.

- (37) There is always a large number of slips in which the name of a village instead of that of a district is shown as the birth-place. The Deputy Superintendent should make enquiries in all such cases as early as possible and correct the entry.

- (38) The Deputy Superintendent should be supplied with a copy of the index of languages. The sorters' tickets should be examined in the light of the figures for the last census and any abnormal change in the number of persons speaking any language should be reported at once by the Deputy Superintendent to the Superintendent. In the case of foreign languages the birth-place of the speaker should be examined to see that it is consistent.

- (39) Hindus and Sikhs who have refused to enter caste should be entered separately, but where the caste cannot be ascertained owing to wrong entries in the slips it must be ascertained by reference to the enumeration books.

Caste names which do not appear in the 1921 tables should be entered with great care and should be brought to the notice of the Deputy Superintendent, who will report concerning them to the Superintendent.

- (40) The sorters' tickets for this table should be compared by the supervisor with those for Table VIII to see that the number of literates in certain age groups in Table IX agree with Table VIII. This table should be sorted for selected castes only.

- (42) It should be explained in the opening sentence that this table is to be sorted for Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians as well as for selected castes. Absence of this explanation resulted in the omission to sort for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the Karnal centre in 1921.

41. It would save much labour if one sorters' ticket were used for both sexes, separate columns being provided for males and females. In addition this alteration would lead to the early detection of any gross disproportion of the sexes.

Suggested
Alterations in
the Form of
Sorters
Tickets.

Table VII (Civil Condition by Age).—Add a new rule to those on the back of this sorters' ticket as follows—5. In the case of all abnormal entries such as that of a married or widowed person of less than five years of age, enter the serial number of the circle, block and person on the back of this ticket for future enquiry.

Table VIII (Literacy).—Add the following rule on the back of this ticket :—In the case of all persons of less than ten years, other than Christians, returned as literate in English enter the serial number of the circle, block and person on the back of this ticket.

Table IX (Literacy by Castes).—The castes selected for this table should be printed on the back of this ticket.

Table XIII (Caste).—In the case of persons whose caste cannot be found in the index of caste, note the following particulars on the back of this ticket :—Caste. Number of slip. Block number. Birth-place. Occupation.

Table XIV (Civil Condition by Caste).—The castes selected for this table should be printed on the back of the sorters' ticket.

Table XVI (A) (Europeans and Allied Races by Age).—The definition of " British Subject " should be printed on the back of this ticket.

Table XIX (Dual Occupations).—There should be an extra column for the number of slips between present columns 1 and 2. All the persons following the particular principal occupation should be entered in this column and of these the number of those who follow the second occupation should be noted. If this is not done the compilation office has to consult the tickets for Table XVII for the purpose.

Table XXI (Occupation by Selected Castes).—The names of the selected castes should be printed on the back of the ticket. Note that this table is also to be prepared for (1) Europeans and Allied Races, (2) Armenians, and (3) Anglo-Indians ; but in their case column 2 (Traditional occupation) will be left blank.

COMPILATION.

42. On the 21st January 1921 Lala Arjan Das joined the census department as my Personal Assistant ; I continued the supervision of enumeration without his assistance and his first duties were to revise the sorting and compilation instructions and to get the necessary forms through the press, he was given general control of the four sorting offices and issued instructions in matters of routine and procedure only referring doubtful points to me ; his main duty however was to organise the compilation office of which he was in direct charge and which came into being very shortly after sorting had started.

Organisa-
tion.

This office was accommodated in the Bharat Buildings alongside my own offices, two large halls at a monthly rental of Rs. 75 each were allotted to the compiling staff and a third smaller room was hired at Rs. 50 per mensem for the use of the Personal Assistant himself.

The compilers were given chairs and tables, but it would have been better to have had wooden stools which take up less space and are more durable than chairs.

Lala Arjan Das remained in charge till the 31st August 1921 when he was given the offer of a higher appointment under the Commissioner of Income-tax and his place as my Personal Assistant was taken by Sheikh Abdul Majid, who had been in charge of the Lahore sorting office till it closed down on the 18th July and had thereafter been attached to the compilation office. Both these officers did very good work, Lala Arjan Das organised and supervised the sorting work with much skill and got the compilation office into good working order before he was transferred, his departure however took place before compilation had made much headway and Sheikh Abdul Majid was responsible for practically the whole of the compilation. This latter officer quickly picked up his duties and his management of the office was really excellent ; whilst he brought all difficulties to my notice and did not attempt to conceal mistakes which had occurred either in sorting or compilation, he nearly always suggested sound remedies and never troubled me with routine matters with which he could deal direct ; mistakes are bound to occur in the preparation of the masses of statistics published in the report, and their rectification often involves prolonged and laborious work ; it is easy to conceal them and to manipulate the figures so that there is no trace of them in

the final statistics, I have every confidence that Sheikh Abdul Majid did not choose this path of least resistance and that he consulted me whenever revision was necessary. The result was that beyond occasional inspections I was not forced to be in constant supervision of the compilation and yet was thoroughly conversant with the difficulties which were encountered and the methods by which they were overcome.

Establishment and Division of Duties. 43. The staff employed in the compilation office varied in accordance with the work in hand, it was collected gradually as the work started and was disbanded by degrees after the rush was over; the maximum establishment ever employed was as follows:—

1 Correspondence Clerk	on	Rs. 80	per mensem
1 Assistant Record-keeper	"	40	"
15 Inspectors	"	90	" each
90 Compilers	"	30 to 40	" "
2 Peons	"	15	" "

The inspectors were recruited from the supervisors and inspectors who had worked in the four sorting offices, and were paid at the rate sanctioned for inspectors in sorting offices, i. e., Rs. 90 per mensem.

Compilers were chosen from outsiders and from amongst the best English knowing sorters recommended by the Deputy Superintendents, they were paid Rs. 30, Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 per mensem according to their qualifications and were re-graded from time to time according to their work.

Work started in May 1921 when a few compilers working under two inspectors were put on to sort the "family census" slips and compile the results; preparation of the building census statements was also taken up early to fill the time before sorters' tickets began to arrive in large numbers. Work had got into full swing by August when the sorting offices were closed down, and whilst it was at its maximum the office was divided into seven departments as follows:—

- (1) Checking Department.
- (2) Compilation Department.
- (3) Final Tables Department.
- (4) Special Checking Department.
- (5) Occupation Tables Department.
- (6) Building Census and Family Census Department.
- (7) Industrial Census Department.

The work of the checking branch was to check the circle numbers and totals in the sorters' tickets with Register M so as to ensure that all the tickets for each table had been received and that the totals were correct.

The sorters' tickets were further checked by the special checking department whose duty it was to bring all probable errors and irregularities to the notice of the Personal Assistant, so that they might be investigated through correspondence with district officers.

The first check was a purely mechanical process, the second called for the exercise of considerable intelligence.

The compilation department posted the sorters' tickets in the compilation registers in accordance with the instructions given in the Code; whilst the final tables branch prepared the final tables from the compilation registers.

The final tables were then scrutinised by the special checking department who checked all totals and applied the tests and cross references laid down by the Census Commissioner in his endorsement No. 609, dated 5th July 1921. The same branch compared the final tables with those of 1911 and reported all striking changes.

The final tables were then submitted to me and after I had approved or amended the form, and if necessary had ordered a further enquiry into figures which showed unexpected variation from those of 1911, fair copies were prepared for the press. Each proof received from the press was again checked in detail by the special checking branch, and also the last sheet printed off after all proofs had been passed.

The preparation of the occupational tables was taken in hand from the very beginning on account of their length and complexity; ten compilers were employed for three months in preparing the classification sheets from the sorters' tickets before they could start the actual compilation; the same men saw the occupa-

tional tables through from start to finish. I recommend this procedure very strongly, the occupational tables require very specialised work which it takes long to master.

The industrial census schedules were sent direct to the compilation office and the whole of the work from slip-copying to checking of the printed tables was undertaken by the special department concerned.

Each department was closed down as its duties were completed, the final tables had all been prepared by June 1922 but the printing of them was much behind hand; the special checking branch was therefore retained and was employed on checking all press work and was also utilised for the preparation of the Subsidiary Tables and miscellaneous statements required for Part I of the Report.

The proof checking work allotted to the special checking department was particularly heavy; it was found that it was not sufficient to check only those figures in a second or third proof which had been corrected in the previous proof, for some reason, figures which had been corrected in an early proof were sometimes found to have been altered in a later proof, so that every figure in each proof had to be checked. Even after a final proof had been found to be correct in every detail fresh mistakes were occasionally found in the final sheets printed off by the press and these were then returned for correction by hand. The department of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press which dealt with the tables afforded me every possible assistance and spared no trouble in their production, but, whilst tendering my sincere thanks for their invariable courtesy and conscientious work, I suggest to my successor that he should have an agreement with the press he employs that its proof-readers are responsible that correct figures in one proof are unaltered in the next so that his own office may limit its checking to the correction of the mistakes in the first proof.

44. Table II.—Much time was spent in obtaining the correct survey figures for the areas entered in this table. The figures given in the published "Agricultural Statistics" are not up to date; the Survey Department provided the figures for area as given by the latest surveys, but these had to be adjusted for all transfers subsequent to the survey and this adjustment necessitated much correspondence and investigation. The instructions contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 25 are not carefully observed in the majority of districts.

Notes re-
garding
Particular
Tables.

Table X.—The compilation of this table requires special attention, all entries in the sorters' tickets must be classified very carefully according to Sir George Grierson's scheme before posting in the compilation registers. However much attention is paid to the compilation of this table it is bound to be misleading as it attempts to classify language in a scientific manner from records prepared by ill-educated enumerators who have the vaguest ideas of the distinctive names for various forms of language and dialect.

In future details on the title page of this table should be given separately for British Territory and the Punjab States. After this table had been prepared the Census Commissioner sent for details of some languages which had not been separately tabulated in the Punjab, in future he should be consulted beforehand as to the details he will require.

Table XI-A.—The occupations which are to be shown in the final table should be entered on the forms of the compilation register.

Provincial Tables I and II.—These have been prepared, according to precedent, by tahsils; I am of opinion that they would be of greater use if prepared by thanas, particularly so in connection with the elections for representative government. The Punjab Government should be asked at an early stage whether it desires these tables to be prepared by thanas; if so, the village tables should also be prepared by thanas as a preliminary step.

45. Instructions for compilation are given in Chapter IV of the second part of the Code, as all the work is conducted in English no translation of this chapter is required. These instructions were supplemented by notes recorded by me during the course of compilation on matters reported for orders by the Personal Assistant; those notes being mainly on routine matters or on special points, which may not recur, have not been preserved but the following points should be incorporated in future issues of the Code. Paras.

Suggested
Amendments
to the Code.

63, 65 and 66.—For “Register A” substitute “Village Tables.” The former is not a reliable document and correct figures are given in the village tables which incorporate all the corrections made in Register A.

Para. 64.—The word “Town” should be added after “village” in the 2nd and 6th lines. The entries relating to towns should be made in red ink so that they may at once be distinguished from those for villages when the Subsidiary Tables for Chapter II of the Report are being prepared.

Para. 66.—Note 1 is unnecessary as the figures for these sects can be taken from Table VI-A. The following note should be substituted :—“As the entries for all Europeans are on blue slips Table VI cannot be prepared for Christians direct from the village tables but necessitates some sorting, hence it should be taken up after Table XV.”

Para. 68.—The last six lines of this paragraph are useless and should be omitted.

Para. 73.—The sentence “To economise space in the final table all castes with less than twenty afflicted persons (all four infirmities combined) will be lumped together as others” should be omitted. No economy of space can be gained by this method.

STATEMENT I.

Copying the Slips.

Serial No.	District or State.	Copying office	Number of slips.	Number of copyists.	Date of commencement.	Date of completion.	Average daily output per head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. KARNAL CENTRE.							
1	Hissar	Hissar	130,272	55	20-3-21	15-4-21	92
2		Hansi	177,013	68	20-3-21	18-1-21	87
3		Bhawani	126,915	50	22-3-21	2-4-21	188
4		Fatehsad	195,501	73	21-3-21	3-4-21	192
5		Sa	181,679	92	21-3-21	30-3-21	197
6	Bhatkal	Bhatkal	200,939	89	21-3-21	10-1-21	108
7		Jhajjar	213,866	115	20-3-21	27-3-21	232
8		Gohata	175,290	75	21-3-21	28-3-21	212
9	Sonapat	Sonapat	182,176	103	11-1-21	13-1-21	
10		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19-3-21	26-3-21	111
11		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11-1-21	18-1-21	
12	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	111,080	53	20-3-21	2-4-21	151
13		Ferozpur	98,285	60	21-3-21	3-1-21	110
14		Nuh	112,119	67	21-3-21	28-3-21	209
15		Palwal	131,769	88	19-3-21	28-3-21	150
16		Rewari	147,256	84	21-3-21	7-1-21	97
17	Karnal	Rafidiyath	89,690	46	21-3-21	25-3-21	403
18		Karnal	232,007	117	21-3-21	12-1-21	86
19		Paupat	173,667	59	21-3-21	4-1-21	190
20		Kaushal	275,722	89	20-3-21	22-1-21	98
21		Thana	146,901	81	20-3-21	12-1-21	73
22	Ambala	Ambala	187,926	183	21-3-21	26-1-21	28
23		Rohat	142,891	98	21-3-21	13-1-21	61
24		Jaypuri	126,701	73	20-3-21	5-1-21	102
25		Natalpuri	107,508	65	21-3-21	27-3-21	237
26		Rupar	116,155	86	20-3-21	26-3-21	193
27	Samba	Samba	45,327	165	21-3-21	7-4-21	149
28		Samba	404,718		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
29	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	20,621	7	23-2-21	18-6-21	25
30		Jodhpur .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
31	Jajana	Jajana	25,833	12	5-3-21	11-3-21	269
32		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1-1-21	1-1-21	
33		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10-3-21	15-3-21	251
34	Patanch	Patanch	18,097	8	6-1-21	8-4-21	
35		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
36		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
37	Kalia	Kalia	17,327	16	12-3-21	20-3-21	120
38		Chitral	7,918	7	20-3-21	28-3-21	126
39		Chitral	32,126	21	21-3-21	28-3-21	91
40	Nahan	Nahan City	5,756	5	6-3-21	13-3-21	144
41		Nahan Taluk	12,213	10	6-3-21	13-3-21	153
42		Paohad	31,388	31	6-3-21	13-3-21	135
43		Panta	31,456	17	6-3-21	13-3-21	231
44		Ranika	57,693	29	6-3-21	13-3-21	248
45	Delhi	Delhi	488,188	170	20-3-21	12-1-21	51
46		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19-1-21	20-5-21	
II. - LUDHIANA CENTRE.							
47	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	226,783	120	20-3-21	26-3-21	105
48		Hoshiarpur Municipality	20,413	4	20-1-21	30-1-21	
49		Dasuya	215,690	146	2-5-21	12-5-21	461
50		Garhbanlar	232,772	118	16-3-21	30-1-21	32
51		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	21-3-21	2-1-21	73
52	Una	Una	231,851	123	16-1-21	28-1-21	
53		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23-3-21	25-3-21	51
54		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	28-3-21	28-1-21	
55	Jullundur	Jullundur	218,388	121	21-3-21	31-3-21	150
56		Municipality	50,085	36	2-1-21	2-1-21	
57		Cantonment	11,923	16	23-3-21	10-1-21	82
58		Nakodar	190,659	100	1-1-21	5-1-21	149
59		Nawalahr	177,692	111	22-3-21	30-3-21	212
60	Phillaur	Phillaur	161,806	99	10-3-21	11-3-21	100
61		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20-3-21	2-1-21	
62					21-3-21	2-1-21	128

STATEMENT I.

Copying the Slips—continued.

Copying the Slips—continued.							
Serial No.	District or State.	Copying office.	Number of slips.	Number of copyists.	Date of commencement.	Date of completion.	Average daily outturn per head.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II.—LUDHIANA CENTRE.—concluded.							
46	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	285,953	159			
47		Jagraon	164,553	195	20-3-21	15-4-21	71
48		Samrala	117,116	66	19-3-21	7-4-21	78
49	Ferozepore	Ferozepore	167,380	88	30-3-21	11-4-21	136
50		Municipality..	29,695	13	{ 21-3-21	23-3-21 }	86
51		Cantonment	24,656	3	{ 11-4-21	29-4-21 }	
52		Zira	166,373	89	21-3-21	7-4-21	127
53		Moga	209,558	89	14-5-21	26-7-21	111
54		Muktsar	209,645	68	20-3-21	23-4-21	53
55		Fazilka	290,935	80	7-4-21	22-4-21	147
56	Amritsar	Amritsar	290,542	117	{ 11-3-21	15-3-21 }	171
57		Municipality..	100,218	40	{ 21-3-21	26-3-21 }	98
58		Tarn Taran	294,465	106	{ 29-3-21	4-4-21 }	191
59	Gurdaspur	Ajnala	184,149	92	22-3-21	31-5-21	56
60		Gurdaspur	234,146	141	22-3-21	14-4-21	116
61		Batala	275,695	169	11-3-21	29-3-21	195
62		Pathankot	129,502	89	21-3-21	26-4-21	46
63	Mandi	Shakargarh	212,849	18	22-3-21	16-4-21	63
64		Haraabagh	51,942	26	21-3-21	24-4-21	42
65		Chachoth	36,250	19	21-3-21	22-4-21	358
66		Mandi	38,885	14	9-4-21	9-5-21	61
67		Mandi Town..	6,879	4	21-3-21	30-3-21	363
68	Suket	Sarkaghat	51,092	19	8-4-21	2-5-21	111
69		Suket	54,328	8	12-4-21	17-4-21	286
70	Kapurthala	Kapurthala	281,275	137	21-4-21	28-4-21	336
71	Malerkotla	Malerkotla	80,322	34	22-3-21	11-1-21	323
72	Faridkot	Faridkot	150,661	59	{ 11-6-21	15-6-21 }	231
					{ 18-6-21	19-6-21 }	337
					3-4-21	30-4-21	91
III.—LAHORE CENTRE.							
73	Kangra	Kangra	118,374	48	24-3-21	30-3-21	352
74		Dehra	124,638	64	21-3-21	28-3-21	243
75		Nurpur	95,470	46	22-3-21	29-3-21	269
76		Hamirpur	168,504	91	20-3-21	4-4-21	265
77		Palampur	137,052	60	21-3-21	31-3-21	208
78		Kulu	73,371	24	23-3-21	28-3-21	600
79	Lahore	Saraj	48,650	19	21-3-21	27-3-21	366
80		Lahore	233,832	77	{ 21-3-21	26-3-21 }	217
81		Municipality	238,449	90	{ 11-4-21	16-4-21 }	
82		Cantonment	24,486	5	21-3-21	15-4-21	162
83		Railway colony, Jails and Lunatic Asylum.	18,846	77	15-4-21	10-5-21	188
84	Sialkot	Chunian	295,509	107	17-4-21	18-4-21	122
85		Kasur	320,214	108	22-3-21	30-3-21	307
86		Sialkot	234,558	95	20-3-21	19-4-21	96
87		Sialkot Town	55,911	124	{ 21-3-21	25-3-21 }	130
88	Daska	Pasrur	140,788	68	{ 16-4-21	29-4-21 }	
89		Zafarwal	168,936	69	{ 23-3-21	25-3-21 }	30
90		Raya	196,030	101	{ 18-4-21	20-4-21 }	
91		Daska	160,694	59	{ 11-3-21	28-3-21 }	116
					10-3-21	22-4-21	52
					11-3-21	25-4-21	42
					{ 12-3-21	16-3-21 }	162
					{ 20-3-21	28-3-21 }	

STATEMENT I.

Copying the Slips continued.

No.	Date	City	No. of Slips	Date of Issue	Date of Completion	Average
III. YADOKI CENTER						
101	11-3-21	Yadoki	174	11-3-21	2-3-21	
102	11-4-21	Yadoki	174	11-4-21	2-3-21	
103	11-5-21	Yadoki	174	11-5-21	2-3-21	
104	11-6-21	Yadoki	174	11-6-21	2-3-21	
105	11-7-21	Yadoki	174	11-7-21	2-3-21	
106	11-8-21	Yadoki	174	11-8-21	2-3-21	
107	11-9-21	Yadoki	174	11-9-21	2-3-21	
108	11-10-21	Yadoki	174	11-10-21	2-3-21	
109	11-11-21	Yadoki	174	11-11-21	2-3-21	
110	11-12-21	Yadoki	174	11-12-21	2-3-21	
111	12-1-21	Yadoki	174	12-1-21	2-3-21	
112	12-2-21	Yadoki	174	12-2-21	2-3-21	
113	12-3-21	Yadoki	174	12-3-21	2-3-21	
114	12-4-21	Yadoki	174	12-4-21	2-3-21	
115	12-5-21	Yadoki	174	12-5-21	2-3-21	
116	12-6-21	Yadoki	174	12-6-21	2-3-21	
117	12-7-21	Yadoki	174	12-7-21	2-3-21	
118	12-8-21	Yadoki	174	12-8-21	2-3-21	
119	12-9-21	Yadoki	174	12-9-21	2-3-21	
120	12-10-21	Yadoki	174	12-10-21	2-3-21	
121	12-11-21	Yadoki	174	12-11-21	2-3-21	
122	12-12-21	Yadoki	174	12-12-21	2-3-21	
123	1-1-22	Yadoki	174	1-1-22	2-3-21	
124	1-2-22	Yadoki	174	1-2-22	2-3-21	
125	1-3-22	Yadoki	174	1-3-22	2-3-21	
126	1-4-22	Yadoki	174	1-4-22	2-3-21	
127	1-5-22	Yadoki	174	1-5-22	2-3-21	
128	1-6-22	Yadoki	174	1-6-22	2-3-21	
129	1-7-22	Yadoki	174	1-7-22	2-3-21	
130	1-8-22	Yadoki	174	1-8-22	2-3-21	
131	1-9-22	Yadoki	174	1-9-22	2-3-21	
132	1-10-22	Yadoki	174	1-10-22	2-3-21	
133	1-11-22	Yadoki	174	1-11-22	2-3-21	
134	1-12-22	Yadoki	174	1-12-22	2-3-21	
135	2-1-23	Yadoki	174	2-1-23	2-3-21	
136	2-2-23	Yadoki	174	2-2-23	2-3-21	
137	2-3-23	Yadoki	174	2-3-23	2-3-21	
138	2-4-23	Yadoki	174	2-4-23	2-3-21	
139	2-5-23	Yadoki	174	2-5-23	2-3-21	
140	2-6-23	Yadoki	174	2-6-23	2-3-21	
141	2-7-23	Yadoki	174	2-7-23	2-3-21	
142	2-8-23	Yadoki	174	2-8-23	2-3-21	
143	2-9-23	Yadoki	174	2-9-23	2-3-21	
144	2-10-23	Yadoki	174	2-10-23	2-3-21	
145	2-11-23	Yadoki	174	2-11-23	2-3-21	
146	2-12-23	Yadoki	174	2-12-23	2-3-21	
147	3-1-24	Yadoki	174	3-1-24	2-3-21	
148	3-2-24	Yadoki	174	3-2-24	2-3-21	
149	3-3-24	Yadoki	174	3-3-24	2-3-21	
150	3-4-24	Yadoki	174	3-4-24	2-3-21	
151	3-5-24	Yadoki	174	3-5-24	2-3-21	
152	3-6-24	Yadoki	174	3-6-24	2-3-21	
153	3-7-24	Yadoki	174	3-7-24	2-3-21	
154	3-8-24	Yadoki	174	3-8-24	2-3-21	
155	3-9-24	Yadoki	174	3-9-24	2-3-21	
156	3-10-24	Yadoki	174	3-10-24	2-3-21	
157	3-11-24	Yadoki	174	3-11-24	2-3-21	
158	3-12-24	Yadoki	174	3-12-24	2-3-21	
159	4-1-25	Yadoki	174	4-1-25	2-3-21	
160	4-2-25	Yadoki	174	4-2-25	2-3-21	
161	4-3-25	Yadoki	174	4-3-25	2-3-21	
162	4-4-25	Yadoki	174	4-4-25	2-3-21	
163	4-5-25	Yadoki	174	4-5-25	2-3-21	
164	4-6-25	Yadoki	174	4-6-25	2-3-21	
165	4-7-25	Yadoki	174	4-7-25	2-3-21	
166	4-8-25	Yadoki	174	4-8-25	2-3-21	
167	4-9-25	Yadoki	174	4-9-25	2-3-21	
168	4-10-25	Yadoki	174	4-10-25	2-3-21	
169	4-11-25	Yadoki	174	4-11-25	2-3-21	
170	4-12-25	Yadoki	174	4-12-25	2-3-21	
171	5-1-26	Yadoki	174	5-1-26	2-3-21	
172	5-2-26	Yadoki	174	5-2-26	2-3-21	
173	5-3-26	Yadoki	174	5-3-26	2-3-21	
174	5-4-26	Yadoki	174	5-4-26	2-3-21	
175	5-5-26	Yadoki	174	5-5-26	2-3-21	
176	5-6-26	Yadoki	174	5-6-26	2-3-21	
177	5-7-26	Yadoki	174	5-7-26	2-3-21	
178	5-8-26	Yadoki	174	5-8-26	2-3-21	
179	5-9-26	Yadoki	174	5-9-26	2-3-21	
180	5-10-26	Yadoki	174	5-10-26	2-3-21	
181	5-11-26	Yadoki	174	5-11-26	2-3-21	
182	5-12-26	Yadoki	174	5-12-26	2-3-21	
183	6-1-27	Yadoki	174	6-1-27	2-3-21	
184	6-2-27	Yadoki	174	6-2-27	2-3-21	
185	6-3-27	Yadoki	174	6-3-27	2-3-21	
186	6-4-27	Yadoki	174	6-4-27	2-3-21	
187	6-5-27	Yadoki	174	6-5-27	2-3-21	
188	6-6-27	Yadoki	174	6-6-27	2-3-21	
189	6-7-27	Yadoki	174	6-7-27	2-3-21	
190	6-8-27	Yadoki	174	6-8-27	2-3-21	
191	6-9-27	Yadoki	174	6-9-27	2-3-21	
192	6-10-27	Yadoki	174	6-10-27	2-3-21	
193	6-11-27	Yadoki	174	6-11-27	2-3-21	
194	6-12-27	Yadoki	174	6-12-27	2-3-21	
195	7-1-28	Yadoki	174	7-1-28	2-3-21	
196	7-2-28	Yadoki	174	7-2-28	2-3-21	
197	7-3-28	Yadoki	174	7-3-28	2-3-21	
198	7-4-28	Yadoki	174	7-4-28	2-3-21	
199	7-5-28	Yadoki	174	7-5-28	2-3-21	
200	7-6-28	Yadoki	174	7-6-28	2-3-21	

IV. LYALLBUR CENTER

101	11-3-21	Lyallbur Center	174	11-3-21	2-3-21	
102	11-4-21	Lyallbur Center	174	11-4-21	2-3-21	
103	11-5-21	Lyallbur Center	174	11-5-21	2-3-21	
104	11-6-21	Lyallbur Center	174	11-6-21	2-3-21	
105	11-7-21	Lyallbur Center	174	11-7-21	2-3-21	
106	11-8-21	Lyallbur Center	174	11-8-21	2-3-21	
107	11-9-21	Lyallbur Center	174	11-9-21	2-3-21	
108	11-10-21	Lyallbur Center	174	11-10-21	2-3-21	
109	11-11-21	Lyallbur Center	174	11-11-21	2-3-21	
110	11-12-21	Lyallbur Center	174	11-12-21	2-3-21	
111	12-1-22	Lyallbur Center	174	12-1-22	2-3-21	
112	12-2-22	Lyallbur Center	174	12-2-22	2-3-21	
113	12-3-22	Lyallbur Center	174	12-3-22	2-3-21	
114	12-4-22	Lyallbur Center	174	12-4-22	2-3-21	
115	12-5-22	Lyallbur Center	174	12-5-22	2-3-21	
116	12-6-22	Lyallbur Center	174	12-6-22	2-3-21	
117	12-7-22	Lyallbur Center	174	12-7-22	2-3-21	
118	12-8-22	Lyallbur Center	174	12-8-22	2-3-21	
119	12-9-22	Lyallbur Center	174	12-9-22	2-3-21	
120	12-10-22	Lyallbur Center	174	12-10-22	2-3-21	
121	12-11-22	Lyallbur Center	174	12-11-22	2-3-21	
122	12-12-22	Lyallbur Center	174	12-12-22	2-3-21	
123	1-1-23	Lyallbur Center	174	1-1-23	2-3-21	
124	1-2-23	Lyallbur Center	174	1-2-23	2-3-21	
125	1-3-23	Lyallbur Center	174	1-3-23	2-3-21	
126	1-4-23	Lyallbur Center	174	1-4-23	2-3-21	
127	1-5-23	Lyallbur Center	174	1-5-23	2-3-21	
128	1-6-23	Lyallbur Center	174	1-6-23	2-3-21	
129	1-7-23	Lyallbur Center	174	1-7-23	2-3-21	
130	1-8-23	Lyallbur Center	174	1-8-23	2-3-21	
131	1-9-23	Lyallbur Center	174	1-9-23	2-3-21	
132	1-10-23	Lyallbur Center	174	1-10-23	2-3-21	
133	1-11-23	Lyallbur Center	174	1-11-23	2-3-21	
134	1-12-23	Lyallbur Center	174	1-12-23	2-3-21	
135	2-1-24	Lyallbur Center	174	2-1-24	2-3-21	
136	2-2-24	Lyallbur Center	174	2-2-24	2-3-21	
137	2-3-24	Lyallbur Center	174	2-3-24	2-3-21	
138	2-4-24	Lyallbur Center	174	2-4-24	2-3-21	
139	2-5-24	Lyallbur Center	174	2-5-24	2-3-21	
140	2-6-24	Lyallbur Center	174	2-6-24	2-3-21	
141	2-7-24	Lyallbur Center	174	2-7-24	2-3-21	
142	2-8-24	Lyallbur Center	174	2-8-24	2-3-21	
143	2-9-24	Lyallbur Center	174	2-9-24	2-3-21	
144	2-10-24	Lyallbur Center	174	2-10-24	2-3-21	
145	2-11-24	Lyallbur Center	174	2-11-24	2-3-21	
146	2-12-24	Lyallbur Center	174	2-12-24	2-3-21	
147	3-1-25	Lyallbur Center	174	3-1-25	2-3-21	
148	3-2-25	Lyallbur Center	174	3-2-25	2-3-21	
149	3-3-25	Lyallbur Center	174	3-3-25	2-3-21	
150	3-4-25	Lyallbur Center	174	3-4-25	2-3-21	
151	3-5-25	Lyallbur Center	174	3-5-25	2-3-21	
152	3-6-25	Lyallbur Center	174	3-6-25	2-3-21	
153	3-7-25	Lyallbur Center	174	3-7-25	2-3-21	
154	3-8-25	Lyallbur Center	174	3-8-25	2-3-21	
155	3-9-25	Lyallbur Center	174	3-9-25	2-3-21	
156	3-10-25	Lyallbur Center	174	3-10-25	2-3-21	
157	3-11-25	Lyallbur Center	174	3-11-25	2-3-21	
158	3-12-25	Lyallbur Center	174	3-12-25	2-3-21	
159	4-1-26	Lyallbur Center	174	4-1-26	2-3-21	
160	4-2-26	Lyallbur Center	174	4-2-26	2-3-21	
161	4-3-26	Lyallbur Center	174	4-3-26	2-3-21	
162	4-4-26	Lyallbur Center	174	4-4-26	2-3-21	
163	4-5-26	Lyallbur Center	174	4-5-26	2-3-21	
164	4-6-26	Lyallbur Center	174	4-6-26	2-3-21	
165	4-7-26	Lyallbur Center	174	4-7-26	2-3-21	
166	4-8-26	Lyallbur Center	174	4-8-26	2-3-21	
167	4-9-26	Lyallbur Center	174	4-9-26	2-3-21	
168	4-10-26	Lyallbur Center	174	4-10-26	2-3-21	
169	4-11-26	Lyallbur Center	174	4-11-26	2-3-21	
170	4-12-26	Lyallbur Center	174	4-12-26	2-3-21	
171	5-1-27	Lyallbur Center	174	5-1-27	2-3-21	
172	5-2-27	Lyallbur Center	174	5-2-27	2-3-21	

STATEMENT I.

Copying the Slips - completed

PART I						
Copying the Slips - concluded						
Date of issue	Slip No.	Number of slips	Number of copies	Date of completion	Date of completion	Average daily return per slip
IV. LYALLPUR CENTRE - concluded						
14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75					

STATEMENT II.

Sorting.

FISHES.	NUMBER OF FISHES SORTED DURING THE MONTH OF				
	MAY 1921.	JUNE 1921.	JULY 1921.	AUGUST 1921.	MAY TO AUGUST 1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Y + TADG VII	212	1	15	2	230
Y + TADG VIII	179	1	23	1	204
Y + TADG IX	22	1	2	0	25
Y + TADG X	81	1	42	2	126
Y + TADG XI	61	1	8	3	73
Y + TADG XII	1	0	2	0	3
Y + TADG XIII A	1	1	1	7	10
Y + TADG XIII	28	1	1	7	37
Y + TADG XIV	0	11	10	24	45
Y + TADG XV	1	1	2	8	12
Y + TADG XVI		1	2	6	9
Y + TADG XVII		2	12	42	56
Y + TADG XVIII		2	10	42	54
Y + TADG XIX		2	10	21	33
Y + TADG XX		2	12	31	45

Notes: Y + TADG XII, XIII A, XV and XVI the smallest size was the most of section, hence there were no smaller fish than 12 inches. Y + TADG XVII, XVIII and XIX the smallest was the 12 inch, 13 inch and 14 inch, with the exception of the 12 inch fish which were sorted as one unit, hence there were 256 units (114 labels, 143 boxes, 18 crates). The 12 inch fish were sorted by the State authorities as later included in the statement.

CHAPTER III.

EXPENDITURE.

Systems of
Account.

46. The rules for the maintenance of census accounts were given in Chapter II of the Imperial Census Code ; at the time that census operations commenced all census charges were met from Imperial Funds, and as many members of provincial permanent staffs were deputed for census work this necessitated the maintenance of accounts in two separate forms. In what is termed the "Departmental Accounts" the total cost of the census, including the pay of all permanent officials, is included ; in the "Treasury Accounts" the substantive pay of permanent officials deputed to census duty is omitted as it was charged to the heads from which their pay was drawn before deputation, but in order to render the accounts complete they have to be supplemented by a *pro forma* account showing the amounts paid from Provincial Grants to the men who officiated in various departments in the place of those deputed to census duty.

For instance a kanungo deputed to work as a supervisor in a sorting office drew Rs. 70 per mensem and the whole of this sum was debited to census accounts, but this sum was made up of his substantive pay and of census deputation allowance and only the latter part of it was debited in the "Treasury" form of account.

This double system of account causes much extra work in the census and accounts offices ; I found that it was impossible to expect the Accountant-General's office to debit the correct proportions of establishment bills to the various heads without detailed information from my office ; in order to enable it to do so every establishment bill had to be accompanied by a statement showing every item split up into its component parts debitable to different heads of account.

The annual budgets for census expenditure were prepared according to the "Treasury" form of account, the grants sanctioned included sums to be expended under this form together with a lump grant for the subsidiary *pro forma* account ; in regulating my expenditure I was able to ensure that I did not exceed my allotment under the Treasury heads, but I had no means of ascertaining the charges incurred in other offices which would ultimately be debited against the census *pro forma* allotment, in fact up to the time of writing this report I have no knowledge of the expenditure incurred against it. The statements appended to this chapter show the expenditure incurred, according to both systems of accounts, for each year during the continuance of operations.

Cost of
Operations

47. The sanctioned grants for each year took the form of lump sums and I was authorised to distribute them over the detailed heads as I thought best ; the sanctioned grants and the actual net expenditure under the treasury form of account were as follows :—

				Sanctioned grant.	Expenditure.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1920-21	..	..	..	76,000	63,036 4 1
1921-22	..	..	..	1,78,900	1,61,860 13 3.
1922-23	..	..	..	34,000	21,475 7 10.
1923-24	..	..	..	4,612*	4,475 4 1.
Total				2,93,512	2,50,847 13 3

These figures are for net expenditure and show the figures for expenditure less those for recoveries ; the principal recoveries were as follows :—

		Rs. a. p.
(1) Sale of furniture	.. .. {Superintendence	.. 589 0 0
(2) Recoveries from Municipalities and Notified Areas on account of abstraction charges.	.. .. {Abstraction and Compilation	.. 1,441 11 6
(3) Recoveries from Punjab States on account of abstraction charges.	.. .. Pay of men without substantive appointment.	23,112 1 3
(4) Recoveries from Punjab States on account of form.	.. .. Pay of men without substantive appointment.	3,370 5 0
	.. .. Stationery (paper)	.. 4,728 14 4
	.. .. Printing	.. 2,810 14 9
	.. .. Despatching	.. 640 5 6

* These figures relate to the proposed grant.

All forms were printed and distributed under my orders and the total bills paid from my office, the charges payable by the Punjab States were worked out according to the numbers of each form supplied. This method enabled me to check all payments and the States received the benefit of paying at reduced rates charged for large quantities as well as that of having their payments checked according to the census contracts.

The recoveries on account of abstraction were for the staff actually engaged on sorting the slips for each State and Municipality; no charge was made for accommodation, stationery, and supervision by the higher grades of census officials.

These recoveries were actually worked out on the following systems :—

Punjab States.—Rs. 25 per mensem for each sorter employed, Rs. 70 per mensem for each supervisor, one of whom was allowed for every 10 sorters, and Rs. 90 per mensem for each Inspector, one of whom was allowed for every 5 supervisors.

Municipalities.—Rs. 105 (3 months salary of one tabulating clerk) per every 10,000 of population.

Notified Areas.—A fixed charge of Re. 1 per every 100 of population.

Recoveries from Municipalities and Notified Areas were made under the authority of Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 15982, dated 12th May 1920 and 2397, dated 24th January 1921; only the more affluent Notified Areas were called upon for any contribution.

No recoveries were made for compilation charges which are impossible of separation.

The three Phulkian States carried out their own abstraction and compilation at their own expense and charges for this work does not appear in the census accounts.

48. The following figures compare the cost of the census with that incurred in 1911 and 1901. Net cost according to Treasury Form of Account.

			Rs.
1901	..	..	1,89,128
1911	..	..	1,23,907
1921	..	..	2,50,818

Total cost (less recoveries) according to Departmental form of Account.

			Rs.
1901	..	..	2,39,209
1911	..	..	1,94,220
1921	..	..	3,59,225

At this census more non-officials were employed in the sorting and compilation offices than in previous years, and this leads to an increase in the form of treasury account which omits the pay of officials; the departmental form of account therefore affords the better basis for comparison, the expenditure under the main heads in this form has exceeded that of 1911 as follows :—

		1921.	1911.	Excess over 1911.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Enumeration—				
District Charges	..	20,176	2,965	17,211
Press Charges	..	37,401	16,987	20,414
Tabulation—				
Office Charges	..	1,40,382	89,563	59,819
Press Charges	..	29,428	12,618	16,810
Superintendence	..	1,31,838	81,087	50,751
Total		3,59,225	1,94,220	1,65,005

STATEMENT I.

Actual expenses distributed under the heads prescribed by the Comptroller-General.

Major Head.	Sub-head.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24 (April, May and June Accounts).	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—SUPERINTENDENCE.	Salaries—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	1. Deputation allowance of officers deputed to census duty	3,309 10 10	4,935 7 9	4,760 3 1	1,100 0 0	14,105 5 5
	Establishment—					
	1. Pay of men without substantive appointment	2,104 1 2	4,783 8 11	4,452 15 9	1,103 7 1	12,444 0 11
	2. Deputation allowance of men deputed to census duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travelling Allowance—					
	1. Of Officers and Establishment	1,957 7 9	3,351 2 0	1,231 2 0	..	6,539 11 9
	Contingencies—					
	1. Office Rent	761 15 0	1,297 5 0	1,150 0 0	230 0 0	3,439 4 0
	2. Purchase and repair of Furniture	1,790 13 6	629 9 0	—14 0 0	—500 0 0	1,906 6 6
	3. Local purchase of Stationery	853 15 0	2 4 0	188 9 0	..	1,044 12 0
	4. Postage and Telegram Charges	1,184 2 6	1,001 10 0	400 1 0	..	2,585 13 6
	5. Freight	378 12 0	291 12 0	207 14 0	30 13 0	909 3 0
	6. Miscellaneous	153 10 1	852 3 11	1,243 8 1	39 10 0	2,289 0 1
	Total Superintendence	12,494 7 10	17,144 14 7	13,620 4 11	2,003 14 1	45,263 9 5
II.—ENUMERATION.	District Establishment—					
	1. Temporary Establishment in District Offices .. ..	..	22 10 7	..	..	22 10 7
	2. Remuneration of Census Officers	133 8 0	15,111 4 6	141 0 0	..	15,385 12 6
	3. Travelling Allowance	326 3 4	896 3 0	2 4 0	..	1,224 10 4
	Contingencies—					
	1. Local purchase of Stationery	680 7 11	80 7 11	—377 2 9	..	383 13 1
	2. Postage and Telegram Charges	86 2 0	0 1 0	..	..	86 3 0
	3. House-numbering Charges	28 2 0	33 4 6	..	..	61 6 6
	4. Freight	1,237 10 9	741 11 6	..	..	1,979 6 3
	5. Miscellaneous	600 11 9	420 12 7	10 8 0	..	1,032 0 4
	Total Enumeration	3,092 13 9	17,306 7 7	—223 6 9	..	20,175 14 7
III.—ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.	Establishment—					
	1. Pay of men without substantive appointment .. ..	..	79,723 14 2	—4,066 6 1	935 0 0	76,592 8 1
	2. Deputation Allowance of men deputed to census duty .. ..	..	13,645 10 1	2,005 5 4	100 0 0	15,750 15 5
	3. Travelling Allowance .. ..	..	3,357 9 8	120 6 0	..	3,477 15 8
	Contingencies—					
	1. Office Rent .. ..	..	3,894 8 7	1,170 0 0	75 0 0	5,139 8 7
	2. Purchase and repair of Furniture	2,677 12 0	6,857 5 4	—700 14 0	..	8,834 3 4
	3. Local purchase of Stationery .. ..	..	607 14 9	15 4 6	..	623 3 3
	4. Postage and Telegram Charges .. ..	..	453 5 0	..	..	453 5 0
	5. Freight	93 14 0	832 2 3	19 10 0	..	945 10 3
	6. Miscellaneous .. ..	..	1,838 10 6	100 5 4	..	1,938 15 10
	Total Abstraction and Compilation	2,771 10 0	1,11,211 0 4	—1,336 4 11	1,110 0 0	1,13,756 5 5
IV.—PRINTING AND OTHER STATIONERY CHARGES.	1. Cost of Stationery (including paper) supplied from Central Stores	47,120 3 5	5,455 1 5	—515 8 6	—900 0 0	51,159 12 4
	2. Carriage of Stationery	1,230 6 9	31 4 9	..	..	1,261 11 0
	Printing—					
	1. at Government Presses	51 6 1	32 7 6	10,600 3 6	6,168 0 0	11,390 9 1
	2. at Private Presses	6,275 4 3	5,967 11 4	—632 10 4	..	11,610 5 2
	Despatching Charges—					
	1. Postage .. ..	..	4,708 13 9	—37 2 1	1,611 11 0	6,316 9 8
	2. Other Charges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Printing and other Stationery Charges	4,677 4 6	16,198 6 9	9,414 14 7	1,351 6 0	71,651 15 10
V.—MISCELLANEOUS.	Acting Allowance of Officers in non-Census Offices—					
	1. Officers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Establishment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total	63,036 4 1	1,61,860 13 2	21,475 7 10	4,475 4 1	2,50,847 13 1

Expenditure distributed under heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner according to (a) Comptroller-General's and (b) Departmental Accounts—concl'd.

STATEMENT II.										
Expenditure distributed under heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner according to (a) Comptroller-General's and (b) Departmental Accounts—concl.										
Class.	Major Head.	'Sub-head.	EXPENDITURE ACCORDING TO COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S ACCOUNTS					Expenditure in 1920-24 according to Departmental Accounts.	Difference.	REMARKS.
			1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24 (April, May and June accounts).	Total 1920-24.			
			4	5	6	7	8			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B-1-ENUMERATION—concl.	IV—Printing and Stationery Charges.	11. Paper	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		12. Carriage of paper to Press	20,619 12 10	4,110 10 9	-279 0 7	..	24,451 7 0	24,451 7 0	..	
		13. Printing—	1,230 6 9	34 4 9	0 0 0	..	1,264 11 6	1,264 11 6	..	
		(a) at Government Presses	4,507 7 2	4,506 6 1	-632 10 4	..	8,381 2 11	8,381 2 11	..	
		(b) at Private Presses .. .. .	..	3,340 13 9	-37 2 1	..	3,303 11 8	3,303 11 8	..	
		14. Despatching Forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total IV	26,367 10 9	11,992 3 4	-948 13 0	..	37,401 1 1	37,401 1 1	..	
		Total B.	29,450 8 6	29,298 10 11	-1,472 3 9	..	57,576 15 8	57,576 15 8	..	
		15. Correspondence and Accounts Establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		16. Manual Establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C-ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.	V.—Office Charges.	17. Working Staff including Superintendent—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) Officials .. .. .	..	13,645 10 1	2,005 5 4	100 0 0	15,750 15 0	44,091 14 3	+28,340 14 10	
		(b) Non-officials .. .. .	..	79,723 14 2	-4,066 6 1	935 0 0	76,592 8 1	60,682 4 5	-9,910 3 8	
		18. Travelling Allowance .. .. .	..	3,367 9 8	120 6 0	..	3,477 15 8	3,477 15 8	..	
		19. Contingencies—	..	3,894 8 7	1,170 0 0	75 0 0	5,139 8 7	5,139 8 7	..	
		(a) Office rent	2,677 12 0	6,867 5 4	-700 14 0	..	8,834 3 4	8,834 3 4	..	
		(b) Purchase and repair of Furniture .. .. .	..	607 14 9	15 4 6	..	623 3 3	623 3 3	..	
		(c) Stationery .. .. .	..	453 5 0	..	..	453 5 0	453 5 0	..	
		(d) Postage and Telegram Charges	93 14 0	832 2 3	19 10 0	..	945 10 3	945 10 3	..	
		(e) Freight .. .. .	..	1,838 10 6	160 5 4	..	1,998 15 10	1,998 15 10	..	
VI—Printing and Stationery Charges.	VI—Printing and Stationery Charges.	(f) Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total V	2,771 10 0	1,121 0 4	-1,338 4 11	1,110 0 0	1,137 6 5	1,403 11 6	+26,625 6 1	
		20. Paper for slips	15,439 12 7	130 3 9	..	..	15,570 0 4	15,570 0 4	..	
		21. Paper for compilation	1,080 10 0	1,214 2 11	-236 7 11	-900 0 0	1,138 5 0	1,138 5 0	..	
		22. Carriage of Paper .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		23. Printing—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a) at Government Presses	1,767 13 1	1,319 0 8	6,619 10 6	..	6,619 10 6	6,619 10 6	..	
		(b) at Private Presses .. .. .	..	1,368 0 0	..	1,644 14 0	3,086 13 9	3,086 13 9	..	
		24. Despatching Charges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,012 14 0	3,012 14 0	..	
		Total VI	18,268 3 8	4,031 7 4	6,383 2 7	744 14 0	29,427 11 7	29,427 11 7	..	
		Total C.	21,039 13 8	1,452 42 7	5,046 13 8	1,854 14 0	1,43,184 1 0	1,69,809 7 1	+26,625 6 1	
		Total A and C	63,036 4 1	1,61,880 13 3	21,475 7 10	4,475 4 1	2,50,947 13 3	3,59,224 10 11	1,08,376 13 8	

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF CENSUS PAPERS PRESERVED IN DISTRICTS AND STATES.

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	DESCRIPTION OF PAPERS PRESERVED.				Number of boxes in which papers (in columns 2—5) are kept.	Number in the General Record Room Register given to the boxes.	REMARKS.
		General Village Register.	General Town Register.	Census Maps.	Charge Register.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BRITISH TERRITORY.								
1	Hissar	154	106	1,139	404	1	6,232	(a) Records of Mahara Town are said to be missing.
2	Rohtak (a)	166	84	846	395	3	1 to 18	
3	Gurgaon	174	31	1,080	522	1	1	(b) Records of Simla Municipal Committee are preserved in Municipal Office.
4	Karnal	5	5	10	10	1	837 G	
5	Ambala	5	10	1,865	483	1	1,610	
6	Simla (b)	2	4	..	11	6	..	
7	Kangra	393	2	808	250	1	1 to 14	(c) No Maps were prepared.
8	Hoshiarpur ..	4	5	3,527	4	1	97 to 100	
9	Jullundur ..	277	98	1,263	547	1	6	
10	Ludhiana ..	57	29	756	4,690	3	169	
11	Ferozepore ..	264	72	(c) ..	585	1	1	(d) General Town Register of Gujranwala, Eminabad, Wazirabad and Ramnagar. Charge Registers of Hafizabad are said to be missing.
12	Lahore	199	34	1,263	223	3	1, 2, 3	
13	Amritsar ..	2	3	504	10	1	1 to 1	
14	Gurdaspur ..	4	3	1,674	9	1	1	
15	Sialkot	5	2	1	5	1	1	(e) Town Register of Gujrat taluk is said to be missing.
16	Gujranwala ..	3	(d) 1	3	3	1	1	
17	Sheikhupura ..	3	..	150	2	1	..	
18	Gujrat	3	(e) 1	3	26	1	9,225 to 9,228	
19	Shahpur	4	7	323	159	1	1—1	(f) The Census maps of Jhelum and Chakwal taluk are said to be missing.
20	Jhelum	3	3	(f) 1	3	1	..	
21	Rawalpindi ..	4	4	8	8	1	1	
22	Attock	4	3	650	20	4	1 to 25	
23	Mianwali	139	43	3	123	1	1 to 1	(g) De Lany National Office Report
24	Montgomery ..	4	4	6	4	1	2,164	
25	Lyallpur	1,501	1,501	1,503	1,502	1	1	
26	Jhang	3	3	7	6	1	405	
27	Multan	6	2	6	6	1	1	(h) District and Local Board Reports for Local Board are preserved at Lahore.
28	Muzaffargarh ..	669	43	8	110	1	1 to 1	
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	14	4	5	11	4	16 and 143—147	
30	DELHI	83	34	330	150	1	43—46	
PUNJAB STATES.								
31	Loharu	8	1	69	1	1	(g) to (g)	(i) District and Local Board Reports for Local Board are preserved at Lahore.
32	Dujana	2	1	31	3	1	79	
33	Pataudi	1	1	41	11	1	215	
34	Kalsia	3	2	181	12	5	50	
35	Nahan	15	1	5	1	1	..	(j) District and Local Board Reports for Local Board are preserved at Lahore.
36	Simla Hill States	28	0	0	43	1	264	
37	Mandi	4	1	5	122	4	53	
38	Suket	31	32	..	35	5	46—47	
39	Kapurthala ..	7	3	728	10	3	..	(k) District and Local Board Reports for Local Board are preserved at Lahore.
40	Malerkotla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Faridkot	1	1	2	3	1	..	
42	Chamba	50	5	33	11	23	..	
43	Patiala	12	11	25	14	..	122, 261, 272, 274	(l) District and Local Board Reports for Local Board are preserved at Lahore.
44	Jind	3	1	3	..	..	..
45	Nabla	(h) 195	6	375	18	2	101 (District and Local Board Reports for Local Board are preserved at Lahore)	
46	Bahawalpur ..	9	4	10,222	117	9	11	

APPENDIX B.

OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

This appendix gives the names of the various occupations returned in Imperial Tables XVII and XX and is divided into two parts:—

Part I.—*List of occupations.*—In this part the occupations returned have been classified by groups. The group numbers alone are given. They correspond to the groups detailed in Imperial Tables XVII and XX.

Part II.—*Alphabetical Index of occupations.*—In this part all the occupations returned have been arranged alphabetically and group numbers noted against them.

APPENDIX B.—OCCUPA

PART I.—LIST OF

Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.
1	Pattidar (holder of share in co-parcenary village or state). Rent receiver. Zamindar (land owner).	4	Farm servant. Ploughman. Sep (zamindari service). Watchman (crops). " of produce in grain.	8	Deputy forest ranger. District forest officer. Divisional " " Extra assistant conservator of forests. Forester. Forest employee. " girdawar. " guard. " munshi. Forest officer. " ranger. " signaller. Gardener (forest). Head clerk (forest office). " guard (forest). Indian forest service. Inspector (forests). Jamadar " Manager Bir (state forest reserves). Muharrir (Katar Dhar). Naib tahsildar (forest). Orderly (forest department). Sepoy (forest). Tahsildar " " (Katar Dhar, Swalik range). Watchman (government rakhs).
2	Canal colonist. Cultivator. Cultivating proprietor. Farmer. Farmer of agricultural land. Lessee of agricultural land. Partner in cultivation. Tenant (agricultural land).	5	Chopping (green fodder). Cotton picker. Digger of bushes. " of irrigation channels. " of roots. Field labourer. Gleaner. Reaper. Village menial. Weeding. Well-driver. Winnowing.	9	Bamboo cutter. Charcoal burner. Contractor (forest cutting). Employee (charcoal burning). Firewood collector. Forest cutter. Grass " Mistri (charcoal burning). Wood cutter.
3	Agent (biswedars). " (landlord's). " of landed estate. Agricultural assistant. Assistant settlement officer. " " patwari. Chaprasai (court of wards). " (director of agriculture's office). " of landlord. " (office of director of land records). " (settlement). Clerk (director of agriculture's office). " (director of land record's office). " (settlement office). Colonist's agent. Director of land agriculture records. Employee (agricultural department). " (colony department). " (court of wards). " (landlord's). " (settlement department). Extra assistant settlement officer. Head clerk (settlement office). Inspector (agriculture). Manager (court of wards). Map tracer (settlement department). Muharrir (court of wards). " (settlement department). Muhassil (rent collector, biswedars). " (rent collector, court of wards). " (rent collector, zamindar). " (rent collector, court of wards). Officer (court of wards). Reader to settlement officer. Settlement kanungo. " naib tahsildar. " nazir. " officer. " tahsildar. Superintendent (director of agriculture's office). " (director of land record's office). Zamindar's agent. " munshi.	6	Clerk (tea garden). Cooly ("). Indigo manufacturer. " planter. Jamadar (tea garden). Labourer ("). Manager ("). Tea planter. Tea gleaner.	10	Lac collectors.
		7	Beldar. Chaukidar (garden). Cooly ("). Daffadar ("). Flower grower. Gardener. Income from fruit bearing trees. Inspector of garden. Irrigator (garden). Planter. Vegetable grower. Watchman (garden). Water-nut grower.	11	Cattle breeder. Chaprasai (cow farm). " (dairy farm). Clerk (cow farm). Cow farm service. Dairy farm service. Head clerk (dairy farm). Jamadar (cow farm). Manager ("). " (dairy farm). Milkman (cow farm). " (dairy farm). Munshi (cow farm). Overseer (cattle farm). " (dairy farm). Owner ("). Storekeeper (").
		8	Assistant conservator forests. " ranger, " Beldar (spadesman) forest department. " " government rakhs. Chalan writer (forest office). Chaprasai Bir (state forest reserves) (forest). " " Chaukidar " Clerk (forest department). Conservator of forests. Daroga Bir (state forest reserves) (forest). " (forest). " (government forest reserves). " (grass). " (rakhs).	12	Manager (piggery). Sheep and goat breeder. Swine breeder.

CTIONS RETURNED.

OCCUPATIONS.

Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.
13	Camel breeder. Horse " Mule "	23	Slate quarrier. Stone "	28	Gunny-bag maker and repair Jute spinner. " twine maker. Shalita maker. Tat maker.
14	Ass grazer. Camel attendant. " grazer. Cattle attendant. " grazer. Cowherd. Goatherd. Herdsman. Shepherd.	24	Borax refiner. Chaprasa (saltpetre factory). Employee (alum factory). " (saltpetre factory). Proprietor (sal-ammoniac factory). Saltpetre contractor. " extractor. " refiner.	29	Hanging string net maker. Munj beater. " maker. " twine maker. Net " Rope net maker. Stringing bedsteads. String maker.
15	Bec keeper. Pigeon breeder. Poultry "	25	Accountant (cotton ginning and pressing mills). Assistant manager (") Blacksmith (") Carpenter (") Cashier (") Chaprasa (") Chaukidar (") Cotton carder. " cleaner. " ginning. " presser. Employee (cotton ginning and pressing mills). Engine driver (") Engincer (") Fireman (") Fitter (") Gumashta (") Jamadar (") Manager (") Mate (") Mistri (") Munshi (") Partner (") Proprietor (") Weighman (")	30	Net maker of the straw fibres,
16	Silkworm rearer.			31	Wool knitter. " spinner. " winder.
17	Fisherman.			32	Blanket weaver. Clerk, (woollen factory). Comforter weaver. Dhussa weaver. Employee (woollen factory). Kanni (border) weaver. Loi weaver. Pattu " Shawl " Shrinking of woollen piece-goods. Wool weaver. Woollen jhul weaver. " sack "
18	Bird catcher. Falconer. Hawk keeper. Quail catcher. Shikari (hunter). Snake catcher.			33	Mistri (woollen carpet factory). Pasham spinner. Woollen carpet weaver. Workman (woollen carpet factory)
19	Chaukidar (colliery). Clerk (colliery office). Coal digger. " miner. " mine service. Contractor (colliery). Employee (coal company). " (colliery). Jamadar (") Manager (")	26	Cotton spinning. Dori making. Thread " " spinning.	34	Silk carder. " cleaner. " ruler. " spinner. " thread maker. " winder. " worker.
20	Nil.				
21	Gold washer.	27	Clerk (cotton weaving factory). Cloth weaving. Cotton thread winder. " yarn beater. Darric weaving. Employee (cotton weaving mills). Gauze (weaver). Khaddar " Lungi " Newar " Proprietor (cloth weaving factory) Tape maker. Thread winder. Towels weaver. Warper. Weaver.	35	Daryai weaver. Silk cloth weaver. " Kanni (border) weaver. " weaver.
22	Clerk (slate quarry). Contractor (kankar). " (slate quarries). " (stone ") Employee (salt mines). " (slate quarry). Inspector (stone quarries). Kankar quarrier. Manager (salt mines). Muharrir (slate quarry). Salt miner. " preparer.			36	Pal coming made of hai

Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.
37	Calico printer. Cloth " " Cotton yarn dyer.	41	Maker of wooden spinning wheel. " " spoons. " " sticks. Mistri (wooden factory). Munshi (Spedding and Co.). " (wooden factory). Turner. Wooden box maker. Worker in wood.	48	Maker of iron sieves. " springs. " steel trunks. " utensils. Mistri (iron factory). Plough maker. Razor grinder. Scissors maker and grinder. Sep lohar. Sikligar (polisher of iron cutting instruments). Worker in iron.
38	Chikan work maker. Gold thread " " Gota (lace) " " Kamdani " " Kinari " " Worker in gold thread.	42	Bamboo worker. Basket maker. Broom " " Cane chair maker. Cane worker. Caning chair. Changer maker. Chhaj maker. Chik (screen) maker. Contractor (basket-making). Khara maker. Khastatti maker. Leaf plate " " Maker of bamboo cases. Makers of bamboo sieves. Maker of cages. " of palm-leaf fans. " scales. Mat maker. Murha (low chair or stool made of reeds) maker. Thatcher. Worker in reed.	49	Brass founder. Engraver (brass and copper utensils). " brass dishes. " brass spoons. Maker of brass utensils. " copper utensils. " brass degchis. " " frying pans. " " gagars. " " water vessels. Thathaira (maker of cooking utensils).
39	Currier. Leather dyer. Skin cleaner. " dyer.	43	Iron founder.	50	Maker of tin articles. " " cases. " " utensils. Worker in tin.
40	Dabgar. Employee (leather factory). " (" store house). Leather worker. Maker of leather articles. " bellows. " belts. " buckets. " collars. " harness. " hukkas. " scales. Munshi (leather warehouse). Owner (leather factory). Saddle maker. Thong " " Workman (leather factory).	44	Daroga (arsenal). Employee ("). " (gun factory). Gun maker. Maker of arms.	51	Clerk (glass factory). Employee ("). Looking-glass maker. Maker of glass vessels. Manager (" factory). Operative (" ").
41	Brush maker. Namda " "	45	Axe maker. Blacksmith. Clerk (axe making factory). Employee ("). " (iron factory). Farrier. Grindstone turner. Hammer man. Knife maker. Maker of iron agricultural implements. " bits. " buckets. " cages. " chairs. " implements. " locks. " machines. " packing needles. " pegs. " pipes.	52	Maker of glass bangles.
42	Bow maker. Ivory bangles maker. Maker of ivory articles. " toys.	46	Chinaware manufacturer.	53	Maker of earthen chilam (bowl for holding tobacco). " " hukkas (smoking pipe). " " oven. " " pots. Potter.
43	Saw mill (owner). " (workman). Sawyer.	47	Brick burner. " maker. " moulder. Chaukidar (brick kiln). Clerk (").	54	
44	Carpenter. Employee (wooden factory). Maker of chakal chob (portion of the Persian wheel). Maker of wooden articles. " bed legs. " black boards. " implements. " wooden moulds. " pegs. " galumdan (writing case).	48		55	

Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.
56	Clerk to contractor (brick kiln). Contractor " Employee " Jamadar " Manager " Mistri " Owner " Tile maker " Workman "	65	Agent (flour mill). Chaprasai " Chaukidar (rice husking machine). " (water mill). Clerk (flour mill). Contractor " Driver " Employee " " (rice mill). " (water mill). Engineer (flour mill). Fireman " Fitter " Flour grinder. Grain grinder. Jandar (rice husking machine) worker. Kharas (flour mill worked by oxen) worker. Mate (flour mill). Mistri " Munim (water mill). Oilman (flour mill). Owner " " (rice mill). " (water mill). Peeling of seeds. Pulse grinder. Rice husker. " winnow.	72	Falooda maker. Ice cream " Maker of sugar toys. Papar-pakowere maker. Rabri maker. Sweetmeat maker. " maker's servant.
57	Maker of stone mortar. " " utensils.			73	Clerk (distillery). " (Murree brewery). Employee (Murree brewery). Liquor distiller. Manager (Murree brewery). Storekeeper " Vinegar manufacturer.
58	Fireworks maker. Gunpowder "			74	Nil.
59	Clerk (ice factory). Employee (aerated water factory). " (ice factory). Ice maker. Manager (ice factory). Mistri (aerated water factory). Mistri (ice factory). Proprietor (aerated water factory). " (ice factory).			75	Chandu manufacturer. Cigarette maker. Employee (cigarette factory). " (tobacco ") Manager (cigarette factory). Snuff manufacturer. Tobacco "
60	Dye preparer. Ink maker. Mahndi " Paint manufacturer. Varnish manufacturer.	66	Baker. Employee (bakery). Owner and workman (biscuit factory). Seller of <i>khatai</i> . " meat and bread.	76	Cap maker. Employee (cap factory). Helmet maker. Kullah " Turban binder.
61	Oil mill (agent). " (mistri). " (owner). Oil presser.	67	Grain parcher. Rice "	77	Clerk (tailor's shop). Darnier. Dress maker. Embroiderer (on handkerchief). Kachhchra maker. Needle worker. Silk embroiderer. Tailor.
62	Agent (oil company). Clerk " Mistri " Petroleum refinery owner. " (workman). Proprietor (Burma oil company). Workman (kerosene oil factory).	68	Butcher. Employee (slaughter-house). Jhatkai (butcher of goats only).	78	Boot maker. Chapli maker. Cobbler. Embroiderer (on shoes). Employee (boot factory). Sep chamar. Shoe maker. Shoe maker's servant.
63	Paper maker. Papier mache maker. Workman (paper mills).	69	Nil.	79	Button maker. Comb " Employee (button factory). " (hose "). Horn comb maker. Hose manufacturer. Mistri (hose factory). Workman
64	Employee (soap factory). Glue manufacturer. Owner (soap factory). Perfume preparer. Soap manufacturer. Starch " Wax refiner.	71	Clerk (sugar factory). Employee " Gur maker. Manager (sugar factory). Sugar manufacturer. " presser. Workman (sugar factory).		

Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.
80	Clerk (laundry). Cloth calenderer. Dyer. " and washerman. Employee (laundry). Owner " Washerman. "	89	Contractor (building). " (district board works). " (government buildings). " (public works department). Gravel pounder. House painter. Labourer (clay and mud). Locksmith. Mudwall builder. Plasterer. Surkhi pounder. Whitewasher.	95	Book binder. Paper basket maker.
81	Barber. Birt barber. Female hair dresser. Hair plucker.			96	Guitar maker. Harmonium repairer. Kettledrum maker. Piano repairer. Tabla (drum) maker.
82	Ear borer. " cleaner.	90	Cycle repairer. Employee (motor car company). Mistri (cycle works). Motor car repairer.	97	Watch repairer.
83	Bedstead (<i>charpai</i>) maker. Box painter. Carriage painter. Furniture maker. " varnisher and polisher. Maker of chairs and tables. Wood painter.	91	Carriage building. Country cart maker and repairer. Rath maker. Wheel maker.	98	Chaser. Gilder. Gilt jewelry maker. Gold beater. Gold dust washer. Goldsmith. " ring maker. Jewel setter. Jewelry polisher. Lapidary. Laung (gold nose ornament) maker. Pewter jewelry maker. Silver chain maker. " leaf " Wire drawer (gold and silver).
84	Bedding maker. Chair cushions maker. Tent maker.	92	Boat builder.	99	Flower bed maker. " garland " Maker of <i>nala</i> (trouser's string) and <i>paranda</i> (hair ribbon). Nosegay maker. Paper flower maker. Pearl, jewelry stringer. Phunda maker. Rosary maker. Spangle embroidery.
85	Contractor (limestone). Employee (lime kiln). " (lime making machine). Labourer (limestone). Limestone burner. Mistri (lime making machine). Owner (lime kiln). Workman (lime making machine).	93	Assistant electrical engineer. Chaprasai (electric light works). Chaukidar " Clerk " Contractor (gas works). Cooly (electric light works). Employee (electric light works). Engine driver " Engineer " Fitter " Gas mistri " Jamadar " Manager " Mistri " Secretary " Sepoy "	100	Cage maker. Earthen toy maker. Fan maker. Fanus (paper light) maker. Hukka maker. Jhunjana (child's rattle) maker. Kite maker. Looking-glass frame maker. Neeka band (maker of hukka tubes). Paper toy maker. Picture frame maker. Purse maker. Rubber stamp maker. Taxidermist. Tazia (representation of the tomb of Hussain) maker. Toy maker.
86	Ditch digger. Pit " Tank " Well cleaner. Well digger. Well sinker. Well sinking contractor.	94	Chaprasai (printing press). Clerk (government printing works). " (printing press). Compositor " Dafti (printing works). Distributor (printing works). Employee (government press). " (printing works). Inkman (printing press). Jamadar " Lithographic stone maker. Machineman (printing press). Manager " Press foreman. Pressman. Printer. Proof reader. Proprietor (printing press). Writer "	101	Chaprasai (<i>arya samaj</i>). " (<i>khilafat</i> committee). " (<i>singh sabha</i>). Clerk (bioscope company).
87	Stone cutter.				
89	Brick and stone carrier. Contractor (house building). Hodman. House building labourer. Mason. Mill stone maker. " repairer. Mistri (building). Muharrir (house building). Roof builder. Wall builder.				

OCCUPATIONS—continued.

N.B.—In this country the owner and driver pack animals is one and the same person.

APPENDIX B.—OCCUPA

PART I.—LIST OF

Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.
117	Kar begar. (Village menials serve as porters and messengers for which they are paid by villagers). Messenger (unspecified). Orderly Porter.	118	Daftri, printing press (railway) " " " Deputy examiner " " " loco superintendent (railway). District loco officer (railway). District traffic superintendent (railway). Draftsman (railway). Electric light engineer (railway). Employee (ballast train "). " (bridge, "). " (contractor, "). " (gas works, "). " (goods-shed, "). " (loco office, "). " (office, "). " (out agency, "). " (shed, "). " (traffic superintendent's office, railway). Engineer " " Engine cleaner " " Engine driver " " Erector " " Examiner " " Executive engineer " " Fireman " " Fitter workshop " " Flagman " " Foreman (boiler maker, railway). " (erector workshop, railway). " saw mills workshop, railway). " (turner, railway). Gas fitter " " Gangman coolies " " Gardener " " Gateman " " Goods clerk " " Guard " " Head clerk " " " draftsman " " Head train clerk " " Inspector coaching and goods, railway. Inspector carriage and wagon, railway. Inter lockman, railway. Jamadar (bara masia, "). " (engine shed, "). " (pointsman, "). " (railway). " (railway line). Keyman (railway). Khansama " " Lady ticket collector (railway). Lampman " " Leather worker " " Lineman " " Loco foreman " " " superintendent " " " watchman " " Luggage inspector " " Manager " "	118	Marker (railway). Mason " " Mate " " Mistri (brick kiln, " " " workshop " " Moulder " " Oilman " " Orderly " " Overseer " " Packet marker " " Painter " " Parcel clerk " " Permanent-way inspector (railway). Platelayer (railway). Platform inspector " " Pointsman " " Porter " " Pressman " " Pumpman " " Pump engineer " " " inspector " " Record keeper " " Relieving station master, " " Shed foreman " " " master " " Shunter " " Shunting jamadar " " " porter " " Signal-man " " Signaller " " Station master " " Station superintendent " " Stenographer " " Stock verifier " " Storekeeper " " Sub-divisional officer " " Sub-overseer " " Sub-platelayer " " Superintendent (carriage and wagon, railway). Superintendent (engineer's office, railway). Supervisor (railway). Surveyor " " Sweetmeat inspector " " Telegraph inspector " " Ticket collector " " Time inspector " " Timekeeper " " Traffic inspector " " Traffic superintendent " " Train clerk " " Train despatcher " " Train inspector " " Travelling inspector " " " ticket examiner, " " Trolleyman " " Turner " " Typist " " Watch repairer " " Waterman " " Way inspector " " Well man " " Work inspector " " Workman (workshop) " " Work manager " "
118	Accountant (railway). " (railway examiner's office). Agent (railway). Assistant carriage examiner (railway). " engineer (railway). " goods clerk. " loco superintendent. " manager (railway). " permanent way inspector. " station master " traffic superintendent " works manager (railway). Auditor " " Bales packer " " Barqandaz " " Bill clerk " " Boiler maker " " Blacksmith " " Booking clerk " " Brakeman " " Brick kiln labourer " " Callman " " Carpenter " " Carriage examiner " " " foreman " " Cashier " " Chainman " " Chalan writer " " Chaprasi " " " workshop " " Chaukidar " " " goods-shed " " Checker " " Chief clerk, engineer's office (railway). Chief engineer (railway). " examiner " " " goods clerk " " " storkeeper " " Clerk, carriage and wagon office (railway). " carriage shop " " " engineer's office " " " examiner's office " " " loco office " " " storekeeper's office " " " sub-divisional officer " " " workshop " " Compositor " " Contractor's clerk " " Contractor " " Cooly (goods) " " " lamps store room " " " telegraph " " Cover erector " "				

OCCUPATIONS—continued.

Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.
119	<i>Bara masia</i> (railway). Beldar " Cooly " Khalasi " Labourer "	121	Banker. Banker's agent. Bill of exchange broker. Cashier (bank). " (bank of Bengal). Chaprasa (bank). " (national bank). Chaukidar (bank). Clerk (bank). " (central bank). " (currency office). " (national bank, Punjab). Daftri (bank). Employee (central bank). " (national bank). Inspector (bank). Manager " Money-lender. Muharrir (bank). Secretary " Shroff. Shroff's agent. Sub-inspector (bank).	124	Seller of manufactured leather goods.
120	Barqandaz (post office). Branch postmaster. Camel sawar (post office). Cashier " Chaprasa " " (postmaster general's office). " (telegraph office). " (telephone). Chaukidar (post office). Clerk (dead letter office). " (office of deputy controller, post offices). " (post office). " (postal saving bank). " (postmaster general's office). " (telegraph office). " (telephone). Daftri (telegraph office). Delivery clerk (post offices). Deputy controller " " postmaster. " general. " superintendent (telegraph office). Employee (office of deputy controller, post offices). " (post office). " (telegraph). Head clerk (post office). " (telephone). " postman. Inspector (post offices). " (telegraph). " (telephone). Lineman (telegraph). Manager (dead letter office). Overseer (post offices). Packer (post office). Postman. Post peon. Postal parcel clerk. Postmaster. " general. Railway mail sorter. Signaller (post office). Sorter " Sub-postmaster. Superintendent (post offices). " (telegraph office). Supervisor (telegraph office). Telegraph master. " peon. Waterman (telegraph).	122	Auctioneer. Auctioneer's employee. Bazar chaudhri. Broker. " (grain). " (house). " (market). Commission agent. " agent's employee. " agent's munin. Mercantile agent. Weighman.	125	Bamboo seller. Cane dealer. Employee (Spedding and Co.). Khas seller. Leaves " Manager (Spedding and Co.). Sirkana seller. Timber merchant. Wooden sleeper contractor.
		123	Broker (cloth). " (pashmina). " (silk). Cotton trader. " yarn seller. Daryi seller. Dealer in native cloth. " lungis. Draper. Draper's employee. Gunnybag seller. Jute vendor. Munj seller. Piece-goods seller. Raw silk seller. Rope and string seller. Seller of silk and cotton thread. Shawl merchant. String and mat seller. Wool trader.	126	Brass dealer. Iron monger. " sugar press seller. Lock seller. Machinery dealer. Metals dealer. Needle seller. Scissors knife seller. Sewing machine " Steel trunk " Sword, gun " Tin dealer.
				127	Brick seller. Pottery ware seller. Tile seller.
				128	Acid seller. Amritdhara (a specific medicine) seller. Antimony seller. Chemist. Churan (a powder for promoting digestion) seller. Dealer in spices. Druggist. Dye seller. Employee (druggist). Fireworks' seller. Gum " Gun powder " Hair dye " Indigo " Lac " Madder and indigo seller. Mahndi seller. Match " Petroleum dealer. Saltpetre seller. Starch " Tar "
121	Accountant (bank). Agent " Assistant accountant " " manager "	121	Bones seller. Catgut " Dealer in ivory. Hide seller. Leather dealer.	129	Aerated water seller Contractor (wines). Ice seller. Sherbet " Toddy " Vinegar "

Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.
129	Wine contractor's agent and employee.	135	Vegetable seller. Water-melon " Waternut "	142	Lamp and lantern seller. Looking glass seller.
130	Barman (officers' mess). Bearer (hotel). Chaukidar (dak bungalow). " (hotel). " (inn). (Clerk (hotel). Club steward. Coffee shop keeper. Contractor (inn). Cook of an " Employee (dak bungalow). Hotel keeper. Khamrui (dak bungalow). Manager (hotel). " (railway hotel). Waiter (hotel). Waterman (dak bungalow). " (hotel).	136	Clerk (Ralli Brothers) Employee " Grain dealer. " Grocer. Parched grain seller. Rice dealer. Sarson seller.	143	Dealer in building materials. Earth seller. Lime " Sirki " Slate " Stone merchant. Surkhi dealer.
131	Fish seller.	137	Cigarette seller. Clerk (cigarette company). Former of intoxicating drugs. Saffi seller. Tobacconist.	144	Chaprasai (motor car company). Chaukidar " Clerk " Cycle merchant. " Khalasi (motor car company). Motor car dealer. " cycle merchant.
132	Ajaym seller. Pickles and jam " Supari " Tea " Turmeric " Vegetable oil "	138	Goat and sheep dealer. Swine dealer.	145	Carriage merchant.
133	Bird seller. Butter " Cream " Duck " Fat " Ghee " Milk and curd " Partridge " Pigeon " Poultry eggs "	139	Fodder seller. Grass seller. Oilcake and cottonseed seller. Straw dealer.	146	Ass dealer. Broker (camel). " (cattle). " (horse). Buffalo dealer. Camel hirer. Cattle dealer. Horse " " hirer. Mule dealer. Mule hirer.
134	Broker (Gur and shakkar). " (sugar). Gur and shakkar seller. Honey seller. Sugarcandy and patasha seller. Sugar dealer. Sweetmeat seller. Treacle seller.	140	Coat seller. Comb " Gold and silver lace and embroidery seller. Haberdasher. Hair oil seller. Lungi " Nala and paranda (trouser's string and hair ribbon) seller. Perfume seller. Shawl dealer. Shoe seller. Slipper and boot seller. Topi seller. Turban " Umbrella "	147	Agent (coal company). Coal dealer. Cow-dung seller. Employee (coal company). " (firewood seller). Fuel seller.
135	Betel-leaf seller. Contractor (vegetable). Fruit seller. Ganderi (cut sugarcane) seller. Garlic seller. Grape " Onion " Potato " Sugarcane "	141	Bedstead and pirha (stool) seller. Blanket seller. Broom " Carpet " Chik " Darrie " Furniture merchant. Mat seller. Old furniture dealer. Pattu seller. Stool " Surma (eye-powder) seller.	148	Gold and silver broker. " " dealer. Pewter jewelry seller. Photographic apparatus seller. Precious stones dealer. Scientific instruments seller. Spectacles seller. Watch and clock seller.
		142	Bottle seller. Glass dealer. Kasera (cooking utensil seller.)	149	Bangles seller. Button " Earrings " Fan " Flower " Kite " Lacc " Sporting goods merchant. Toy seller.

[illegible]

Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.
61	Record to judge (small cause court). " munsiff. " political officer. " senior sub-judge. " sub-divisional officer. Record-keeper (accountant-general's office). " (civil secretariat). " (commissioner's office). " (district judge's court). " (" office). " (financial commissioner's office). " (high court). Record lifter. Registrar (civil secretariat). " (high court). Revenue accountant. " assistant. Reporter (Punjab council). Salt department officer. Secretary financial commissioner. " to Punjab Government. Senior sub-judge. Sepoy (customs). " (salt). Sub-divisional officer. Sub-inspector (agricultural bank). " (excise). " (salt department). Sub-judge. Sub-registrar. Superintendent (accountant-general's office). " (civil secretariat). " (financial commissioner's office). " (High court). " (jail). " (political agent's office). " (salt department). " (vernacular office, commissioner's). " (vernacular office deputy commissioner's). Tahsildar. Tahsil <i>sikha</i> writer. Translator (civil secretariat). " (commissioner's court). " (financial commissioner's office). " (high court). " (senior sub-judge's court). Treasury officer. Warder (jail).	162	<i>Ahlmad</i> (criminal branch). <i>Arabchi bara</i> (cart driver). Assistant cashier. " <i>diwan</i> (revenue minister). " (palaces). " private secretary. Auditor (accountant-general's office). Camp clerk, secretary. Cart driver. Cashier (personal). " (sadar). Census superintendent. Chaprasai (accountant-general's office). " (administrative department). " (auction). " (census). " (chief of the native state's court). " (collector's court). " (conservancy). " (co-operative credit societies). " (council office). " (court). " (cotton press). " (customs). " (decoration stores). " (district kanungo). " (excise). " (factory). " (in waiting). " (intelligence department). " (jail). " (lock-up). " (munsiff's court). " (nazamat). " (private secretary's office). " (purchase department). " (reception department). " (sadar officer). " (sadar office). " (skating rink). " (state property). " (store). " (tahsil). " (vernacular office). Chariot driver. Chauffeur. Chaukidar (Krishna garden). " (offices). " (state house). Chief minister. " muharir. " of native state. <i>Chobdar</i> (mace-bearer). Clerk (census department). " (household department). " (jail). " (mandi). " (private secretary's office). " (skating rink).	162	Cook (attached to state <i>samadhs</i> , tombs). Daffadar (carriage shed). " (coach house). <i>Darbari</i> . Daroga (alms house). " (excise). " (horses). " (kitchen). " (poor house). " (stable). District kanungo. <i>Diwan</i> . Elephant-keeper's mate. Employee (conservancy). " (decoration department). " (inner palace). " (household department). " (state). " (state <i>samadhs</i> , tombs). <i>Farrash</i> (sweeper, servant whose business it is to spread the carpets). Field kanungo. Gate-keeper (inner palace). Grass cutter. <i>Gumashla</i> (tahsil). " (treasury). Head clerk (vernacular office). Head reader (native state). Horse breaker. Horse trainer. Inspector (co-operative credit societies). " (excise). " (octroi). <i>Jagayati</i> (toll superintendent). Jamadar (Amlala state house). " (camels). " (carpet store room). " (cattle farm). " (chief's house). " (coach house). " (conservancy). " (council office). " (country carts). " (customs). " (elephant stable). " (fairs). " (grass stores). " (inner palace). " (jail). " (Jind state house). " (mace-bearer). " (palace). " (stable). " (tahsil). Jamadarni (inner palace). Jhiwar (skating rink).
62	<i>Abdar</i> . Accountant-general. Accountant (state office). <i>Ahlkar</i> (purchase committee). <i>Ahlmad</i> (arrears).				

JNS RETURNED.

OCCUPATIONS.—continued.

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.
<p>62 Judge. " (high court). Magistrate. Maharaja. <i>Mahawat</i> (elephant driver). Maid servant. Manager (alms house). " (customs). " (factory). " (granary). " (inner palace). " (palace). " (pantry). " (purchase department). " (reception department). " (<i>tosha khana</i>). " (stores). Mandate writer. <i>Mansabdar</i>. Member of purchase committee. " " religious advisers' committee. " " state council. Mir munshi. Mistri (factory). " (skating rink). <i>Musahib</i>. <i>Modi</i> (provider). <i>Motamid</i> (representative). Motor car khalasi. Muharrir (accountant-general's office). " (attached to state <i>samadh</i>s, tombs). " (<i>bukhsli khana</i>). " <i>bara</i> (alms house). " (census department). " (chief office). " (collector's court). " (conservancy). " (council of ministers' office). " (customs). " (decoration stores). " (district nazim's court). " (excise). " (factory). " (fairs). " (household department). " (Jodhpur state). " (palaces). " (private secretary's office). " (purchase committee's office). " (Ranbir stables). " (sadar court). " (sadar munsif's court). " (sadar office). " (special magistrate). " (state guest house). " (state property). " (store). " (tahsil). " (store house). <i>tarib</i> (arrangement of records) nazim's court.</p>		<p>162 Muharrir (tent and furniture department). " (treasury). " (<i>tosha khana</i>). " (vernacular office). <i>Munsarim</i>. <i>Munsarim</i> (boundary pillars). Nawab. Nazim. Officer in charge of carpet store room. Officer in charge (victual godown). President (<i>bewastha</i> committee). President (Faridkot state council of regency). Prince. Raja. Rana. Reader to (accountant-general). " (census). Reader to chief of native states. " collector's court. " council of ministers. " court of justice. " district nazim's court. " household department. " private secretary. " vernacular office. Record-keeper (sadar office). Revenue minister. Rough rider. Ruling chief. Sardar (fort). " (palace). Sepoy (alms house). " (stable). <i>Shikar</i> attendant. Spearsman. State coachman. " rough rider. " steward. Steward (inner palace). Storekeeper. Sub-judge (native state). Superintendent (auction). " (council of ministers' office). " (excise). " (fairs). " (Jind house). " (markets). " (octroi). " (state property). Syce. Tahsildar. Tahsil <i>peshtar</i>. Tahsil <i>siaka</i> writer. Torch-bearer (customs). Waterman (conservancy). " (palace). " (stable). Watchman (state offices). Weighman. <i>Wazir</i> (minister).</p>		<p>163 Accountant, (district board). Assistant octroi superintendent. <i>Beldar</i> (spadesman municipal garden). Cantonment guard. Chaprasai (cantonment). " (district board). " (municipality). " (water works). Clerk (cantonment). " (district board). " (municipality). Daroga (conservancy). " (house-tax). " (octroi). Employee (district board). " (encamping ground). " (municipality). " (octroi). Engineer (water works). Grass cutter (district board stallion's stable). Head clerk (district board). Inspector (conservancy). " of cattle. Jamadar (cantonment). " (conservancy). Muharrir (births and deaths). " (cattle pound). " (district board). " (octroi). " (octroi refund). Municipal carter. " cashier. " gardener. " gas lighter. " lamp. " mistri. " secretary. " sub-overseer. " waterman. Octroi chankidar. " girdawar. Overseer, (municipal). Record-keeper (municipal office). Sanitary inspector, (municipality). Superintendent (octroi). " (water works). Syce (district board stallion's stable). Tahsildar (octroi). Typist (municipal office). Water-works blacksmith.</p>
				<p>164 Assistant patwari. Lambardar. Patwari. <i>Sufaid posh</i>. Sarbarah lambardar. " zaildar. Zaildar.</p>
				<p>165 Bible preacher. Bishop. Clergyman.</p>

Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.
165	Clerk in holy orders. <i>Guru</i> (spiritual guide). <i>Imam</i> (muhammadan priest). <i>Muhant</i> (hindu monk). <i>Maulvi</i> (muhammadan preacher). <i>Murshid</i> (religious instructor). <i>Nikih-khawan</i> (muhammadan marriage priest). <i>Parohit</i> (hindu priest). <i>Piri muridi</i> (priesthood). <i>Pirzati</i> (muhammadan priest attached to a mosque or shrine). Preacher. Religious leader. " preacher. <i>Sajjada-nashin</i> (ascetic). <i>Sikhi-seeki</i> (income from religious followers). Spiritual teacher. <i>Virteshuari</i> (priesthood).	168	Shrine attendant. Temple guard. Temple <i>Pujari</i> (priest who officiates at a shrine). Washer of human corpses.	171	Veterinary surgeon. " " (army).
		169	Advocate. Barrister-at-law. Legal practitioner. Pleader. Qazi (marriage registrar).	172	Chaukidar (hospital). " (veterinary hospital). Compounder. " (mission dispensary). " (railway "). Cook (hospital). Cooly (hospital). " (plague). Copper. Employee (female hospital). " (lunatic asylum). Hospital dresser. " kahar. " storekeeper. " warder. Lecch applicer. Midwife. Nurse (hospital). Orderly (doctor's). Plague jamadar. Sick nurse. Toothworm extractor. Vaccination superintendent. Vaccinator. Veterinary inspector's chaprasi. Warder (lunatic asylum). Waterman (hospital).
166	<i>Dikaunt</i> (a caste of hindus who subsist on alms). <i>Faqir-i-dieri</i> (resident). Nun. Receiver of alms given at bathing places. " of alms given at eclipses. Religious <i>faqir</i> (dervish). <i>Sidhu</i> (religious mendicant). <i>Sinicharia</i> (beggar of alms given for Saturday).	170	Appeal writer. Agent, pleader's. Petition-writer.		
		171	Army surgeon. Assistant plague medical officer. " surgeon. " " (army). " " (plague). " " (police). " " (railway). Chief medical officer. Clerk (civil surgeon's office). " (dispensary). " (inspector-general, civil hospitals' office). " (medical college). " (office of chief medical officer). " (office of veterinary surgeon, camel corps). " (plague medical officer). " (sanitary commissioner's office). " (vaccination). " (veterinary surgeon's office). Dentist. Doctor (canal dispensary). " (railway "). Health officer. Homeopathist. Hospital clerk. In charge female hospital. Indian medical service. Inspector-general, civil hospitals. <i>Kaviraj</i> . Lady doctor. Medical missionary. " officer. " practitioner. Oculist. Physician. Professor (medical college). " (veterinary college). " Railway medical officer. Sanitary commissioner. Sub-assistant surgeon. Superintendent (lunatic asylum). Surgeon. <i>Vaid</i> (medical man). Veterinary assistant. " " (army). " assistant (camel corps). " inspector.	173	Arabic teacher. Assistant inspector of schools. District inspector of schools. Divisional inspector. Drawing master. Drill master. Employee (education department). English teacher. Gurmukhi teacher. Head master. Hindi teacher. Indian education service. Inspector of schools. Master (high school). <i>Pathshala</i> pandit. Principal " . Professor (college). Private tutor. Professor (Govt. college). <i>Quran</i> teacher. Sanskrit teacher. School master. Teacher (Dev samaj school). " (military "). Tutoress.
167	Agent, (church society). Church employee. <i>Garanthi</i> (religious book of sikhs reader). Gardener (mission house). <i>Hafiz quran</i> (one who has the whole quran by heart). Lieutenant (salvation army). Missionary. Mission house chaprasi. " " clerk. Mission service. Scripture reader.				
168	<i>Acharaj</i> (hindu priest who receives gifts after death ceremonies). Circumciser. Chaukidar, (grave yard). Daroga Baba Atal (sacred shrine of Sikhs at Amritsar situated in the compound of the golden temple). <i>Dharmisala</i> (sikh temple) servant. Grave digger. Grave yard contractor. <i>Gurdoara</i> (shrine) servant. Mosque employee. <i>Muazzin</i> (one who recites call to prayer). <i>Mujawar</i> (attendant at a muhammadan shrine). Reciter of <i>Marsias</i> (funeral odes).			174	Accountant (university). Chaprasi (director of public instruction's office). " (girl school). " (inspector of schools). " (school). Chaukidar (director of public instruction's office). Chaukidar (girl school).

Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.
	Clerk (Dyal singh college). " (education department). " (Khalsa college). " (Govt. college). " (Victoria college). " (school). Daftri (director of public instruction's office). " (college). Employee (boarding house). " (Govt. school). " (" college). " (school). " (university). Gardener (college). " (school). Governess. Head assistant (director of public instruction). Head clerk (university). Laboratory attendant. Manager (school). Muharrir ("). Registrar (university). School superintendent. Superintendent (boarding house). Superintendent (director of public instruction's office).	176	Cooly (engineering department). " (survey ") Daftri (public works department). District engineer. Draftsman. " (public works department). Employee (engineering department). " (great trigonometrical survey of India.) " (public works department). " (survey department). " (survey office). Engineer (municipality). Executive engineer. Extra assistant superintendent (survey department). Flagman (survey office). Gardener (public works department). Head clerk (engineer's office). " (public works department). " (survey office). Inspector (public works department). Khalasi (engineering department). " (survey department). Mate (engineering department). " (public works ") Mechanical engineer. Mistri (engineering department). " (public works department). Muharrir (public works department). Orderly (superintendent, public works department). Overseer (public works department) (district board). Public works jamadar. Reader (public works department). Royal engineer. Secretary (public works secretariat). Sub-engineer. Sub-overseer (district board). " (public works department). Superintending engineer. Superintendent (public works department). " (survey). Supervisor (engineering department). " (public works department). Surveyor. Technical engineer.	177	Painter. Photographer. Poet. Portrait painter. Sculpture. Tracker.
175	Deed writer. Letter " . Stamp " . Stenographer. Typist.			178	Actor. Bandsman (not military). Bandmaster ("). Bhajan (hymns) singer. Chhena (small cymbal) player. Daf (a kind of drum) player. Drummer (not military). Eunneh (occupation singing and dancing). Harmonium player. Kalawant (class of musicians). Mirasi (musician and bard). Musician. Music master. Nafiri (violin). Nowbat (drum) player. Qawal (class of musicians). Rababi (musician). Rasdhari (dancing boy who imitates the ras of Krishna). Shabd (hymns) singer. Singer. Singer and dancer (dancing girl). Sitar (guitar) player. Swangi (actor). Tabla (a small drum) player. Tasha (drum) player. Taus (stringed peacock shaped musical instrument) player.
176	Accountant (public works secretariat). Assistant engineer. " secretary (public works secretariat). " superintendent (survey department). Amin (survey). Beldar (spadesman, public works department). Barrack master (M. W. S.) Chainman. " (survey office). Chaprasai (engineering department). " (executive engineer). " (public works department). " (public works secretariat). " (survey office). Chief accountant (public works secretariat). Chief engineer. Civil " . Clerk (engineering department). " (public works department). " (" secretariat). " (municipal engineer's office). " (survey office).			179	Aerobad and tumbler. Bear dancer. Bnffoon. Conjnror. Exoreist. Fortune teller. Juggler. Monkey dancer. Partridge fighter. Professional ericketer. Puppet dancer. Quail fighter. Quick change artist. Snake charmer. Wrestler.
		177	Artist. Assistant examiner. Astrologer. Author. Chaprasai (meteorological department). Chemical examiner. Clerk (meteorological department). " (photographer). Drawing master. Editor. " (civil and military gazette). Genealogist. Horoscope caster.	180	Allowance from relatives. " in kind receiver. Capitalist. Company share-holder. Court of wards stipendiary. Dohlidar (shrine service). Honorary magistrates. Inamkhwar (factor). Income from houses.

xx

APPENDIX B.—OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

PART I.—LIST OF OCCUPATIONS—concluded.

Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.
180	Landed proprietor. Legacy holder of charitable assign- ment. <i>Muafidar</i> . Munsifi candidate. Pensioner (artillery). " (canal). " (civil). " (education department). " (engineering). " (excise). " (government). " (jail). " (medical). " (military). " (" police). " (native state). " (police). " (political). " (public works). " (railway). " (revenue "). " (salt "). " (settlement). " (survey department). " (telegraph). " (unspecified). " (vaccination). " (veterinary). Private income. " means. Scholarship holder. Student.	181	Private forest watchman. Private servant. Servant (unspecified). Steward. Table servant. Utensil cleaner. Violet. Watchman. Waterman. Wet nurse.	185	Manager (unspecified factory). " (" firm). Muharrir (unspecified contractor). <i>Munib</i> (unspecified). Overseer " <i>Rais's</i> agent. " Servant " " (contractor). Shop apprentice (unspecified) Shop servant " Store clerk " Store holder " Watchman (unspecified factory).
		182	<i>Balgir</i> (groom). Chariot driver (private). Coachman " Daroga (stable). Dog-boy. Grass-cutter (private). Kennel attendant. <i>Mahawat</i> (elephant driver). Rough driver. Stable zilladar. Syce (private.) Toreh-bearer.	186	Engine driver (unspecified). Fireman (factory). Fitter " Workman (unspecified).
		183	Chauffeur (private). Motor cleaner.	187	<i>Beldar</i> (unspecified). Cooly " Khalasi " Labourer " Mate " Workman "
		184	Contractor's clerk. Contractor (army). " (tahsil). " (unspecified). Factory owner (unspecified). Machine " Wholesale dealer. "	188	Lunatic. Leper. Orphan (arya samaj). Prisoner (jail). " (under-trial).
181	Attendant. <i>Ayah</i> . Bearer (unspecified). Chaukidar (unspecified). Cook (private). " (school boarding house). <i>Dai</i> (nurse). Daroga (kitchen). Domestic servant. Door-keeper (private). <i>Farrash</i> (unspecified). <i>Hukka</i> bearer. <i>Khansama</i> (private). Kitchen attendant. Maid servant. Nurse (child's). <i>Pankha</i> cooly.	185	Accountant (shop unspecified). Cashier factory " " " Chaukidar (factory) " " (shop) " Clerk (shop). " (unspecified). Copyist. Employee (unspecified factory). <i>Gumashtha</i> (unspecified). Jagirdar's agent. Jamadar (unspecified factory).	189	Beggar. Gambler. Member of a criminal tribe. Mendicants (not religious). Sansi.
				190	Prostitute. Prostitute's servant. Pimp.
				191	<i>Bharai</i> , etc. Stolen goods receiver.

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
A					
Abdar	162	Amin (canal).	108	Assistant secretary to financial commissioner.	161
Accountant (bank).	121	" (survey).	176	" " to Punjab government.	161
" (canal).	108	Amritdhara (a specific medicine)		Assistant settlement officer.	3
" (civil secretariat).	161	seller.	128	" " patwari.	3
" (cotton ginning and pressing mills).	25	Antimony seller.	128	" station master.	118
" (district board).	163	Appeal writer.	170	" superintendent (salt department).	161
" (" office).	161	Arabihi bara (cart driver).	162	" " (survey department).	176
" (financial commissioner's office).	161	Arabic teacher.	173	" " (survey department).	171
" general.	161	Army officer.	156	" surgeon.	171
" " (military).	162	" " surgeon.	171	" " (army).	171
" (public works secretariat).	155	" " warrant officer.	155	" " (plague).	171
" (railway).	156	Artillery officer.	155	" " (police).	171
" (railway examiner's office)	176	Artist.	156	" " (railway).	171
" (shop unspecified).	118	Ass dealer.	177	" traffic superintendent.	118
" (state office).	118	" grazer.	146	" works manager (railway).	118
" (university).	185	" (pack) owner.	14	Astrologer.	177
" (unspecified).	162	Assistant accountant (bank).	116	Attendant.	181
Adharaj (hindu priest who receives gifts after death ceremonies).	174	" " general.	121	Auctioneer.	122
Acid seller.	185	" carriage examiner (railway)	161	Auctioneer's employee.	122
Acrobat and tumbler.	168	" cashier.	118	Audit inspector (Punjab government).	161
Actor.	128	" collector.	162	" ment).	162
Additional district judge.	178	" commissioner.	161	Auditor (accountant-general's office)	161
Adjutant.	161	" commissioner (salt department).	161	Auditor (local fund).	161
"	155	" conservator, forests.	161	" (Punjab government).	161
Advocate.	156	" court inspector (police).	159	" (railway).	118
Aerated water seller.	169	" district kanungo.	161	Author.	177
Agent (bank).	129	" " superintendent	159	Axe maker.	48
" (biscodars).	3	" police.	162	Ayah.	181
" (church society).	167	" diwan (revenue minister).	93		
" (coal company).	147	" electrical engineer.	170	B	
" (copying).	65	" engineer.	108	Bailiff.	161
" (flour mill).	3	" " (canal).	118	Baker.	66
" (landlord's).	3	" " (railway).	118	Bales packer (railway).	118
" of landed estate.	62	" examiner.	118	Balgir (groom).	182
" (oil company).	170	" goods clerk.	173	Bamboo cutter.	9
" (pleader's).	118	" inspector of schools.	161	" seller.	125
" (railway).	114	" jailor.	118	" worker.	45
" (tonga).	3	" loco superintendent.	121	Bandman (military).	155
Agricultural assistant.	162	" manager (bank).	25	" " not military.	178
Ahlkar (purchase committee).	108	" " (cotton ginning and pressing mills).	118	Bandmaster	178
Ahlmad (arrears).	161	" manager (railway).	159	Bangles seller.	149
" (assistant commissioner's).	161	" Mir munshi to H. F. the governor.	161	Banjara (travelling grain dealer).	153
" (canal).	108	" muharrir (police station).	159	Banker.	121
" (colonization office).	161	" nazir (district judge's court).	161	Banker's agent	121
" (commissioner's court).	161	" nazir (district office).	161	Bara masia (railway).	119
" (criminal branch).	162	" octroi superintendent.	161	" (road).	112
" (district judge's court).	161	" palaces).	163	Barber.	81
" (judicial).	161	" patwari.	162	Barinan (officers' mess).	130
" (nazrana).	161	" permanent-way inspector.	164	Barqandaz (canal).	108
" revenue (district office).	161	" plague medical officer.	118	" (district treasury).	161
" (senior sub-judge's court).	161	" private secretary.	171	" (jail).	161
" (small cause court).	161	" ranger (forests).	162	" (post office).	120
" taksim (partition).	161	" record-keeper (district office).	8	" (railway).	118
Aide-de-camp.	155	" record-keeper (financial commissioner's office).	161	Barrack master (M. W. S.).	176
" " "	156	" record-keeper (high court).	161	Barrister-at-law.	169
Ajwan seller.	132	" secretary (public works secretariat).	176	Basket maker.	45
Algoza (country fute) seller.	180			Battery tindal.	155
Allowance from relatives.	180			Bazar chaudhri.	177
Allowance in kind receiver.	180			Bear dancer.	177
				Bearer (hotel).	130

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
Bearer (unspecified).	181	Broker (cattle).	146	Carpenter (railway).	118
Bedding maker.	84	" (cloth).	123	Carpet seller.	141
Bedstead and <i>pirha</i> (stool) seller.	141	" (grain).	122	Carriage building.	91
Bedstead (<i>charpai</i>) maker.	83	" (<i>gur</i> and <i>shakkar</i>).	134	Carriage examiner (railway).	118
Bee keeper.	15	" (horse).	146	" foreman "	118
Beggar.	189	" (house).	122	" merchant.	145
<i>Beldar</i> .	7	" (market).	122	" painter.	83
" (army remount).	155	" (<i>pashmina</i>).	123	Cart driver.	162
" (canal).	108	" (silk).	123	Cashier (bank).	121
" (Mona remount depot).	155	" (sugar).	134	" (bank of Bengal).	121
" (railway).	119	Broom maker.	45	" (canal).	108
" (road).	112	" seller.	141	" (cotton ginning and pressing mills).	25
" (spadesman, forest department)	8	Brush maker.	41	" (currency office).	161
" " (government <i>rakhs</i>).	8	Buffalo dealer.	146	" (district office).	161
" " (municipal garden).	163	" (pack) owner.	116	" (high court).	161
" " (public works department).	176	Buffoon.	179	" (personal).	162
" (unspecified).	187	Bugler (sappers and miners).	156	" (post office).	120
Betel leaf seller.	135	Bullock cart driver.	114	" (railway).	118
<i>Bhajan</i> (hymns) singer.	178	" (pack) owner.	116	" (sadar).	162
<i>Bharai</i> , etc.	191	Butcher.	68	" (small cause court).	161
Bible preacher.	165	Butter maker.	70	" (tahsil).	161
Bill clerk (railway).	118	" seller.	133	" (unspecified).	185
Bill of exchange broker.	121	Button maker.	79	" (" factory).	185
Bird catcher.	18	" seller.	149	Catgut seller.	124
" seller birt-barbar.	133			Cattle attendant.	14
Bishop.	165			" breeder.	11
Blacksmith.	48			" dealer.	146
" (battery).	155			" grazer.	14
" (cotton ginning and pressing mills).	25			Census superintendent.	161
" (fort magazine).	155			" "	162
" (railway).	118			Chainman.	176
Blanket seller.	141			" (canal).	108
" weaver.	32			" (railway).	118
Boat builder.	92			" (survey office).	176
" contractor.	110			Chair cushions maker.	84
Boatman.	110			14 Chalan writer (forest office).	8
Boat owner.	110			146 " " (railway).	118
Body guard.	155			116 <i>Chandu</i> manufacturer.	75
Boiler maker (railway).	118			156 <i>Changer</i> maker.	45
Bombardier.	155			155 <i>Chappli</i> "	78
Bones seller.	124			108 Chaprasi (accountant-general's office).	161
Bookbinder.	95			159 " " " " "	162
Book seller.	150			120 " (administrative department).	162
Booking clerk (railway).	118			108 " (army remount).	155
Boot maker.	78			109 " (<i>arya samaj</i>).	101
Borax refiner.	24			108 " (assistant commissioner's court).	161
Bottle seller.	142			109 " (auction).	162
Bow maker.	42			45 " (bank).	121
Box painter.	83			125 " <i>Bir</i> (state forest reserves).	8
Brakeman (railway).	118			45 " (canal).	108
Branch postmaster.	120			45 " (cantonment).	163
Brass dealer.	126			163 " (census).	162
Brass founder.	49			161 " (" office).	161
Brick and stone carrier.	88			180 " (chief of the native state's court).	162
Brick burner.	56			76 " (civil secretariat).	161
Brick kiln labourer (railway).	118			155 " (collector's court).	162
Brick maker.	56			155 " (colonization office).	161
" moulder.	56			" (commissariat).	156
" seller.	127			155 " (commissioner's court).	161
Brigade major.	155			44 " (conservancy).	162
Barber.	81			25 " (co-operative credit societies)	162
Broker.	122				
" (camel).	146				

TIONS RETURNED.

INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS—continued.

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
Chaprasī (cotton ginning and pressing mills).	25	Chaprasī (school).	174	Cheese maker.	70
„ (cotton press).	162	„ (senior sub-judge's court).	161	Chemical examiner.	177
„ (council office).	162	„ (settlement).	3	Chemist.	128
„ (court).	162	„ (<i>singh sabha</i>).	101	<i>Chhaj</i> maker.	45
„ (court of wards).	3	„ (skating rink).	162	<i>Chhena</i> (small cymbal) player.	178
„ (cow farm).	11	„ (small cause court).	161	Chief accountant (public works	
„ (customs).	162	„ (state property).	162	secretariat).	176
„ (dairy farm).	11	„ (store).	162	Chief clerk (engineer's office, rail-	
„ (decoration stores).	162	„ (sub-registrar's court).	161	way).	118
„ (director of agriculture's		„ (survey office).	176	„ „ (military department).	155
office).	3	„ (tahsil).	161	Chief engineer.	176
„ (director of public instruc-		„ „	162	„ „ (canal).	108
tion's office).	174	„ (telegraph office).	120	„ „ (railway).	118
„ (district and session's court).	161	„ (telephone).	120	„ examiner „	118
„ (district board).	163	„ (vernacular office).	162	„ goods clerk „	118
„ (district kanungo).	162	„ (water works).	163	„ justice (high court).	161
„ („ office).	161	„ (workshop, railway).	118	„ medical officer.	171
„ (electric light works).	93	Charcoal burner.	9	„ minister.	162
„ (engineering department).	176	Chariot driver.	162	„ muharrit.	162
„ (excise).	161	„ „ (private).	182	„ of native state.	162
„ „	162	Chaser.	98	„ secretary to Punjab govt.	161
„ (executive engineer).	176	Chandhri (mules).	116	„ store-keeper (railway).	118
„ (factory).	162	Chaufeur.	162	„ superintendent (accountant-	
„ (ferries).	116	„ „ (private).	183	general's office).	161
„ (financial commissioner's		Chaukidar (army remount).	155	<i>Chik</i> (screen) maker.	45
office).	161	„ (bank).	121	„ seller.	141
„ (flour mill).	65	„ (brick kiln).	56	<i>Chikan</i> work maker.	38
„ (forest).	8	„ (canal).	108	China ware manufacturer.	54
„ (girl school).	174	„ („ hungalow).	108	<i>Chobdar</i> (mace bearer).	162
„ (high court).	161	„ („ contractor).	108	Chopping (green fodder).	5
„ (honorary magistrate's		„ (colliery).	19	<i>Churan</i> (a powder for promoting	
court).	161	„ (commissariat).	155	digestion) seller.	128
„ (inspector of schools).	174	„ (cotton ginning & press-		Church employee.	167
„ (intelligence department).	162	ing mills).	25	Cigarette maker.	75
„ (in waiting).	162	„ (dak bungalow).	130	„ seller.	137
„ (jail).	162	„ (director of public ins-		Circumciser.	168
„ (<i>khilafat</i> committee).	101	tructions' office).	174	City magistrate.	161
„ (lock-up).	162	„ (district court).	161	Civil engineer.	176
„ (magazine).	156	„ (electric light works).	93	Civil process server.	161
„ (meteorological depart-		„ (forest).	8	Clergyman.	165
ment).	177	„ (fort magazine).	155	Clerk (accountant-general's office).	161
„ (Mona remount depot).	155	„ (garden).	7	„ (aeroplanes).	104
„ (motor car company).	144	„ (girl school).	174	„ (army remount).	155
„ (municipality).	163	„ (goods shed, railway).	118	„ (artillery).	155
„ (munsiff's court).	162	„ (grave yard).	168	„ (axe-making factory).	48
„ (national bank).	121	„ (hospital).	172	„ (bank).	121
„ (nazamat).	162	„ (hotel).	130	„ (bioscope company).	101
„ (<i>nazul</i>).	161	„ (inn).	130	„ (brick kiln).	56
„ (office of director of land		„ (krishna garden).	162	„ (canal department).	108
records).	3	„ (motor car company).	144	„ (cantonment).	163
„ of landlord.	3	„ (munsiff's court).	161	„ (carriage and wagon office,	
„ (post master general's		„ (officers).	162	railway).	118
office).	120	„ (post office).	120	„ (carriage shop, railway).	118
„ (post office).	120	„ (railway).	118	„ (cavalry).	155
„ (printing press).	94	„ (rice husking machine).	65	„ (census department).	162
„ (private secretary's office).	162	„ (rifle range).	155	„ („ office).	161
„ (public works department).	176	„ (ship).	107	„ (central bank).	121
„ (public works secretariat).	176	„ (state house).	162	„ (cigarette company).	137
„ (purchase department).	162	„ (sub-divisional officer's		„ (civil secretariat).	161
„ (railway).	118	court).	161	„ (civil surgeon's office).	171
„ (reception department).	162	„ (unspecified).	181	„ (colliery office).	19
„ (sadar office).	162	„ („ factory).	185	„ (colonization office).	161
„ („ officer).	162	„ („ shop).	185	„ (commissariat department).	156
„ (salt department).	161	„ (veterinary hospital).	172	„ (commissioner's office).	161
„ (saltpetre factory).	24	„ (water mill).	65	„ (controller, military accounts)	155
		Checker (railway)	118		

APPENDIX B—OCCUPA
PART II.—ALPHABETICAL

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
Clerk (cotton weaving factory).	27	Clerk (oil company).	62	Commissariat storekeeper.	155
" (cow farm).	11	" (photographer).	177	" weighman.	155
" (currency office).	161	" (plague medical officer).	171	Commission agent.	122
" (dead letter office).	120	" (police office).	159	" agent's employee.	122
" (deputy controller, military accounts' office).	155	" (" superintendent's office).	159	" " munim.	122
" (director of agriculture's office).	3	" (postal saving bank).	120	Commissioner.	161
" (director of land records' office).	3	" (post office).	120	Company shareholder.	186
" (dispensary).	171	" (post master general's office).	120	Compositor (printing press).	94
" (distillery).	73	" (printing press).	94	" (railway).	118
" (district board).	163	" (private secretary's office).	162	Compounder.	172
" (" judge's court).	161	" (public works department).	176	" (mission dispensary).	172
" (" office).	161	" (" secretariat).	176	" (railway dispensary).	172
" (Dyal Singh college).	174	" (Punjab association).	101	Conductor (ordnance department).	155
" (education department).	174	" (Ralli Brothers).	136	Conjuror.	179
" (electric light work).	93	" (salt department).	161	Conservator of forest.	8
" (engineering department).	176	" (sanitary commissioner's office).	171	Constable (police).	159
" (engineer's office, railway).	118	" (school).	174	" (railway police).	159
" (examiner's " ").	118	" (senior sub-judge's court).	161	Contractor (army).	184
" (financial commissioner's office).	161	" (settlement office).	3	" (basket-making).	45
" (flour mill).	65	" (shop).	185	" (brick-kiln).	56
" (foreign office).	161	" (skating rink).	162	" (building).	88
" (forest department).	8	" (slate quarry).	22	" (canal).	108
" (fort magazine).	155	" (small cause court).	161	Contractor's clerk.	181
" (glass factory).	52	" (store-keeper's office, railway).	118	" (" (railway).	118
" (government college).	174	" (sub-divisional officer ").	118	Contractor (colliery).	19
" (" printing press).	94	" (sugar factory).	71	" (conveyance).	114
" " works.	94	" (survey office).	176	" (district board works).	89
" (high court).	161	" (tailor's shop).	77	" (flour mill).	65
" (hotel).	130	" (tea garden).	6	" (forest cutting).	9
" (household department).	162	" (telegraph office).	120	" (gas works).	93
" (ice factory).	59	" (telephone).	120	" (government buildings).	89
" (infantry).	155	" (theatrical company).	101	" (house building).	88
" (in holy orders).	165	" to contractor (brick kiln).	56	" (inn).	130
" (inspector-general, civil hospital office).	171	" (treasury).	161	" (kankar).	22
" (jail).	162	" (unspecified).	185	" (limestone).	85
" (khalsa college).	174	" (vaccination).	171	" (octroi duty).	19
" (khilafat committee).	101	" (veterinary surgeon's office).	171	" (palki service).	115
" (laundry).	80	" (viceroy's office).	161	" (public works department).	89
" (legal remembrancer's office).	161	" (Victoria college).	174	" (railway).	118
" (library).	101	" (woollen factory).	32	" (slate quarries).	22
" (loco. office railway).	118	" (workshop, railway).	118	" (stone ").	22
" (mandi).	162	Cloth calenderer.	80	" (sweeping).	102
" (medical college).	171	" printer.	37	" (talsil).	184
" (meteorological department).	177	" weaving.	27	" (unspecified).	184
" (military accounts).	155	Club steward.	130	" (vegetable).	135
" (" department).	156	Coachman (private).	182	" (water rate).	153
" (" grass farm).	155	Coal dealer.	147	" (wines).	124
" (Mona remount department).	155	" digger.	19	" (octroi duty).	151
" (motor car company).	144	" miner.	19	Controller (military accounts).	155
" (municipal engineer's office).	176	" mine serviee.	19	Cook (attached to state smadhs).	162
" (municipality).	163	Coat seller.	140	" (tombs).	172
" (Murree brewery).	73	Cobbler.	78	" (hospital).	130
" (museum).	101	Coffee-shopkeeper.	130	" of an inn.	181
" (national bank, Punjab).	121	Colonel (army).	155	" (private).	181
" of court (district judge's court).	161	" " ").	156	" (school boarding house).	181
" " (financial commissioner's office).	161	Colonists' agent.	3	Cooly (canal).	104
" (office of chief medical officer).	171	Colonization officer.	161	" (electric light works).	93
" (office of deputy controller, post offices).	120	Colour-sergeant instructor.	155	" (engineering department).	170
" (office of veterinary surgeon, camel corps).	171	Comb maker.	19	" (fort magazine).	157
		" seller.	140	" (garden).	7
		Comforter weaver.	32	" (goods, railway).	118
		Commander-in-chief.	156	" (hospital).	172
		Commanding officer.	155	" (lamp store room, railway).	118
		Commissariat contractor.	155	" (military grass farm).	153
		" herdsman.	155	" (Mona remount depot).	153

TIONS RETURNED.

INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS—continued.

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
Cooly (plague).	172	Daftri (director of public instruction's office).	174	Deputy controller (post-offices).	120
" (railway).	119	" (district judge's court).	161	" examiner (military accounts).	155
" (rifle range).	155	" (district office).	161	" " (railway).	118
" (road).	112	" (financial commissioner's office).	161	" forest ranger.	8
" (survey department).	176	" (high court).	161	" inspector-general (police).	159
" (tea garden).	6	" (police).	161	" loco. superintendent (railway).	118
" (telegraph railway).	118	" (printing press, railway).	118	" post-master.	120
" (unspecified).	187	" (" works).	94	" " general.	120
Copyist	185	" (public works department).	170	" registrar (high court).	161
" (district office).	161	" (railway).	118	" superintendent (census).	161
" (high court).	161	" (telegraph office).	120	" " (jail).	161
" (munsifi's court).	161	" (nurse).	181	" " (telegraph office).	120
Cotton carder.	25	Dai (nurse).	11	" translator (high court).	161
" cleaner.	25	Dairy farm service.	108	Despatcher (canal).	108
" ginning.	25	Dak carrier (canal).	160	" (district judge's court).	161
" picker.	5	Dakaunt (a caste of Hindu who subsist on alms).	160	" (high court).	161
" presser.	25	Darbari.	162	Dharamsala (Sikh temple) servant.	168
" spinning.	26	Darner.	77	Dhussa weaver.	32
" thread winder.	27	Daroga (almshouse).	162	Diarist (district office).	161
" trader.	123	" (arsenal).	47	Die sinker.	51
" yarn beater.	27	Daroga, Baba Atal (sacred shrine of Sikhs at Amritsar, situated in the compound of the golden temple).	168	Digger of bushes.	5
" " dyer.	37	Daroga Bir (state forest reserves).	8	Digger of irrigation channels	5
" " seller.	123	" (canal).	108	" " roots	5
Country cart maker and repairer.	91	" (cavalry).	155	Director of agriculture.	3
Court inspector (police).	159	" (commisariat).	155	" " land records	3
Court of wards (stipendiary).	180	" (conservancy).	163	Distributor (printing works).	94
Cover erector (railway).	118	" (excise).	161	District and sessions judge.	161
Cow dung gatherer.	103	" (").	162	District engineer.	170
" " seller.	147	" (ferries).	110	" forest officer.	8
" farm service.	11	" (forest).	8	" inspector of schools	173
" herd.	14	" (government forest reserves).	8	" kanungo.	161
Cream seller.	133	" (grass).	8	" " loco. officer (railway).	118
Cultivating proprietor.	2	" (horses).	162	" revenue accountant.	161
Cultivator.	2	" (house-tax).	162	" superintendent (police).	159
Copper.	172	" (jail).	161	" traffic superintendent (railway).	118
Currency officer.	161	" (kitchen).	162	Ditch digger.	86
Currier.	39	" (").	181	Divisional forest officer.	8
Cycle merchant.	144	" (nazul).	161	" inspector.	173
" repairer.	90	" (octroi).	163	Diwan.	162
		" (" duty).	162	Dockyard service.	105
		" (poor house).	8	Doctor (canal dispensary).	171
		" (rakhs).	161	" (railway ").	171
		" (salt).	162	Dog-boy.	182
		" (stable).	182	Dohlidar (shrine service muafidar).	180
		" (").	161	Domestic servant.	181
		" (tax).	141	Dooly bearer.	115
Dabgar.	40	Darrie seller	27	" " (military department.)	155
Daf (a kind of drum player).	178	" weaving	123	Doorkeeper (private).	181
Daffadar (body guards).	156	Daryai seller.	35	Dori making.	20
" (camel corps).	155	" weaver.	143	Draftsman.	170
" (canal).	108	Dealer in building materials.	124	" (canal).	108
" (carriage shed).	162	" " ivory.	123	" (public works department).	176
" (cavalry).	155	" " lungis.	123	" (railway).	118
" " "	7	" " native cloth.	128	Draper.	123
" (coach house).	156	" " spices.	175	Draper's employec.	123
" (commissariat).	162	Deed writer.	171	Drawing master.	173
" (garden).	159	Delivery clerk (post-offices).	161	" " "	77
" (mule battery).	150	Dentist.	108	Dress maker.	156
" (police).	150	Deputy clerk (financial commissioner's office).	161	Drill instructor (army).	173
" (police camel sowars).	150	" collector (canal).	161	Drill master.	155
" (transport).	160	" commissioner.	155	Driver (army remount).	155
" (village watchmen).	161	" controller (military accounts).			
Daftri (accountant-general's office).	121				
" (bank).	108				
" (canal).	174				
" (college).					

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
Driver (bullock battery).	155	Employee (charcoal burning).	9	Employee (motor car company).	90
" (commissariat).	155	" (cigarette factory).	75	" (mule battery).	155
" (flour mill).	65	" (cinema).	101	" (municipality).	163
" (horse battery).	155	" (civil secretariat).	161	" (Murree brewery).	73
" (mule ").	155	" (coal company).	19	" (national bank).	121
" (sappers and miners).	156	" "	147	" (octroi).	163
" (ship).	107	" (colliery).	19	" (office of deputy control-	
" (transport).	156	" (colony department).	3	ler, post offices).	120
Druggist.	128	" (commissariat department).	155	" (office of railway).	118
Drummer (not military).	178	" (" warehouse).	155	" (orphanage).	101
Duck seller.	133	" (commissioner's office).	161	" (out agency railway).	118
Dye preparer.	60	" (conservancy).	162	" (post office).	120
Dye seller.	128	" (contractor, railway).	118	" (printing works).	94
Dyer.	80	" (controller, military		" (public works depart-	
" and washerman.	80	accounts office).	155	ment).	176
		" (court of wards).	3	" (Ralli brothers).	136
		" (cotton ginning and press-		" (rice mill).	65
		ing mills).	25	" (salt department).	161
		" (cotton weaving mills).	27	" (salt mines).	22
		" (currency office).	161	" (saltpetre factory).	24
		" (dak bungalow).	130	" (school).	174
		" (decoration department).	162	" (settlement department).	3
		" (deputy controller, military		" (shed railway).	118
		accounts office).	155	" (ship).	107
		" (district board).	163	" (skating rink).	101
		" (" office).	161	" (slate quarry).	22
		" (druggist).	128	" (slaughter house).	68
		" (education department).	173	" (soap factory).	64
		" (electric light works).	93	" (Spedding & Co.)	125
		" (encamping ground).	163	" (state).	162
		" (engineering department).	176	" (state <i>smadhs</i> , tombs).	162
		" (female hospital).	172	" (sugar factory).	71
		" (financial commissioner's		" (survey department).	176
		office).	161	" (" office).	176
		" (firewood seller).	147	" (telegraph).	120
		" (flour mill).	65	" (tobacco factory).	75
		" (fort magazine).	155	" (traffic superintendent's	
		" (gas works, railway).	118	office, railway).	118
		" (glass factory).	52	" (tramway company).	113
		" (goods shed, railway).	118	" (university).	174
		" (government).	161	" (unspecified factory).	185
		" (" civil department).	161	" (water mill).	65
		" (government college).	174	" (wooden factory).	44
		" (" press).	94	" (woollen factory).	32
		" (" school).	174	" (zoo).	101
		" (great trigonometrical		Engine cleaner (railway).	118
		survey of India).	176	" driver (canal workshop).	108
		" (gun factory).	47	" " (cotton ginning and	
		" (high court).	161	pressing mills).	25
		" (hose factory).	79	" " (electric light works).	93
		" (household department).	162	" " (railway).	118
		" (ice factory).	59	" " (unspecified).	186
		" (Indian defence force).	155	Engineer (cotton ginning and pres-	
		" (inner palace).	162	sing mills).	25
		" (iron factory).	48	" (electric light works).	93
		" (jail).	161	" (flour mill).	65
		" (landlord's).	3	Engineer (municipality).	176
		" (laundry).	80	" (railway).	118
		" (leather factory).	40	" (ship).	107
		" (" store house).	40	" (water works).	163
		" (lime kiln).	85	English teacher.	173
		" (lime-making machine).	85	Engraver (brass and copper uten-	
		" (loco, office, railway).	118	sils).	49
		" (lunatic asylum).	172	Eunuch (occupation singing and	
		" (merchant).	152	dancing).	178
		" (Mona remount depot).	155	Erector (railway).	118

TIONS RETURNED.

INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS—continued.

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
Examiner (railway)	118	Fodder seller.	139	Gold and silver dealer.	148
Executive engineer.	176	Foreman (boiler maker, railway).	118	Gold and silver lace and embroidery seller.	140
" " (railway).	118	" (erector workshop, railway).	118	Gold beater.	98
Exorcist.	179	" (turner railway).	118	Gold dust washer.	98
Extra assistant commissioner.	161	" (saw mills workshop, railway).	118	Gold ring maker.	98
" " conservator of forests	8	Forest cutter.	118	Goldsmith.	98
" " settlement officer.	3	" employee.	9	Gold thread maker.	38
" " superintendent (survey department)	176	" girdawar.	8	Gold washer.	21
		" guard.	8	Goods clerk (railway).	118
		" munshi.	8	Gota (lace) maker.	38
		" officer.	8	Governess.	174
		" ranger.	8	Governor.	161
		" signaller.	8	Grain dealer.	136
		Forester.	8	" grinder.	65
		Fort magazine tinsal.	8	" parcher.	67
Factory owner (unspecified).	184	Fortune-teller.	155	Grape seller.	135
Falconer.	18	Fruit seller.	179	Grass cutter.	9
Falooda maker.	72	Fuel "	135	" " "	162
Fan maker.	100	Furniture maker.	147	" " (army remount).	155
" seller.	149	" merchant.	83	" " (cavalry).	156
Fanus (paper light) maker.	100	" varnisher and polisher.	141	" " (district board station's stable).	163
Faqir-i-daera (resident).	166		83	Grass cutter (private).	182
Farmer.	2			" seller.	135
" of agricultural land.	2			Grave digger.	168
" of intoxicating drugs.	137			" yard contractor.	168
Farm servant.	4			Gravel pounder.	89
Farrash (sweeper, servant whose business is to spread the carpet).	162			Grindstone turner.	48
Farrash (unspecified).	181			Grocer.	136
Farrier.	48			" (oil and salt, etc.).	152
" (cavalry).	155			Guard (railway).	118
" (cavalry).	156			Guadri (torn clothes) seller.	151
" (Mona remount depot).	155			Guitar maker.	96
Fat seller.	133			Gumashtha (commissariat).	155
Female hair-dresser.	81			Gumashtha (cotton ginning and pressing mills).	25
Ferry service.	110			" (tahsil).	162
Field kanungo.	161			" (treasury).	162
" "	162			" (unspecified).	185
Field labourer.	5			Gum seller.	128
Financial commissioner.	161			Gun maker.	47
Fireman (cotton ginning and pressing mills).	25			" " (army).	155
Fireman (factory).	186			Gunner.	155
" (flour mill).	65			" (battery).	156
" (railway).	118			Gunny bag maker and repairer.	28
" (ship).	107			" seller.	123
Firewood collector.	9			Gunpowder maker.	58
Fireworks maker.	58			" " (army).	155
" seller.	128			" seller.	128
Fish seller.	131			Gur and shakkar seller.	134
Fisherman.	17			Gurdwara (shrine) servant.	168
Fitter (canal workshop).	108			Gur maker.	71
" (cotton ginning and pressing mills).	25			Gurmukhi teacher.	173
" (electric light works).	93			Guru (spiritual guide).	165
" (factory).	186				
" (flour mill).	65				
" (workshop, railway).	118				
Flagman (railway).	118				
" (survey office).	176				
Flour grinder.	65				
Flower-bed maker.	99				
" garland "	99				
" grower.	7				
" seller.	149				

APPENDIX B—OCCUPA
PART II—ALPHABETICAL

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
Hair plucker.	81	Horse trainer.	162	Iron monger.	120
Hammer-man.	48	Hose manufacturer.	79	" sugar press seller.	20
Hanging string net maker.	29	Hospital clerk.	171	Irrigator (garden).	7
Harmonium player.	178	" dresser.	172	Ivory bangles maker.	42
" repairer.	96	" kahar.	172		
Havaladar (battery).	155	" store-keeper.	172		
" (infantry).	155	" warder.	172		
" (jail).	156	Hotel-keeper.	130		
" major (infantry).	161	House building labourer.	88		
" (mule battery).	156	" painter.	89	Jagapati (toll superintendent).	162
" (police).	159	Hukka bearer.	181	Jagirdar.	180
" (salt department).	161	" maker.	100	Jagirdar's agent.	180
" (sappers and miners).	156			Jail gardener.	161
" (transport).	156			Jamadar (Ambala state house).	162
Hawk-keeper.	18			" (army remount).	159
Hawker, pedlar.	153			" (artillery).	150
Head assistant (director of public instruction).	174	Ice cream maker.	72	" (band).	150
Head assistant (financial commissioner's office).	161	Ice maker.	59	" (bara masin, railway).	118
Head clerk (canal).	108	" seller.	129	" (boat).	116
" (commissioner's office).	161	Imam (Muhammadan priest).	165	" (brick kiln).	56
" (dairy farm).	11	Inamkhaur (factory).	180	" (camel corps).	150
" (district board).	163	" (pensioner).	180	" (camels).	162
" (district office).	161	Incharge (female hospital).	171	" (canal).	108
" (engineer's office).	176	Income from fruit bearing trees.	7	" (cantonment).	167
" (forest office).	8	" " house rent.	180	" (carpet store room).	162
" (military department).	155	" " investment.	180	" (cattle farm).	162
" (police office).	159	" " shop rent.	180	" (cavalry).	165
" (post office).	120	Indian civil service.	161	" " "	150
" (public works department).	176	" education service.	173	" (chief's house).	162
" (railway).	118	" forest "	8	" (coach house).	162
" (settlement office).	3	" medical "	171	" (colliery).	11
" (survey office).	176	Indigo manufacturer.	6	" (colonisation office).	161
" (telephone).	120	" planter.	6	" (commissariat).	150
" (university).	174	" seller.	128	" (conservancy).	162
" (vernacular office).	162	Ink maker.	60	" " "	162
Head constable (police).	159	" man (printing press).	91	" (cotton ginning and pressing mills).	25
" draftsman (canal).	108	" seller.	150	" (council office).	162
" " (railway).	118	Inspector (agriculture).	3	" (country carts).	162
" guard (forest).	8	" (bank).	121	" (cow farm).	11
" master.	173	" (carriage and wagon, railway).	118	" (customs).	162
" munshi (canal).	108	" (coaching and goods, railway).	118	" (electric light works).	5
" postman.	120	" (conservancy).	163	" (elephant stable).	162
" reader (native state).	162	" (co-operative credit societies).	162	" (engine shed, railway).	118
" train clerk (railway).	118	" (excise).	162	" (fairs).	162
" translator (civil secretariat).	161	" (forests).	8	" (forests).	5
" " (high court).	161	" general (civil hospitals).	171	" (governor's).	161
Health officer.	171	" " (police).	159	" (grass stores).	162
Helmet maker.	76	" (octroi).	162	" (high court).	161
Herdsmen.	14	" of agricultural banks.	161	" (infantry).	150
Hide seller.	124	" of cattle.	162	" (inner palace).	162
Hindi teacher.	83	" of garden.	7	" (jail).	161
Hodman.	171	" of schools.	172	" (Jind state house).	162
Homeopathist.	133	" (police).	159	" (knee-bearer).	162
Honey seller.	180	" (post offices).	170	" (palace).	162
Honorary magistrate.	79	" (public works department).	170	" (point-man, railway).	162
Horn comb maker.	177	" (stone quarries).	22	" (police).	162
Horoscope caster.	162	" (telegraph).	129	" (printing press).	162
Horse breaker.	13	" (telephone).	129	" (railway).	11
" breeder.	146	" (salt).	161	" " line).	162
" dealer.	146	Interlock man (railway).	118	" (road).	162
" hirer.	146	Iron founder.	45	" (salt department).	162
" (pack) owner.	116			" (sappers and miners).	162
				" (stable).	162
				" (tobacco).	162

TIONS RETURNED.

INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS—continued.

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
Jamadar (tahsil).	162	Kite maker.	100	Lieutenant (salvation army).	167
„ (tea garden).	6	Kite seller.	149	Lime seller.	143
„ (tennis club).	101	Knife maker.	48	„ stone burner	85
„ (unspecified factory).	185	Kot daffadar (camel corps)	155	Lineman (railway).	118
Jamadarni (inner palace).	162	„ „ (cavalry).	155	„ (telegraph).	120
Jandar (rice husking machine) worker.	65	„ „ (police).	159	Liquor distiller.	73
Jewelry polisher.	98	„ „ (transport).	155	Lithographic stone maker.	94
Jewel setter.	98	„ „ havaldar (army).	156	Lock seller.	126
Jhatkai (butcher of goats only).	68	„ „ (infantry).	155	Lock-smith.	89
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" ment).		101 " (jail).		180 " general.	135
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" (octroi).	162	Tabla (drum) maker.		Topi seller.
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" (post offices).	161	Table servant.		" (customs).
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" (remount cavalry).	176	" (canal).	178	Toy maker.
" (salt department).	155	" (forest).	181	" seller.
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" (survey).	176	" (octroi).	162	" (police).
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[illegible]

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF FILES, COMPILATION REGISTERS AND OTHER RECORD PRESERVED FOR USE AT THE NEXT CENSUS.

1. The files and papers detailed in this Appendix have been preserved in the Civil Secretariat Office for use at the next Census.
2. Papers (Compilation Registers) entered in File No. 47 have been placed in boxes Nos. I—VI and the rest in one almirah.

APPENDIX C.—LIST OF FILES, COMPILATION REGISTERS AND OTHER
RECORD PRESERVED FOR USE AT THE NEXT CENSUS.

No.	Particulars.	Pages, etc.
I.—INSTRUCTIONS AND NOTES ISSUED BY THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER.		
1	Imperial Code of Census Procedure	4 copies.
2	Census Commissioner's Circulars	428 pages.
II.—COLLECTIONS OF PRINTED MATTER ISSUED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, PUNJAB.		
3	{ Provincial Census Code, 1921, Part I Manual for Charge Superintendents and Supervisors, 1921 Provincial Census Code, 1921, Part II.—In English and Urdu }	10 copies.
4	Instructions issued to District Officers, etc.	10 copies.
5	Forms used	10 copies.
6	Report on Summer Census of Hill Stations, Punjab, 1921	3 copies.
7	Punjab Census Report, 1921, Part I	10 copies.
8	Punjab Census Report, 1921, Part II	10 copies.
9	Punjab Census Report, 1921, Part III	5 copies.
10	Punjab Census Report, 1921, Part IV	2 copies.
III.—ENUMERATION.		
11	Date sheet of Census Operations and alteration in dates of the Spring Crop-inspection, 1921	18 pages.
12	Appointment of District Census Officers	84 "
13	Non-synchronous Census in inaccessible Tracts	182 "
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15	Census of Cantonments and Troops	30 "
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17	Declaration of Towns for Census Purposes	364 "
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20	Enumeration at Fairs and Assemblies	74 "
21	List of Districts and States, Revised Abstract Charge Register, Provin- cial Revised Abstract Charge Register and Cantonment Abstract Circle Register	1 copy.
22	Summer Census of Hill Stations, 1921	302 pages.
23	Enumeration of Running Trains	208 "
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30	Training for Slip-Copying	94 pages.
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90	Register No. 2.—Contingent Register ..	Do.
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92	Register No. 4.—Monthly Abstract of Treasury and Departmental Accounts ..	Do.
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119	Census Code and Manual, 1911 ..	"
120	Circulars and Instructions regarding Enumeration, 1911 ..	"
121	Circulars and Instructions regarding Slip-Copying, Sorting and Compi- lation, 1911 ..	"
122	Summaries of some Essays relating to Census ..	"
123	Punjab Census Report, 1911, Part I ..	"
124	Punjab Census Report, 1911, Part II ..	"
125	Punjab Census Report, 1911, Part III ..	"
126	Punjab Census Report, 1911, Part IV ..	"
127	Report on Summer Census of Punjab Hill Stations, 1911 ..	"

(a) A few pages more will be added to these files.

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ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME

ON THE CENSUS

OF

BIHAR AND ORISSA, 1921.

CHAPTER I.

THE CENSUS MAUZA REGISTER.

THE first step necessary in the arrangements for the census is the preparation of a complete list of villages, and at previous censuses in Bengal great difficulty had been experienced in this matter owing to the absence of a village revenue agency and to the fact that no attempt had ever been made to keep the records of the revenue survey up to date. No such difficulty arose in Bihar and Orissa in connexion with the census of 1921. With the exception of the Khondmals and of certain parts of Manbhum district, for which the record is being prepared and will be complete long before the next census, there now exists for every district in the province a printed list of mauzas, known as the 'thana' or 'jurisdiction list', and a complete set of thana maps in which is shown every mauza included in those lists. As the boundaries of the mauza do not alter, and as the mauza is the unit of compilation for census purposes, these records are invaluable. Mauzas are occasionally transferred from one thana to another, but, when the lists and maps have been brought up to date in this respect the officer who has to divide up the district for census purposes has a record which supplies him with a framework exactly as he requires it and on which he can rely implicitly.

2. Given the list of mauzas, the information next required for census purposes is (i) the number of houses in each which gives a sufficiently accurate indication of the number of persons to be enumerated and of the staff and number of persons required to enumerate them, and (ii) the names of persons qualified to be selected as census officers. The Census Mauza Register is prepared for this purpose, the form of which, prescribed by Government in circular No. 2405-R., dated the 9th March 1920, was as follows :—

- Column 1. Number of mauza according to jurisdiction or settlement thana lists.
- Column 2. Name of mauza.
- Column 3. Name of Chaukidari Union in which included..
- Column 4. Names of villages and hamlets in each mauza.
- Column 5.. Number of houses in each village or hamlet.
- Column 6. Names of persons qualified to act as Supervisors.
- Column 7. Names of persons qualified to act as Enumerators.
- Column 8. Number according to Circle List of Circle.
- Column 9. Number according to Circle List of Block.
- Column 10. Remarks.

For urban areas a similar register was prescribed, but for the first 5 of the above columns were substituted the following three:—

Column 1. Name or number of ward.

Column 2. Name of mahalla, street, or other municipal unit.

Column 3. Number of houses in each mahalla, street, or other municipal unit.

3. In explanation of column 5 of the rural register it should be stated that a mauza is a geographical unit with a definite position, shape, and area, which may contain no habitation or on the other hand may contain several groups of habitations. The group of habitations is described in connexion with the census as "village, hamlet, tola, basti or (in Oriya) gram". As there is a natural tendency to describe the mauza also as a "village", there is always a risk of confusion and it would be better to eliminate the word "village" altogether from the definitions in chapter I of the code and from the headings of the Census Mauza Register and Circle List and wherever else it is to be found.

4. Instructions for writing this register were given in the covering circular and, where they were intelligently followed, no difficulty arose. They might however be expanded in the following particulars:—

(a) It would be better to say that all mauzas and hamlets whether inhabited or not, should be entered so that they may not be lost sight of: a mauza or hamlet in an area like the Madhipura subdivision that is uninhabited ten months before the census may be inhabited by the time the census comes round. If they are uninhabited, the fact should be noted in the remarks column.

(b) The names of two likely supervisors should be given for each circle, and of two enumerators for each block, so that in case of death or illness or default there may be no delay in the appointment of a substitute.

(c) The circular stated that columns 1 and 2 should correspond with columns 1 and 2 of the jurisdiction and thana lists, but in some districts the register and the lists were not compared with the result that at a later stage of the operations mauzas were found to be missing from the register. It would be better to say explicitly that the registers should be checked with these lists before being sent to the police.

(d) If the railway premises are to be enumerated as part of the general district operations, there should be an instruction that railway premises should be entered in the register.

5. As the question of serial numbering of the mauzas in the census registers arises first in connexion with the Census Mauza Register the opportunity may be taken of discussing it here. In this register a column is provided for "Number of mauza according to jurisdiction or settlement thana lists"; in the Circle List there is a column for "Serial number of mauza in column 1 of the Census Mauza Register"; in Register A (of slip copying) there is a column for "Serial number of mauza" and it is from this Register A that the Village Tables are eventually written up, in which the serial number required is that according to the jurisdiction or settlement thana list. In addition to the thana list number, a serial numbering had to be given to the mauzas in the Census Mauza Register and instructions were subsequently given that both series of numbers should be entered in column 1 of the Circle Lists. As a matter of fact the practice in the different districts varied, and in some cases when the thana list number was required for the Village Tables it was not available in Register A and this entailed reference to other registers and extra labour. It would therefore be better to add a column to the Census Mauza Register for "Serial number of mauza in this register" and one to the Circle List for "Number of mauza according to jurisdiction or settlement of thana list", while the heading in Register A should be

changed to "Number of mauza according to jurisdiction or settlement thana list", the serial number in the Census Mauza Register being no longer of any interest.

6. The counting of houses and the entries in column 5 of the register were inaccurate. In practically all the Census Mauza Registers which I inspected there were numerous cuttings in this column which raised the hope that considerable trouble had been taken to get the number correct. But results proved that this was not so, for according to the first abstract of the Circle List the total number of houses in the province was 7,177,885 while in the revised abstract, which is prepared after the houses have actually been numbered, the number rose to 7,963,764. This increase is embarrassing to all concerned: it means that fresh enumerators have to be appointed, that many cuttings are required in the Circle Lists, Circle Registers, etc., which have sometimes even to be rewritten, and also that extra paper has to be indented for and a large number of extra forms have to be printed. It is therefore desirable that the necessity for a careful count should be impressed at the start upon the police officers to whom the enquiry is entrusted and also that the Government Circular on the subject should be issued before the hot weather when the duty of counting houses becomes a burden and is apt to be evaded. It is also necessary to see that the police understand what the census "house" is before they start counting. The omission to do this in Gaya led to the necessity for a second count. In municipal areas there is a tendency to fill up column 5 (number of houses) from the municipal registers. This should be discouraged because the census house is not the same thing as the house for the purposes of municipal assessment.

7. In the instructions issued by Government regarding the preparation of the Census Mauza Register it was stated that "a separate volume should be prepared for each police station jurisdiction in a revenue thana; where a police station lies partly in one thana and partly in another, a separate register should be opened for each part". A footnote in Part XXXA of the Civil List shows that Police Station Maharajganj lies partly in revenue thana Basantpur and partly in revenue thana Siwan, but usually discrepancies between the boundaries of revenue thanas and police station jurisdictions are confined to odd mauzas for which it is unnecessary to prepare a separate volume of the Census Mauza Register. The boundaries of the revenue thanas are exactly demarcated and known, but the boundaries of the police station jurisdictions are in some cases not clearly defined and in some not even known; for instance in the Bettiah Subdivision of Champaran two sub-inspectors of police disagreed as to whose jurisdiction certain mauzas appertained to and no record could be found to settle the point. Instructions were therefore issued that in case of discrepancies between the boundaries of revenue thanas and police station jurisdictions the revenue thana boundary should be followed in the formation of census divisions: at the same time a list was prepared of such discrepancies so that it was possible to give the population of both units correctly in Provincial Table II.

8. It is left to the Provincial Superintendent to decide whether portions of the census maps relating to their circles should be given to circle supervisors. In my opinion this is quite unnecessary in rural areas. When the supervisor knows the names of the mauzas in his circle he knows all that he requires, and even if he did not and even if he could read a map, the piece cut out of the thana maps do not show the tolas and are so small that they are really of very little use.

THE CIRCLE LIST AND FORMATION OF CENSUS DIVISIONS

9. The preparation of the Census Mauza Register is the first preliminary to the parcelling out of the district into census divisions. In these divisions the *infima species* is the Block, which comprises of from 50 houses and is of such a size that a single enumeration can be made on the schedules relating to it between 7 P.M. and midnight: on the next day the census. Above the block comes the Supervisor's Circle, comprising

of a compact group of 10 to 15 blocks, and above the circle comes the Superintendent's Charge which is ordinarily conterminous with the police station, the superintendent being the sub-inspector of police in charge. The formation of these divisions goes on *pari passu* with the writing up of the Circle List in which the results are recorded. The Code laid down that the "census divisions should be formed by the District Census Officer in consultation with the local staff, if possible locally at the police station." In some districts it was found more convenient for the Subdivisional Officers to form the census divisions and to this there is no objection; in fact, if the District Census Officer is not relieved of all work that detains him at headquarters, it is very difficult for him to tour all over the district. The formation of census divisions should not be left to the thana officers unaided, though use should be made of their local knowledge: still less should it be left to clerks at headquarters, as was done in one or two cases in 1920.

10. According to the code the number of blocks in each mauza should first be finally settled and the blocks should then be grouped into circles, but the simplest method and the one that was generally adopted was to perform both these operations simultaneously with the aid of the census map, i.e. a thana map with the number of houses in each mauza marked upon it. The most convenient procedure would appear to be to take the police station jurisdiction or the chaukidari union as the starting point and to reckon how many houses are contained in it. From that the number of circles required can be calculated and dispositions can then be made accordingly. In addition to the map it is necessary to consult the Census Mauza Register in order to ascertain the number of houses in each tola and also either to conduct a local enquiry or consult persons with local knowledge in order to ascertain the relative position of the tolas, the existence of impassable water-courses, etc., all of which matters have to be considered in deciding the number of blocks in a mauza. At this stage it is only necessary to decide the number of blocks in each mauza: it is not necessary to delimit them finally. It is important to remember that the mauza is the unit of compilation for which figures are eventually to be given in the Village Table. The simplest way of explaining this is to insist that there must be at least one enumeration book for each mauza.

11. Instructions might be given in the code with regard to those cases in which a mauza lies partly inside and partly outside a municipality. At this census the part that lay outside was treated as a separate whole mauza and the part that lay inside was merged in the municipality.

12. The circles were on this occasion numbered serially by the charge instead of by the revenue thana. This appears to be the most convenient arrangement, but it should be accompanied by certain small changes in the headings of the slip copying and sorting forms.

13. The conscientious formation of census divisions in June and July is a tax on an officer's energy and it is work that, with the assistance of thana lists and maps, can easily be scamped. But, as these divisions are the framework of the whole of the subsequent operations, the expenditure of energy is amply repaid in the later stages.

14. In some places difficulty was felt in adapting the form of Circle List to urban conditions. As a special form of Census Mauza Register was provided for towns, it would have been well to have a separate form of Circle List also. All that is required is to substitute the following for the first six columns:—

1. Name and number of ward.
2. Name of each mahalla, street, or other municipal unit.
3. Serial number of each mahalla, etc., in Census Mauza Register.
4. Number of houses in each mahalla, etc.

15. One small point may be mentioned in connexion with the form of Circle List printed in article 7 of chapter III of the code. The name of the specimen mauza was given as Kaliganj but no tola of that name appears in

column 4. From this it was erroneously inferred by one officer that the parent tola should not be included in column 4, and a Cirele List was prepared from which all the principal tolas were omitted. To avoid such misunderstandings in future, if the same illustration is retained, the name Majjia might be changed to Kaliganj.

16. In the Imperial Code, 1921, the Cirele List was described as the Charge Register. In this province the name Circle List was retained on the ground of its familiarity. But there is always the risk of confusion (especially at the press) between the Circle List and Cirele Register and for that reason the name "Charge Register" is preferable and should be adopted.

17. The usual difficulty was experienced and will probably be experienced again in calculating the number of Cirele List forms required, nor can the number of forms supplied on the present occasion be taken as a guide at the next census because in many cases the register was written on manuscript forms and in other cases owing to many cuttings it became so untidy as to require rewriting on a fresh set of forms. Mr. O'Malley suggested in his administrative volume that, as a separate line is required for each tola in the Circle List, the total number of tolas should be reported when the Census Mauza Register is complete and that this, when some allowance is made for each circle beginning on a new page, would show roughly the number of forms required. This is probably the best means available of calculating the number of forms required but the reports regarding the number of tolas are apt to arrive when the demand for Cirele Lists is already insistent and in some districts tolas are large and may each contain a number of blocks; in such cases one line for a tola is not sufficient for as many lines are required as there are blocks. As the Circle Lists of the last census are available in the district record rooms it would probably be best to ask District Census Officers to report their requirements after examining them.

18. The Abstract of the Circle List is a most important return and its punctual submission should be insisted on. The press is really the bottle neck of the earlier census operations and every effort should be made to pass the work smoothly through it. If the abstract is received late and shows largely increased requirements of forms the press, which has also to get through its ordinary work, is put to unnecessary trouble. The form of abstract used in 1920 could be improved. The unit in this form is the charge and it is therefore unnecessary to have a column for the average number of houses per charge; the actual number in each is already given in column 5. On the other hand it would be useful to know the average number of blocks per circle, and a column containing this information might therefore be substituted for column 10 in the form printed in chapter III article 8 of the code.

THE STAFF.

19. In the hierarchy of census officers in chapter I of the Code, no reference is made to the Subdivisional Officers, but it is most desirable that they should be held responsible for and take active part in the operations, if not in the preliminary stages, in any case during house-numbering and the subsequent stages. The District Census Officer cannot be in more than one place at a time and the authority of the Subdivisional Officer over the local census staff is usually greater than that of the District Census Officer. The respective duties assigned to these two classes of officers varied in the different districts and, provided the Subdivisional Officers—particularly of outlying subdivisions—are not relieved of their responsibility, there is no reason why the arrangement should be uniform.

20. The sub-inspectors of police in charge of the different police stations were as a general rule appointed charge superintendents in the rural areas and the Inspector-General of Police was requested to issue instructions that officers so appointed should not be transferred except when the exigencies of the public service required it. Nevertheless, in some districts transfers were not infrequent and proved a source of much embarrassment. The census

to the enumerators and who can be relied on to perform their duties conscientiously and control the enumerators". When the time came for appointing census officers, the class from whom the supervisors are generally drawn had already been called upon by Government to put forth considerable and unaccustomed efforts in connexion with the preparation of the first electoral rolls under the reforms scheme. The non-co-operation cry was also becoming a popular one about the same time. It must be remembered that a census supervisor is liable to considerable worry for a period of several months, he is put to some expense in the purchase of paper, etc., and he may even be prosecuted if he is negligent in his duties. On the other hand there is little inducement to take up the work except a sense of public duty and a regard to one's position as the leading man in the village. In the circumstances it is not surprising that little enthusiasm was displayed in accepting the parwanas of appointment and that constant efforts were required to keep the supervisors up to the mark.

24. Similar remarks apply to the enumerators. It was not to be expected that the arrival of the parwanas would be hailed with joy and in fact attempts to evade accepting them were frequent. In most cases the issue of a notice calling upon the recusant party to show cause why he should not be prosecuted was sufficient, but in some cases people preferred to pay their fine rather than undertake the duties. Apart however from the question of unwillingness, difficulty was experienced in several parts of the province in finding a sufficient number of persons able to read and write well enough to be appointed enumerators. The following remarks are taken from the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Palaman :—"The knowledge of some of the enumerators did not really extend beyond the ability to sign their own names, and the majority were such as to be unable to write a sentence without assistance. In several instances the preliminary records had to be rewritten as they were illegible and unintelligible, and in many cases the enumerators had to go about from place to place in search of some one who could help them in writing the columns, which were too small for them to write in. The printed schedules showed, in many instances, that the enumerators were unable even to make a correct fair copy of the preliminary records which had been corrected by their Supervisors and Charge Superintendent." In other parts literate enumerators had to be drafted up into outlying circles. As this work was done gratuitously in every case except one (Khondmals Subdivision of Angul) it deserves a special mention.

25. Generally speaking the experience of this census has been that, if the staff can be made to take interest in the work they can and will do it surprisingly well, and that the degree of interest which they show depends very much on the interest shown by the superior staff. Unless the District Census Officer is active, the Charge Superintendents will be indifferent and, if the Charge Superintendents are indifferent, it is very difficult for the supervisors or enumerators to take interest. On the other hand if the work is approached in the right spirit, the staff are still quite prepared to be interested and even entertained. "It is amusing," writes the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad, "to see the enumerators crowding round the checking officer's table, and roaring with laughter or shaking their heads gravely at the detection in another's schedule of some mistake of which they have probably themselves been found guilty a moment before. One of the neatest schedules I saw was written by a small boy who looked to be about 13 years of age. I think it is amazing that the enumerators as a whole should take so much trouble. When one watches an old rustic writing in some correction which has been ordered with infinite pain and labour one realises what an immense task it is to some to write up a long schedule. On the whole I imagine that the census is a welcome change from the monotony of village life". And indeed, in spite of all complaints of apathy and indifference, the fact remains that with a staff of 223,036 unpaid workers, the census could never be brought to a successful conclusion without the display of much good will and a desire to write the schedules correctly on the part of the staff. To quote again from the Deputy Commissioner of

Palaman "the work has been completed and judging from the class of men we had to deal with it, it has been done well. Mistakes there will be found undoubtedly, but there can be no question that this voluntary agency had to work and work hard, in some cases miles away from their homes, and a word of thanks is due to them all".

26. The price of paper had risen considerably since the last census and the expense of providing it for the preliminary record, which fell upon the local staff, was felt in a way in which it had not been felt before and was universally and keenly resented. From many districts it has been represented that expenditure on this account ought to be defrayed by Government, and I agree with this view. By defraying the cost of paper for the preliminary record, Government would not only be doing what may reasonably be expected of them but would be removing one of the chief obstacles to the success of the preliminary operations. An allotment might be made to each district sufficient to allow of the local purchase of a few sheets of cheap paper for each block.

27. Several officers have suggested that, now the difficulty of preparing the Census Mauza Register and the census maps has been reduced to a minimum, the preliminary stages of the census should be curtailed. It is urged that it is difficult to hold the attention of the staff for so long and that by the time the census night arrives they are all tired of the subject. In 1921 the census night was March 18th. The most important dates in connexion with the preliminary arrangements were as follows:—

June 1st, 1920.—Census Mauza Register to be completed.

July 15th, 1920.—Circle List to be completed.

July 31st, 1920.—Abstract of Circle List to be sent to Superintendent.

September 15th, 1920.—Issue of parwanas to supervisors and enumerators to be completed.

October 15th, 1920.—House numbering to begin.

November 30th, 1920.—Revised abstract of Circle List to be sent to Superintendent.

February 10th, 1921.—Preliminary enumeration to begin.

In considering whether it would be possible to curtail the period covered by these operations, the first factor to be considered is the press. As soon as paper is available and the forms have been revised the press can begin printing the bulk of the principal forms: it is consequently not so much affected by the date of the receipt of the first edition of the Circle List abstract as might have been supposed. The most important date from the point of view of the press is the date of the receipt of the revised abstract when the final demands for the principal forms are known and this depends in turn on the date of house numbering. As already stated house numbering in 1920 showed that there were nearly 786,000 more houses than had originally been reported. This involved the printing of some four lakhs of extra schedules apart from other forms, and it is a contingency that must always be reckoned with. These forms are to be despatched by goods train and they should be sent in time to be distributed to the outlying charges before the preliminary enumeration begins. In 1921 the preliminary enumeration began on February 10th. I consider that November 30th is the latest date that could reasonably have been fixed for the receipt of the revised abstract. Working backwards from that date some days had to be allowed for preparing the abstract after house numbering; a month had to be allowed for house numbering itself and the staff must be appointed before that begins. It was reported from various districts that until they received the parwanas the census officers designate could not be induced to work, and it must also be remembered that time is required for dealing with the unwilling and finally settling the staff. As house numbering was to begin on October 15th, September 15th was a reasonable date to fix as the latest date for the issue of parwanas. As regards the Census Mauza Register and Circle List it would be doubtful wisdom to curtail the period allowed for their preparation. An experienced officer could prepare a satisfactory circle list at the first attempt

in less time, but the number of extra forms indented for for rewriting Census Mauza Registers and Circle Lists shows that generally speaking these registers had to be freely revised and this required time. The same consideration militates against the suggestion that the Circle List should be prepared after house numbering. The case of Puri may be cited in this connexion, where the first attempt at the preparation of the census registers was not a success. If this breakdown had occurred after house numbering it is difficult to see how the census could have been carried out at all. In my opinion therefore it would be a mistake to curtail the general scheme of census operations which has been followed on this and previous occasions and which allows time for such mistakes to be retrieved.

HOUSE NUMBERING.

28. House numbering was to be completed in the month of October 15th—November 15th, except in Bihar, where the custom of plastering houses at the Diwali has the effect of obliterating the numbers and where it was therefore provided that the house numbering should begin on November 13 after that festival was over. In some of the Bihar districts the District Census Officers were able to begin on the proper date and this should be encouraged because it expedites the return of the revised abstract. "From my experience as a census officer in the district" says the District Census Officer of Patna, "I think it is unnecessary to fix a later date. There is no doubt that the Diwali festival is observed universally, and the custom of whitewashing and plastering the house is observed universally, but people have not got the slightest objection to painting numbers on their houses before the whitewashing and readily agree not to obliterate these numbers at the time of whitewashing".

29. The substance used for house numbering was ordinarily *geru* which is regarded as lucky, but in towns and railway premises coal-tar, paint and chalk were also used. In municipalities the cost was in many cases defrayed by the municipal commissioners, but elsewhere the cost, which was very slight, was defrayed by the staff. No objection was raised to this except in Patna district where the report speaks of "a tough fight" with the enumerators. In some parts of Orissa the numbers were painted on a specially prepared white background and the general effect was distinctly decorative.

30. No difficulty was experienced in explaining to the staff that the census "house" is the commensal family or *chulha*. Various jingling sayings have been devised which express this fact in a brief form and these the staff easily understand and remember. The rule is not however always easy to apply. Exemption (vi) in article 1 of chapter III of the code was inserted to meet a difficulty experienced in 1911 in the Patna Division. Amongst the Paharias in the Santal Parganas there is a custom whereby the married sons and their families live separately but go to the father's hut for meals. It was decided that in such cases the sons' huts should be treated as separate census houses although the family did not mess there. From Monghyr it was reported that deliberate mistakes in house numbering were detected because "some people were under the impression that the treatment of the same building as two or more houses for census purposes will bring on separate *chaukidari* assessments". In Patna City where special statistics of density of population were to have been compiled it was necessary also to ascertain the number of structural houses. In consultation with the District Officer it was decided that the best way of counting the separate structural units was to count the main entrances ("sadar darwaza") thereby following more or less closely the Scotch practice where the house is defined as "every dwelling (1) with a distinct outside entrance, from a street, court, lane, road, etc., or (2) with a door opening directly into a common stair or passage". The work however was so badly done that it was decided to abandon the compilation of these tables.

31. The usual discussion arose as to whether the house numbering should be done by the mauza, the tola or the block. The instructions in the

Code were that the numbering should be done by the mauza unless the District Officer directed otherwise. Supplementary instructions were subsequently issued to the effect that if the numbering was done by the tola, care should be taken to ensure that there were not two series of numbers in one block: for instance, in the case of a block consisting of two small tolas, there should be a single series of numbers for the two tolas and not one for each. This rule however is somewhat difficult to understand and explain to the staff. Where the mauza is of a suitable size it is the best unit for house numbering and it would be well to leave the rule in the Code (chapter IV, article 2) as it stands. In some districts the tola-war serial is generally suitable, but cases are always liable to occur in which the difficulty explained above of more than one tola being included in a single block will arise. On the whole therefore, if the mauza-war numbering is not adopted, the block-war series is to be preferred, but it is necessary to paint the number of the block also on the houses to prevent confusion arising from houses with the same number being found in close juxtaposition. Under this system also rearrangement of blocks means renumbering of houses.

32. The Block List and the House List are separately defined in chapter I of the Code. According to article 3 of chapter IV the house lists are to be written up during house numbering while the block lists are according to article 4 of the following chapter, to be copied out by the enumerators from the house lists before they start the preliminary enumeration. The two forms are identical, and Mr. O'Malley recommended that they should both be called house lists and that the enumerators should be instructed to make copies of the house lists; the definition of block list could then be omitted. The District Census Officer of Patna reported that he had difficulty in making the staff understand that the same form should be used for two purposes. His suggestion is a double heading thus:

Superintendent's House List
Enumerator's Block List

 I prefer this suggestion. It may be noted that as the house list is not required when once the block lists are written up, it is unnecessary to make fair copies on printed forms of manuscript versions of the house list, if prepared: house lists on manuscript forms are quite good enough for the purpose. This may result in some saving of forms. A certain economy is also effected by the two sides of the form being printed opposite ways because the forms can then be cut in half for small blocks. It has been suggested in some quarters that where the house numbering is done by the block the house list should be used as the block list and that the form should only be written up once. This would in my opinion be a mistake; the supervisor should have a copy of the list as well as the enumerator.

33. Article 7 of chapter IV directs the Charge Superintendent after house numbering to correct his Circle List according to the final arrangement of blocks and to send a revised abstract to the district officer. This is not enough for the headquarters copy of the Circle List must also be corrected. It is against this copy that the enumeration books are checked after the census and it is necessary that it should be correct.

THE TRAINING OF THE STAFF.

34. The code clearly explains how the staff should be trained. There are four main principles to observe, namely—

- (1) No one should start giving instructions till he has himself been instructed: in other words all instructions should filter down from the District Census Officer.
- (2) Regular classes should be held at fixed times and places.
- (3) In fixing the times and places the Charge Superintendent should as far as possible meet the convenience of the supervisors, and the supervisors in their turn should meet that of the enumerators.
- (4) The instructions should not take the form of lectures but of practical lessons in filling up schedules.

These principles are laid down in the Code and do not need further explanation. One or two officers suggested that Appendix III (list of

mistakes commonly made) should be translated into the vernacular and distributed to circle supervisors; this is a good suggestion. On the other hand I do not support the suggestion that a special set of rules should be prepared for Charge Superintendents, who should be quite able to understand the Code himself. The trouble with the Charge Superintendents is not that they cannot but that they will not read the Code. In pursuance of a suggestion of Mr. O'Malley's copies of the back page of the cover containing the specimen schedule were printed off on cheap paper and distributed to all enumerators on appointment. This is said to have proved useful, and, if the cost of paper is not prohibitive, it might be repeated.

35. As usual the greatest difficulty was felt in teaching the staff the correct way of filling up the occupation columns of the schedule (columns 9, 10 and 11). In fact such was the difficulty that some officers are still in favour of omitting column 10 (subsidiary occupation) or column 11 (for dependants the occupation of their supporters) or both. I cannot help thinking that this would be a mistake. Enumerators and enumerated are generally getting accustomed to the questions in the schedule and it would be a pity to strike out columns which contain such valuable information.

36. One small alteration was made in the instructions regarding entries relating to agriculturists which it is hoped saved the staff a good deal of difficulty. In the occupation tables agriculturists are divided into "rent receivers" and "rent payers", terms which can only be translated by such clumsy phrases as *legan or malguzari lenewala* and *denevala* which are alien to the people's ideas. Much time for instance was expended in 1911 in explaining to enquiring enumerators how anybody could make a living by paying rent. Moreover the terms are misleading for the groups the designate would be more accurately described as "persons living on the rent of agricultural land" and "persons living by cultivation". It is by no means obvious to an enumerator why a man who cultivates his own land without paying rent should be classified as a "rent payer". These terms therefore were eliminated from the instructions and the schedules and the staff were instructed to use such terms in describing the occupation of agriculturists as would leave no doubt as to whether they actually cultivated the land themselves or lived on rent derived from it.

37. Other columns also had their difficulties. To decide where Animism ends and Hinduism begins is never an easy task, nor is it always easy to ascertain the true caste or the district of birth. "Not to speak of enumerators," says the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau, "many of the supervisors find it difficult to understand what a province is and, what would seem stranger still, some of those who belonged to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh did not know the name of their own province". Sometimes the enumerators indulged their sense of humour; in Cuttack one enumerator "entered the name of a village goddess as a person in column 3 and naively filled in column 4 (religion) as Hindu, column 5 (sex) as female, column 6 (civil condition) as married and column 7 (age) as 10,000 years of age, and quite humourously showed acceptance of 'bhog' or offerings as occupation in column 9."

THE PRELIMINARY ENUMERATION.

38. In rural areas the preliminary enumeration was to begin on February 10th and end on March 1st; for towns the dates fixed were February 20th and March 10th. In Balasore district owing to the extended training given to the enumerators in schedule writing an almost complete preliminary record on rough paper was ready sometime before the date fixed, and in the Damin-i-koh in the Santal Parganas and other similar places, where the enumerators were more or less illiterate and most of the schedule writing had to be done by the supervisors, it was found convenient to begin the preliminary enumeration at an earlier date. Fortunately, wherever this was the case the population was more or less stationary, so

that but few changes were required in the schedules at the final census although they had been written up several weeks before. On the other hand in places like Jamshedpur and the coalfield it was found necessary to postpone the dates for preliminary enumeration till after the dates prescribed in the Code. Jamshedpur always contains a large and fluctuating population of unskilled labourers and at the time of the census this population happened to have reached unusual dimensions owing to an influx of coolies from Chattisgarh in the Central Provinces where scarcity prevailed. In this town therefore the preliminary enumeration started late and continued down to March 14th. As regards the coalfield, where the labour comes and goes and only a very small portion of it is resident, the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad, Mr. Hoernle, records that "in one case a manager who had a complete record made only four days before the census found the changes so numerous that he had to treat his schedule copies as a draft and to make his staff rewrite fair copies on the day succeeding the census". In certain cases, as for instance at railway stations or fairs, preliminary enumeration is not possible at all. For these places specially intelligent enumerators are required. The preparation of the preliminary record in the tals in Patna and Monghyr districts is dealt with below in paragraph 48.

THE FINAL CENSUS.

39. The final census took place on the night of March 18th, when the enumerators went round and brought the preliminary record up to date. The general rule is that where a man sleeps for the night there he is enumerated. In the rural areas this is a simple rule, but some difficulty arises in towns, mines, factories, railway premises and other places where people work at nights, because they have to be enumerated in their homes even though they are not there when the enumerator comes round. The difficulty was particularly felt in the coalfield. The smallest mines do not employ a night shift, and some of the medium sized concerns agreed not to do so on the night of the census. But in all the bigger concerns special arrangements were necessary, as will be explained presently.

40. On the morning after the census, and in some cases on the night of the census itself, the staff set to work to add up the figures, which as soon as they were ready were despatched to subdivisional headquarters. District Census Officers had been requested to prepare a regular chart and time-table up to which the staff would have to work and this system proved very successful. The figures were sent in by all kinds of conveyances—in some cases by relays of runners, in others by boat, bicycle, horse, train or motor car. An acknowledgment is due to those gentlemen who lent motor cars for the occasion. In the Jharia coalfield a telephone was available and proved useful.

41. The figures from Balasore were first to reach me, on the evening of March 19th. This is specially gratifying because Balasore has established a reputation for always being first on these occasions and because the District Census Officer of Balasore was the only Sub-Deputy Collector in the province employed in that capacity. The Bhagalpur figures also arrived the same evening. This also was a very creditable performance for the district contains a population of over two millions and is cut in half by the Ganges which can only be crossed by boat. Mayurbhanj State also deserves a special mention: the figures of this State, which is the largest in the province with a population of over three-quarters of million and an area of over 4,000 square miles consisting largely of hill and deep jungle, arrived on March 20th.

42. Apart from a slight confusion in connexion with the railway population of the Chota Nagpur States which, though censused under the directions of the District Census Officer of Singhbhum, was to be included in the State figures—a confusion which was rectified before the figures for other districts were complete—the arrangements worked without a hitch.

any one to fill up a form with which he is not familiar. On the morning of March 19th I spent quite a long time at the telephone correcting mistakes in the household schedules collected in the new capital at Patna, most of which had been filled up by officials who might have been expected to have an acquired facility in dealing with forms. The advice therefore that these schedules should be used as sparingly as possible is very sound. Where large colonies of Europeans or Anglo-Indians are found, European or Anglo-Indian enumerators should be employed. Moreover, if this was the established practice, Indian gentlemen would not feel that they were receiving differential treatment when they are enumerated on general schedules. A good example might be set by all District Officers having themselves and their families enumerated on general schedules.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

46. Plague did not give rise to such difficulties on the final night as at one time appeared likely, but it caused trouble in the Aurangabad and Daudnagar municipalities in Gaya district, in Muzaffarpur municipality, in Monghyr district and in particular in the Sahibganj municipality in the Santal Parganas.

PLAGUE.

Aurangabad and Daudnagar are small towns and successful arrangements were made locally for meeting the difficulty. In Muzaffarpur no special blocks were necessary as the residents of the infected areas either left the town altogether or moved into other mahallas. In Monghyr the plague was more felt in rural areas but, as the temporary huts into which the villagers moved when they evacuated their houses were erected close by, no special difficulty occurred. As regards Sahibganj, the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Robertson, writes as follows—"On March 18th I was at Sahibganj where an unexpected and serious difficulty confronted us. Shortly after the preliminary enumeration was complete there was a virulent outbreak of plague in the town, with the result that nearly half the population left their houses and went away elsewhere. Those who belonged to other districts went back to their home districts, while permanent residents encamped in fields within the town or in adjacent diara villages. One enumerator died of plague and half a dozen fell ill and ran away. Their places had to be filled by others and the Vice-Chairman, Babu Khusilal, who was Charge Superintendent, was very useful in this respect. In consultation with the Sub-Inspector and Charge Superintendent of Sahibganj thana, it was arranged that people who had temporarily left their houses and were in adjoining diara villages, should come back to their houses for the purpose of final enumeration or at least the head of the family should do so. Those who so returned and were finally enumerated in the town were given tickets showing they had been enumerated so that they would not be enumerated a second time when they returned to their temporary abodes. The people responded readily to this appeal of mine. In order to accommodate them, I allowed the census of Sahibganj to begin at 6 P.M. instead of 7 P.M. to enable the people to return to their huts before it was very late. The Charge Superintendent and I drove through all parts of the town while enumeration was going on. The names of those who did not turn up were cut out and they were freshly enumerated where they had removed to."

47. Special arrangements are necessary for enumerating the large body of migratory labourers who come at this time of year to cut the *rabi* crops in the tals in Patna and Monghyr districts. About 15,000 coolies come annually to cut the crops in the Mokameh Tal in Patna District. They come as soon as the *rabi* is ripe and they stay for about a month, living in the open. At sunset they collect near wells or under big trees where they can spend the night in comfort. A special Charge Superintendent was appointed for the whole of the tal and 10 centres were selected where the coolies would be likely to gather at nights. Each of these was placed under a supervisor assisted by a staff of enumerators. As the coolies are constantly on the move preliminary enumeration was to be dispensed with and, as it is difficult to move about in

THE TALS.

the tal at night, it was arranged that the final enumeration would take place in the late afternoon, the employers of the coolies being requested to rally them at the selected centres by 4 o'clock. However, by the census night the coolies had finished their work and gone away, and the tal was deserted. In Monghyr the tals lie in the Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura and Surajgarha thanas and cover an area of some 75 square miles. The supervision of the census in these tals was left to the police Charge Superintendents, except in the case of the largest of the Lakhisarai tals where a junior Sub-Inspector was specially deputed. A twelfth hour numbering of the houses and preliminary enumeration were found possible here. The house numbering lasted from March 6th to March 17th and the preliminary enumeration from March 14th to March 17th. The staff needed specially careful training as there was no time to prepare a first draft of the record on plain paper.

48. In 1911 the railway census was, in theory at least, conducted by the railway authorities. In 1921 a change was made in the system and the railway census was made a part of the general district census, the railway authorities co-operating to the extent of selecting their employes for appointment as census officers. This was in every way a more satisfactory arrangement and it will no doubt be repeated on future occasions.

RAILWAY CENSUS.

The railway census falls into three parts, viz. :—

- (i) the enumeration of the persons residing on the railway premises;
- (ii) platform enumeration, of passengers getting into or out of trains; and
- (iii) train enumeration, of passengers in trains.

As regards (i) the railway premises were formed into charges, circles or blocks or even included in adjacent blocks according to their size and so merged into the general district organization. It is not necessary to insist that every station shall be formed into a circle as is suggested in rule 5 of Appendix VII of the Code. The census of these premises is conducted in the usual manner, but it is specially important here to see that the enumerators understand the rule about enumerating at home persons out at work on the line. Generally speaking the station master was put in charge of his station either as supervisor or enumerator.

(ii) Platform enumeration is effected when the intending passenger comes to take his ticket or as he gets out of the train. The Code should direct that the platform enumerators should continue their work till 6 A.M., because until the time of train enumeration, there is always a change of passengers who have not been enumerated alighting and reaching their homes too late to be enumerated there. If therefore they are not caught on the platform they will escape altogether. Neither platform nor train enumeration allow of previous enumeration so the enumerators have to be carefully trained.

(iii) Train enumeration takes place at about 6 A.M. but, in order to avoid delay when the halt occurs, the enumerators should be put on the train some hours beforehand and told to enumerate as many passengers as they can before the halt is made. Also, if arrangements have been universally made to continue the platform enumeration up to 6 A.M. they can be told to confine their attention to passengers to the station when the halt is to be made or to stations beyond it. It is convenient to select for final enumeration either a station at which the train does not usually stop or one where few passengers will be alighting and to lock all doors at the previous stop.

49. At previous censuses all passengers enumerated on the platform or in trains were given passes. On this occasion the system of endorsing railway tickets was also introduced and proved a general success. If it is done again, it must be remembered that travellers' tickets are still required for alighting passengers whose railway tickets are collected at the stations and who must be given some token of enumeration. The Superintendents of Census Operations of neighbouring provinces also require due warning. It is unnecessary to provide rubber stamps with the word "censused". These

stamps are a considerable expense and it is really just as easy for the enumerator to write the word "censused" with the initials and date as it is to produce the stamp and ink-pad and use them. It is advisable for the District Census Officers to get into touch with the local railway officials at an early stage: if the superior officers show an interest, the trouble of dealing with their subordinates, whose attitude is usually one of indifference, is greatly reduced. One or two of the Traffic Superintendents, acting on the tradition of previous censuses, issued instructions to their subordinates on their own account. This is undesirable because in that case the railway census staff do not know to whom to look for orders. Generally speaking all that is required of these officers is that they should select the required census officers from among their subordinates and keep them up to the mark when they have been appointed. It is also of course necessary to settle in communication with them at what stations the train enumeration will be effected.

50. A special difficulty arose in connection with the census of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway where it passes through the States of Seraikela, Kharsawan, Baimra and Gangpur. Technically speaking the railway line and premises are part of British India and the Political Agent therefore pointed out that the State officials had no authority there and could not be expected to conduct the census. After some correspondence it was therefore arranged that the District Census Officers of Singhbhum and Sambalpur, to which technically speaking these portions of the line appertain, should make arrangements for the census of the line from Seraikela to Rajgangpur and from Sonakhan to Daghora respectively, but that the enumeration books of those portions of the line which lay in the States should be handed over to the State authorities on the morning after the census. The States however subsequently undertook to enumerate the gang huts, etc., outside distant signals which it was very simple to include in the adjacent blocks. Similar arrangements were made with regard to the Tatanagar-Gurumahasini line in the north-east, the census of which was under the charge of the District Census Officer, Simdega. On the other hand jurisdiction has not been ceded by the States for the Rupsa-Baripada line and the census of this line was conducted by the State authorities.

51. The census of inland steamers in the province caused little trouble. For this purpose the province falls into two parts, the "Main Ganges Line" from the Bengal boundary westwards to Digha and the "Feeder Line" from Digha upwards. The headquarters of the former are at Goalundo in Bengal and the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal, kindly arranged to supply forms and train the staff of all steamers on this line: the only step necessary with regard to it was therefore to ascertain the likely halting places and have the enumerators of those places warned to collect the enumeration books of any steamers that called there on the morning of March 19th. At Digha is stationed a joint agent of the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company which between them account for all the inland steamers, other than ferry steamers, that ply on these waters. Arrangements were accordingly made by the District Census Officer of Patna with the joint agent at Digha for the census of any boats that were running on the Feeder Line on the census night. In this case also the enumerators of the ghats at which the steamers were likely to call on the morning of March 19th had to be informed.

52. Arrangements have also to be made for enumerating the persons in the country boats that ply up and down the larger rivers. The Ganges is probably the only river on which these boats do not tie up at nights and even there it is the exception for boats to continue on their way throughout the twenty-four hours. Patrol stations were however arranged along the river at points agreed upon between the District Census Officers concerned. Chapter VII, article 7 of the Code directs that these stations should be at intervals of 80 to 100 miles. By reducing this distance to 20 to 30 miles it was possible to withdraw the patrol boats sooner than would otherwise have been the case.

53. Appendix VII provides a special procedure for the census of plantations, mines and factories. This appendix was applied to the "subsidiaries" at Jamshedpur, i.e. independent establishments which are springing up on the edge of the town with a view to utilizing the by-products of the Tata Iron and Steel Works. It was not applied to the Tata Iron and Steel Works themselves because the population employed there is so great that it was thought best to treat it as a town, but it was of course necessary to appoint a large number of Messrs. Tata's employes as census officers and thanks are due to the firm for the ready way in which they gave assistance in this and other matters.

APPENDIX VII.

54. This special procedure was also adopted on a large scale in the Jharia coal-field, but as the result of the experience of this census I am of opinion that this was a mistake. It was not possible to leave the census of this difficult area to the managers as the appendix contemplates; as a matter of fact, Dr. Thompson, who was appointed Charge Superintendent of the coal-field and various other officials of the Mines Board of Health took the whole burden on their shoulders. As this responsibility was not transferred to the managers, the application of Appendix VII was nominal and its only practical result was the supply of the special forms required by that appendix when the general forms would have done equally well.

THE COAL-FIELD.

55. There were two grievances in this area which led to delay in starting the operations. The first was that Government did not supply paper for the rough drafts; this matter has already been referred to in paragraph 26. The second was that the *dhauras* had to be renumbered. These *dhauras* are already arranged in "blocks" which are usually denoted by letters of the alphabet. There should be no great difficulty in devising a system of house numbering for the collieries which would allow of the colliery numbers being used in the house list. Care would have to be taken that the use of the word "block" in two senses did not lead to confusion.

56. Special arrangements were required to ensure that the miners who were working underground on the night of the census did not escape enumeration. For this purpose the munshis, who record the names of the miners as they proceed underground, were instructed also to record for each miner proceeding underground on the census night the information required for filling up the columns of the general schedule. Meanwhile the enumerators who were visiting the *dhauras* made a pencil mark against the name of every absentee whose name had been recorded at the preliminary enumeration and who was said to be underground. On the morning after the census the munshis and the enumerators met; and the names of those who had been underground were left (or added) in the schedules, while the names of absentees who had not been underground were struck out.

57. There was only one small cantonment to be censused in Bihar and Orissa, namely that at Dinapur. Arrangements had to be made to census

CANTONMENTS.

a battalion of Northumberland Fusiliers and the dépôt of the 89th Punjabis. The Northumberland Fusiliers arrived shortly before the census, replacing a Machine Gun Battalion, and the Cantonment Magistrate also was a newcomer. The determination of the purely military area required by rule 3 of the Cantonment Census rules is not very easy at Dinapur where small blocks of a purely military character seem to be scattered about in areas which are less purely military. As the census of the former was left to the military authorities and that of the latter to a local Muhammadan gentleman with no military standing friction was bound to and did arise. Unfortunately during the preliminary stages there was no Cantonment Magistrate who could take charge of the whole and co-ordinate the work in the two areas. With the arrival of that officer things straightened themselves out and no difficulty was reported to have occurred at the final census. It would be better in future, if there is no objection from the military point of view, to place the Cantonment Magistrate in charge of the census of the whole cantonment.

58. The only place where special arrangements had to be made to cope with the influx of pilgrims was Puri where the Dol Jatra festival was celebrated a few days after the census. "Special arrangements were necessary for lodging house enumeration and for enumeration of travellers on the pilgrim road from Cuttack to Puri. The bigger lodging houses and dharmasalas were made into separate blocks within the ordinary blocks and a separate staff consisting mostly of clerks from Government and local offices was employed for enumeration. The arrangement worked quite smoothly. On the pilgrim road enumeration posts were fixed at an average of six miles apart and patrols passed between the posts in order to ensure that no pilgrims camping on the road-side were omitted. Passes were issued to avoid double enumeration." The word "jatri" was entered by the enumerators in Puri municipality, against the names of all pilgrims.

P.N.G.M.S.

FORMS.

59. For use in Bihar and Orissa the census forms have to be printed in four different languages—Hindi, Oriya, Bengali and English. Some of the Bengali forms were obtained from the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal, who was supplied in return with such Hindi forms as he asked for, but as the instructions issued in Bengal were not identical in all respects with those issued in this province, special Bengali translations had also to be made. A great deal of trouble was expended in making simple and intelligible translations of the English instructions, as the translations made by the Government Translators were not entirely suitable and had to be considerably revised in my office. In connexion with the Hindi forms I received much help from my head clerk, Babu Gurucharan Lal, and in connexion with the Oriya and Bengali forms various Oriya and Bengali clerks in the Patna Secretariat kindly assisted. The final authority on the Oriya versions was Babu Baidyanath Misra, District Census Officer of Cuttack. Judging from the few criticisms received it may be claimed that the translations proved generally suitable.

60. Different specimen schedules were prepared for the Hindi, Bengali and Oriya covers: three different specimen schedules being printed on the Hindi covers, one for Bihar, one for Chota Nagpur and one for the Santal Parganas. A small point should be mentioned in connexion with the Santal Parganas schedule: the language of the Mal Paharias should in accordance with Appendix V of the Code have been given as Mal Paharia instead of Bengali. The District Census Officer complained with reference to the Bengali schedule that Santals were shown as Hindus in column 4 (religion) and that he and the district staff were put to much trouble in counteracting the "mistake". There was no mistake for Santals may be Hindus or Animists, but it would perhaps be advisable to use the word "Santal" in column 4 of the special Hindi schedule.

61. The Additional Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad pointed out a discrepancy between the Bengali and the other versions of the instructions for enumerators which are printed on the covers. The other versions stated that if there was no subsidiary occupation (column 10) the column should be left blank: the Bengali version directed that the word "Nai" should be written. The Bengali version should be brought into conformity with the others. The same officer pointed out that the prescribed heading for column 14 (*viz.* "whether literate or illiterate") is a direct invitation to the enumerator to describe illiterate persons as "illiterate" whereas in their case the column should be left blank. He suggests "if literate write 'literate,' and that column 15 (*viz.* "whether literate in English") should be similarly treated. One or two suggestions were received with regard to the perennial problem of making the intention of the occupation columns clearer, but as I prefer the translation used on this occasion I do not think it necessary to reproduce them here. Several officers suggested that in order to facilitate rapid counting when provisional totals are being struck, column 5 (Sex) should be divided into two for males and females separately. I hardly think this is

necessary. If the words *mard* and *aurat* are clearly written there should be very little delay in counting. It was also suggested that the form of traveller's ticket, which is the general form of pass issued in token of enumeration, should be further simplified. This might be done with advantage.

62. The distribution of forms was a cause of much anxiety. The great bulk of the forms were printed at the Gaya Jail Press, but some of them were printed at Gulzarbagh. Paper was not only very expensive but very difficult to obtain, and the provincial supply was received in batches at such long intervals that printing had to stop altogether on more than one occasion, the last stop occurring at the most critical time in December and lasting for a fortnight. Finally, just after Christmas, a strike occurred in the paper mills and this caused a further delay in the delivery of the last batch. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps came to the rescue and provided 125 reams of paper which were sent up by passenger train to Gaya at great expense. But as the result of all these delays one-quarter of the total provincial supply of paper was not received till the end of the first week of January. The fact that District Census Officers were unanimous in saying that the work did not suffer through the late supply of the forms speaks very highly, for Mr. Mackenzie and the Gaya Jail Press.

63. The number of forms issued was calculated on the principles laid down in the Imperial Code and a register was maintained showing the number of the different kinds of forms issued to all districts, subdivisions and States, which may prove useful for reference in 1930. In particular it may prove useful in showing the proportions of the forms supplied in different languages to the Santal Parganas, Manbhum, Singhbhum, and the Chota Nagpur States. Statement II at the end of this chapter shows the number of principal forms supplied and used in each district.

'ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE.

64. The attitude of the people is described with almost monotonous regularity as one of "indifference". Particularly in Bihar however the idea is still widely spread that a counting of the people will be followed by trouble of some kind, probably in the form of an outbreak of epidemic disease. "The illiterate and ignorant," says the District Census Officer of Patna, "viewed it (the census) with suspicion and believed that the counting of heads has always been followed by some sort of epidemic. Even in this age it is possible to find men who think that the chief aim of the Government in taking the census is to find out the number of the population with the object of reducing it by artificial means, in case there has been any increase. I have come across cases in which females would not give the names of their only sons, and made all sorts of entreaties to the enumerator to leave their only issue. More advanced people think that the census is a stage preliminary to increasing the taxes or levying new ones. The educated community takes no interest in it, as they dislike any work or trouble and they attach no importance to the results arrived at after the census." In the Santal Parganas the census used to be regarded with the gravest misgivings: in 1881 it nearly led to a rebellion; at subsequent censuses, when the first feelings of alarm had subsided, the aboriginal peoples in that district showed the greatest curiosity and anxiety to get themselves recorded. But their attitude in 1921 was reported to be "one of apathy and indifference mingled with a cheerful toleration of the 'Sirkar's' decennial freak of numbering the people. The Santals and Paharias did not seem to take the same interest in getting themselves counted as they are reported to have done at the previous census. This is probably due to the fact that they have learnt from their past experience of three censuses that they derive no benefit from it". The census in fact is now a recognized institution, and the enemy is not opposition or indifference.

65. 'As the census shows a decrease in the total population of the Province for the first time since 1872, when the first regular census was taken.

been suggested that this may have been due in part at least to the effects of the non-co-operation campaign which had reached its climax about the time of the census. A few days before the census Mr. Gandhi published a notice to the effect that he was clear that it was the duty of Indians to co-operate with the Government in the matter of the census, but certainly as far as this province was concerned the notice was published too late to produce any effect. This notice however finally proved what had already become clear, namely, that opposition to the census was not organized and not a part of the non-co-operation programme. The only threat of formal opposition came from the Jharin coal-field, but there also it came to nothing.

66. The evil effects of non-co-operation were therefore to be looked for either in a deliberate refusal on the part of the individual members of the public to answer the questions put to them or in a refusal to work or a deliberate attempt to wreck the census on the part of individual members of the staff. As regards the general public it may be said at once that there was no widespread refusal to answer the questions. The possibility of a public "strike" on the census night was actually suggested and such steps as were possible were taken to discount it, but it never really amounted to an instant danger. There are questions, such as those relating to infirmities, that the public are always unwilling to answer correctly, but there is no sign of information having been refused or of false information having been given under the pretext of non-co-operation.

67. As regards the staff the danger was greater. It would have been very easy for them to falsify and more easy still for them to destroy the census records at the last minute. As a precaution against this, several of the District Census Officers added up and kept a note of the total population by sex recorded at the preliminary enumeration for use in case of emergencies. Several of them also took the precaution of having the preliminary record on plain paper taken from the enumerators and kept in safe custody, so that it could, if necessary, be copied out again. In some places also a reserve staff of enumerators was trained and held in readiness. Even here however the apprehensions proved generally groundless. In Gaya district one enumerator did burn his papers on the ground that he was a non-co-operator, but the papers were promptly rewritten and it was afterwards proved that the man was off his head. In Palamau one supervisor collected all the enumeration books from his enumerators and went off with them. The officer who had been deputed to add up the provisional totals of the charge set off in pursuit and eventually secured the papers, but the district figures were delayed thereby for a whole day. Apart from these isolated incidents no deliberate attempt on the part of the staff to wreck the census was reported.

68. On the other hand the non-co-operation cry was freely raised by persons selected for appointment as supervisors and enumerators, as already stated. There is a good deal of worry and little glory for the supervisors and enumerators at the best of times and the non-co-operation campaign had not only diffused an atmosphere that encouraged resistance, but offered a suitable pretext which people were not slow to make use of. This led to the issue of a large number of notices to show cause against prosecutions under the Census Act. A number of people threw in their hands at this stage, but even so it could hardly be expected that they would do their work with any interest or enthusiasm. Others preferred conviction and a fine to accepting appointment. In other cases it was thought the best policy to avoid recourse to the courts and quietly to substitute fresh nominees. In every case it was left to the District Officers to decide what steps should be taken. This opposition tended to affect the operations adversely in two ways, firstly because work fell into arrears while the staff were trying to evade appointment, and secondly because with an unwilling staff work must always be of inferior quality. Fortunately, owing to the ample time allowed by the census programme, it was generally possible to make up for the time lost in appointing the staff. Even in Patna district for instance in parts of which, especially in Patna City, the work had fallen very seriously into arrears, the District Census Officer states that the progress made at the final

census approached was "remarkable" and that in both rural and urban areas the preliminary record was finished by the prescribed date. I do not therefore think that the accuracy of the final census was adversely affected by the delay that occurred in some places in finally selecting the staff. On the other hand there is some ground for fearing that in one or two areas the correctness of the figures may have been affected to a certain extent by the slackness of the enumerators on the census night for which non-co-operation must be held primarily responsible. Reports of such slackness only reached me from a few quarters in the larger towns in which a mere fraction of the population resides and it must be remembered, so far as the total population is concerned, that, provided there is a preliminary enumeration, the resulting errors tend to cancel one another. For instance A, who was in block (a) at the time of preliminary enumeration moves into another block before the final census, while B moves from another block into block (a) between the preliminary and the final census: if the preliminary record of block (a) is not revised on the census night the total recorded population of the block will still be correct. Also, assuming the enumeration to be correctly carried out in the blocks to which A and from which B have moved, the total population of the whole area censused will still be correct, for the two entries relating to A will balance the fact that B's name is not recorded anywhere. Another fact that must be remembered is that there were slack enumerators before the days of non-co-operation and that the same cause, so far as it operated must have tended to produce the same effect on the figures returned at previous censuses. The fair conclusion therefore to draw with regard to the effect produced by non-co-operation on the census is that it was surprisingly small: non-co-operation was used as the pretext for a great deal of resistance to appointment as census officers, but eventually it did not materially affect the accuracy of the figures. In a few areas it probably assisted in producing a slight understatement of the population, but there is no reason to suppose that it accounts for more than a very small fraction of the total recorded loss of population since 1911, which amounted to over a quarter of a million and which can readily be explained in other ways.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.

69. In my opinion the Industrial census should not be taken at the same time as the population census as on the present occasion. The proper authority to collect information with regard to the directors, owners, managers and superior staff generally and also the engines employed seems to me to be obviously the Director of Industries, who should collect this information at some time other than the census. If the Industries Department could not face the preparation of the statistics required by schedule B, *i.e.*, with regard to operatives, it might be possible to prescribe a special form of general schedule to be used in all industrial establishments though I may note that the handling of these forms in the compilation offices would call for very great care so as to distinguish workers from dependants. To avoid this I think it is desirable that this information also should be collected with the other information at some other time by the Industrial Department. To ask the managers of big industrial concerns to fill in at about the same time first the general schedules and then the special schedules is to put a great tax upon them which they in my opinion justly resent.

70 On the assumption however that the same procedure will be followed at the next census it would be well—

- (1) to issue instructions in connexion with schedule A that managers should not be shown twice over, *i.e.*, that they should not be shown as managers and also in the supervising staff: also that no one whose name is entered in schedule A should be entered also in schedule B;
- (2) in big concerns like Tata's the schedules relating to each department should be kept rigidly separate throughout.

CHAPTER II.

PART A.—SLIP COPYING.

THE final census took place on the night of March 18th. The Holi fell on the 23rd March, and March 27th was Easter Sunday with its accompanying holidays. Consequently it was not found possible to start slip copying in most of the districts till April 1st. Angul however started on March 21st, Puri on March 24th and Purnea, Cuttaek, Sambalpur, Manbhum, Gaya and Bhagalpur managed to get started before the end of the month. In all other districts the work began on April 1st except in Palamau where the slips were copied in the Zilla school and where it was inconvenient to begin the work till April 6th.

2. All District Census Officers were adjured to finish the work by the end of April. The first district to finish, as it had been the first to begin, was Angul, where 182,585 slips had been written up by April 12th. A further reference is made to this district in paragraph 7 below. Sambalpur had finished by April 22nd, Puri by April 24th and Monghyr with over 2 million slips on April 29th. The credit for finishing the work so quickly in Monghyr is however discounted by the fact that the counting and arrangement of the slips was faulty and occasioned a great deal of unnecessary work in the Central office of the Bhagalpur division. No other district was able to finish the work by the end of April, but Saran with its population of 2,339,953 was finished on May 1st, a very creditable performance, particularly in view of the fact that the District Census Officer had collapsed as the result of his exertions on the night of the census and that the work had been left in charge of a Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Babu Gangadhari Lal, who had only been associated with the census operations for a few weeks. The other districts with the exception of Manbhum and Singhbhum were completed during May. The Cuttack Central office which dealt with the enumeration books of all the Orissa States in addition to those of Cuttack district, that is to say for a population of 5,871,850 in all, finished on May 31st, and the work would have been finished sooner but for the delay that occurred in the receipt of the enumeration books from Kalahandi and Keonjhar States. The former were inadvertently despatched from Sambalpur by goods train; the delay in the despatch of the latter was ascribed to a serious outbreak of influenza among the census staff. As regards Manbhum it had been arranged that the slips of the Sadr subdivision and the coal-field charges in the Dhanbad subdivision should be copied at Purulia while those of the rural charges of the Dhanbad subdivision, which it was stated would be written in Hindi should be copied in the Central office of the Chota Nagpur division at Ranchi. On arrival at Ranchi however they proved to be written almost entirely in Bengali so, as very few Bengali copyists could be found at Ranchi, it was necessary to send nearly all these schedules back again to Purulia where they arrived after the slips of the Sadr subdivision had been completed. The work finally ended in this district on June 13th while the work of copying the Dhanbad slips at Ranchi ended on June 13th.

3. In Singhbhum the records were written in three languages—Hindi, Bengali and Oriya. The three Hindi squads were discharged after completing their work on April 27th and 30th and May 2nd respectively. As regards the Bengali copyists the officer in charge writes as follows:—"Not more than one squad of Bengali copyists was available in spite of serious attempts for the Dhalbhum records which were in Bengali. The copyists generally came from a class of persons not very intellectual and consequently the outturn of the majority of them was far below the standard of 500 slips a day. Under these circumstances the delay of slip-copying at least of Bengali charges was inevitable. In order to prevent delay as much as possible one Hindi squad

was disbanded on the 23rd April 1921 and a new Bengali squad under the supervisor of the disbanded squad was formed of copyists of the Hindi squads who knew Bengali." The Bengali slips were finally finished on May 20th. As regards the schedules which came from Seraikela and Kharsawan the difficulty was even greater. In the first place there was much delay in the receipt of the Seraikela enumeration books, which made it impossible to start work at the proper time. Secondly, the schedules were mostly written in Oriya, though some were in Hindi and some in Bengali. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining Oriya-knowing copyists. The Chief of Seraikela was addressed and he sent five men, but they refused to stay. The rates of remuneration were increased but even so it was with the utmost difficulty that copyists could be obtained. The work finished finally on June 4th. With regard to these two districts the lessons to be learnt were that it was a mistake not to arrange from the first for all Maubhum records (with the possible exception of English books relating to the collieries) to be copied at Purulia and also that it would have been well to arrange with the Chief of Seraikela before the census to send say half a dozen Hindi-Oriya knowing copyists to Chaibassa, on special terms if necessary, but on the clear understanding that they must stay till the slips of the States were completed.

4. At Hazaribagh the copyists refused to work at the rate generally sanctioned and subsequently also at the rate fixed for Ranchi. I visited Hazaribagh and interviewed the men. As they still refused to accept rates that were proving acceptable at Ranchi and had evidently combined to insist on working on fixed pay instead of at piece rates, it was arranged that the Hazaribagh schedules should be transferred to Ranchi, where the slips were copied at the Ranchi rate under the supervision of my Personal Assistant. With the above exceptions and that of the Jamshedpur slips which were copied in English in the Central office at Ranchi, the slips of each district were copied in that district.

5. The slips of all the Orissa Feudatory States were copied in the Central office at Cuttack. The Deputy Superintendent suggested that it would have been a better arrangement for the slips of the western States, many of the schedules of which were written in Hindi, to be copied at Sambalpur. I do not recommend this arrangement. The Sambalpur slips were copied by the District Land Records staff and objection might be raised to employing this staff in writing up the slips of the States. Moreover Hindi is no more the language of Sambalpur than it is of Cuttack and the supply of copyists, whether Oriya or Hindi-knowing, is much better at Cuttack. There is no doubt that the number of slips to be copied in the central office at Cuttack is very great, but I am unable to think of any more satisfactory arrangement than that adopted at the present and previous censuses.

6. At Sambalpur as on previous occasions the slips were copied by the Land Records staff who were given a small daily allowance to defray the cost of their stay in Sambalpur. The patwaris who worked as copyists were given an average of 4 annas for a day and the 10 Revenue Inspectors and 10 Senior Patwaris who worked as supervisors received an allowance of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 each respectively.

7. At Angul it was proposed that the sarbarahkars should copy the slips by a similar arrangement, but the Deputy Commissioner arranged that the work should be done in the local schools. Forty-six boys of the Middle English and Gurm Training Schools worked as copyists and they, as well as the clerks who were deputed from the Deputy Commissioner's office to work as supervisors, refused to take any remuneration. It was reported that the copyists who were organized in squads of 10 worked for as much as 10 hours a day and that all slips were checked. It was also reported that "the boys took a keen delight in the work and wanted to compete with each other". From this it may be inferred that the arrangement worked admirably and reflected the greatest credit on all concerned. Special certificates were issued to the copyists and supervising staff.

8. In Palamau also it was arranged that the slip copying should be done in the Zilla school at Daltonganj and here too the arrangement was reported to be a complete success. "The boys were very eager to get the work and they worked very well." "The whole staff of the school worked well", says the Deputy Commissioner, "the masters displayed great interest and tact. Their work was exceedingly hard in checking and supervising the work of the boys, some of whom attained a speed of copying that I had not at all anticipated. I fully endorse the head-master's view as to the credit which his staff deserve, but I would add that the greatest credit is due to the head-master, Babu B. C. Sen Vidya Benode, without whose untiring enthusiasm and great ability the experiment would certainly not have been the great success it proved." The boys subsequently received small rewards for their excellent work.

9. The slip copying in schools therefore may be said to have been a great success and the arrangement would have been further extended at the present census but for the fact that non-co-operation was in its full strength just at the time. Certain conditions must be satisfied to ensure success—the boys must work *con amore*, the masters must be enthusiastic but tactful, and the population dealt with in the school must not be too large, for boys are apt to tire if kept too long at monotonous work. Provided these conditions are fulfilled it would be impossible to find a more satisfactory way of getting the work done.

10. The standard rate at which copyists were expected to write the slips was 500 a day. In the first week of April the provincial average was 364, in the following week it rose to 487, then to 536. By the second week of April 7 districts had reached an average outturn of 500 slips; in the following week the number rose to 12, and then began to decline as the best squads finished their work and were discharged. The following statement may prove useful as showing week by week the districts in which, while the copying was still in progress, the average output of 500 was not reached. No district attained this standard in the first week.

DISTRICTS IN WHICH THE AVERAGE DISTRICT OUTTURN OF SLIPS DID NOT COME UP TO THE STANDARD.

2ND WEEK.	3RD WEEK.	4TH WEEK.	5TH WEEK.	6TH WEEK.	7TH WEEK.	8TH WEEK.	9TH WEEK.
Datna ...	Datna ...	Shahabad ...	Shahabad ...	Shahabad ...	Gaya ...	Shahabad ...	Maubhum ...
Gaya ...	Shahabad ...	Purnea ...	Shahabad ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Shahabad ...	Maubhum ...	Singbhum...
Shahabad ...	Bhagalpur ...	Santal Parganas.	Santal Parganas.	Santal Parganas.	Santal Parganas.	Singbhum...	...
Darbhanga ...	Purnea ...	Ranchi ...	Ranchi ...	Ranchi ...	Ranchi ...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	Santal Parganas.	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	Singbhum...	...	...
Purnea ...	Hazaribagh ...	Palamau ...	Palamau ...	Palamau ...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas.	Palamau ...	Maubhum ...	Maubhum ...	Maubhum ...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	Bambalpur ...	Singbhum...	Cuttack ...	Singbhum...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I am unable to account for the regular appearance of Shahabad in the above statement; there seems to be no special reason why the copyists should have worked slower there than elsewhere in Bihar. From the 4th week onwards the copyists knew the work and slowness in copying at that stage can legitimately be ascribed either to the inferior capacity of the copyists or the difficulty of the entries. At this stage it is the Santal Parganas and the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division that become prominent and these are the districts which therefore appear to have claims to more liberal treatment in the matter of rates. The highest weekly average for any district was attained by Champaran where one squad actually reached the thousand by the middle of April and kept it up for four weeks on end. As a general rate 500 slips a day for each copyist is quite suitable. If this rate is exceeded there is always a fear that neither copying nor checking will be thorough and

high speeds should therefore not be encouraged. Generally speaking however accuracy as well as speed came with experience as the following figures will show :—

	Number of entries checked by officers in charge.	Number of mistakes found by officers in charge.	Percentage of mistakes found to entries checked.
1st week	77,025	1,313	1.7
2nd week	95,928	920	1.0
3rd week	117,469	941	0.8
4th week	137,733	833	0.6
5th week	123,148	617	0.5
6th week	86,084	367	0.4
7th week	57,011	211	0.4
8th week	20,938	63	0.3
9th week	4,218	18	0.4

The maximum number of copyists employed in any one week was 2,583 in the week ending on April 23rd. After that the number began to fall away: at the end of the first week of May it had fallen to 2,005 and by the end of that month to 528.

11. The rate of remuneration of the paid copyists was a source of much trouble. Article 9 of chapter II of the Code ran as follows: "Where paid copyists are entertained, their payment should be made on a basis of 500 slips per copyist a day at a rate calculated to provide men with the monthly pay usually obtained locally by men of their class, which should not exceed Rs. 15 a month (or $7\frac{1}{2}$ pice per hundred slips) without the special sanction of the Provincial Superintendent". As soon as the copyists got to work it was at once obvious that in many districts this rate would not prove sufficient. It was left to officers in charge to come up with proposals for increased rates if they found that it was impossible to get a sufficient supply of copyists at the Code rate. Some managed to work at that rate throughout: in 10 districts, viz., Patna, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Purnea, the Santal Parganas, Puri and Balasore, the slips were copied at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ pice a hundred. In other adjoining districts, where the officer in charge reported that copyists could not be secured or retained on that rate of remuneration but were going out on strike, the rates were increased—in Cuttack to 8 pice, in Saran, Bhagalpur, Manbhum to 9 pice and in Gaya, Ranchi (including Hazaribagh) and Singhbhum to 10 pice. At Gaya the rate should have been 9 pice, but owing to a mistake in the letter the rate was stated to be "2½ annas or 9 pice". The officer in charge having announced that the rate would be 2½ annas and the copyists who had left work in a body having returned on that understanding, it was impossible to go back on it. Experience proved, I consider, that the general rate originally fixed was too low. Eight or even nine pice would have been more suitable with the special rate of 10 pice where required in Chota Nagpur or elsewhere. It is not desirable to fix different rates for districts where conditions are essentially identical, simply because in one district the copyists go on strike while in another they have the grace not to do so. It may also be added here that it is a mistake to employ copyists with too high qualifications. The presence of English-knowing sorters with University qualifications working on rates of pay fixed for vernacular-knowing muharrirs does not lead to contentment. Finally if the copyists would stand it it would be desirable to deduct from their remuneration for short copying but not to pay them anything extra for copying above the standard rate. Bonuses for good work might be given at the end instead.

12. The squads consisted of 12 copyists under a supervisor and assistant supervisor and extra checkers could be appointed where the outturn was in excess of the standard of 500 slips a day (chapter II, article 23). The Imperial Code said that the squads should consist of 10 men and experience proved that a squad of 12 was rather too large—in fact the number was only fixed at 12 because in the Administrative Volume of the last census it was stated that if the squad consisted of 12 men it would be found that owing to

illness, etc., there would usually only be 10 men at work. I would suggest for the consideration of my successor that the squad should consist of 11 men, one of whom should be convertible into checker or copyist in accordance with the progress of checking under the orders of the officer in charge: while working as a checker he might be given fixed pay slightly in excess of his earnings as a copyist.

13. To begin with all slips were checked; in some districts all slips were checked from beginning to end, but as the work progressed the rate prescribed only required that the checking should extend to slips containing entries that were likely to be miscopied or scamped and to 25 to 30 per cent. of the rest. The rules issued on the subject will be found below in paragraph 17.

14. The supply of "middling" pencils was calculated on the basis of 3 pencils for 2 weeks for a copyist working at the rate of 500 slips a day. Generally speaking it may be said that the scale of supply was adequate, but extra indents were received from several districts, notably Puri and Gaya. I would suggest that it would be well to order an extra 100 dozen pencils and hold them against emergent indents from the districts, for any of these pencils that were not used for slip copying could be used subsequently in the Central offices. As regards methods for ensuring economy of pencils, a reference is invited to the first of the rules reproduced in paragraph 17 below.

15. The system of writing up infirmity slips that was adopted proved not altogether successful. On previous occasions this work had been done by a special squad working through column 16 of the schedules after the general copyists had done their work. On this occasion it was done by the general copyists who were given $\frac{1}{2}$ pice for each infirmity slip, the higher rate being thought to be a sufficient inducement to ensure that no entry was overlooked. I think the old way was better and that also it would be desirable to ensure that paper of a special colour should be used for infirmity slips, for otherwise there is a fear of their being misplaced. In order to avoid overwhelming the copyists with a multiplicity of kinds of slip the infirmity slips might all be of one kind or two kinds (one for each sex) and the copyist might fill in details of religion, (sex) and civil condition in pencil as required.

16. Generally speaking it was agreed by all the officers concerned that the rules in chapter II worked satisfactorily. Such trouble as arose arose from their not being followed, particularly as regards the sorting by sex and religion and the correction of Register A. The rules are perfectly clear on the point, but such trouble was experienced in the central offices in dealing with the slips of a few districts in which they had not been properly arranged and counted that it would be well to reinforce the rule by a special circular calling the attention of all concerned to the vital importance of seeing that this part of the work is properly done, and requests for strengthening the record-room staff towards the end of the work should be favourably considered.

17. The following supplementary rules dealing with various matters connected with slip copying were circulated to all districts:—

1. Pencils should not be cut in half: if they are cut in half, two stumps will be wasted instead of one. No new pencil should be issued till the stump of the old one is returned.
2. When the slips are sorted by sex and religion the slips of each kind for each block should be tied up in separate packets and the total number of slips noted on the back of each packet. This will facilitate the tracing out of discrepancies.
3. Where the sorting is done by the assistant supervisor the sorting should be checked and the entries in Register A should be made by the supervisor himself.
4. To begin with all slips must be checked by the supervisor or assistant supervisor. As the copyists gain experience all slips containing rare castes or castes likely to be confused with other castes, lengthy names of occupations, non-district languages or birth-places and entries of literacy must be checked and also 25 to

30 per cent. of the rest. The serial numbers of the entries checked should be written on the cover of the book for the guidance of the officer in charge.

5. The additional checkers referred to in article 23 of chapter II of the Code (Part II) should work under the direct orders of the officer in charge who can depute them to the different squads where they are required.

6. A summary of the work done by each copyist should be kept in the following form :—

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Serial number of copyist. | 4. Number of slips copied. |
| 2. Name of copyist. | 5. Daily average. |
| 3. Number of days worked. | 6. Remarks. |

This register will also be found useful in compiling the weekly summary.

7. For the first week the copyists may be remunerated at the full monthly rate without deductions: the system of piece-work or rewards and fines can be introduced after the first week.
8. When a copyist brings his slips to his supervisor, the latter if disengaged will check them at once; if engaged, he will issue a fresh book to the copyist (noting the fact in Register A) and check the slips as soon as he can.
9. Whenever a copyist finds a blank column which should contain an entry or discovers an obvious mistake he should refer to his supervisor.
10. In checking the slips time can be saved—
 - (1) by not reading out the number of the columns other than the occupation columns;
 - (2) by assuming that persons are illiterate and do not know English unless the contrary is expressly stated.
11. When the record-keeper receives back the slips from the supervisors, he must compare the entries in the labels with the corresponding entries in Register A. He must also check Register A arithmetically—
 - (1) by verifying the addition; and
 - (2) by checking the totals of the columns with one another as laid down in the foot-note at page 19 of Part II of the Code.

18. A list of the abbreviations permitted will be found in article 17 of chapter II. As regards the language letters it may be noted that if "H" is permitted for Hindi in Singhbhum there will probably be confusion between Hindi and Ho. In Ranchi and Palamau it is not safe to print abbreviations for Oriya as well as Oraon and as the number of Oriya speakers in these two districts is negligible much more labour is saved if the letter O is used for Oraon than if it is used for Oriya. Each district was supplied with a list of abbreviations for three castes of each religion. This list is easily prepared from Table XIII of the last census. In some cases, *e.g.*, Animists in Bihar or Muhammadans in Angul no abbreviations are required at all. It may be added that it is desirable to see that the letters assigned to each district are all different from one another, *e.g.*, that if "K" is permitted for Hindu Kurmis it is not also permitted for Muhammadan Kunjras.

19. No expenditure was incurred on account of office accommodation for slip copying. In the five districts in which Central Offices were located the slip copying was done in the buildings selected for these offices to which reference is made below. At Bhagalpur and Sambalpur the work was done in the Town Hall, at Dumka in the Exhibition Hall, and at Muzaffarpur in the verandah of the Agricultural Museum. The Hazaribagh slips were copied in an empty police barrack at Doranda (Ranchi). Elsewhere the copyists were accommodated in the district offices or their verandahs or in other office buildings which happened to be vacant.

20. In a few cases special rates were permitted. For copying the Jamshedpur schedules which were written in English and contained a lot of difficult entries a rate of 4 annas a hundred was allowed. The English slips at Patna were copied for $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a hundred. At Cuttack 3 annas a hundred was allowed for copying the slips from the enumeration books of the municipality, $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a hundred for copying the Hindi schedules of Gangpur and $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a hundred for copying the schedules relating to Salepur thana where the schedules had been badly written up and had to be carefully checked. In Champaran some of the enumeration books had been written up in "Kothawali" character and these took three times longer than other books to copy: in this case therefore 5 annas a hundred were allowed. These were the only special rates sanctioned.

PART B.—SORTING AND COMPILATION.

21. One Central Office was opened for each division. The Patna divisional office was located in the Saw Mills shed at Gulzarbagh. At Bhagalpur the only suitable building that was available was Cleveland House, but the owners demanded a rent of Rs. 300 a month *plus* occupier's share of municipal tax: as no suitable building was available at Monghyr either and as Purnea and Dumka were both inaccessible and not well supplied with sorters it was decided to locate the Bhagalpur office also at Gulzarbagh where Government buildings were available. The office was at first accommodated in the Trash Godown, but as that proved insufficiently large and as the Army Clothing Department providentially vacated a more suitable block of rooms (formerly the Postmaster-General's office) at the critical moment, the office was moved in the course of July. In the Tirhut Division suitable accommodation was not to be had at any district headquarters so the office was accommodated in the old opium godown at Siwan. At Ranchi the hostel of the Training College was lying vacant at the time of the census and the Education Department kindly permitted it to be used till the end of October. When the office was in full swing this accommodation proved insufficient and a house adjoining was hired at the rate of Rs. 50 a month. At Cuttack the slip copying was done in the old hospital buildings in the fort: when the time arrived for sorting, the old Ravenshaw College hostel which is more spacious and more conveniently situated happened to be vacant as the college re-opened after the vacation in its new premises; so the old hostel was placed at the disposal of the Census by the Education Department. The Superintendent's office was first located in the Secretariat at Patna but after the census his headquarters were transferred to Ranchi and his office was established in the old police hospital at Doranda, while the provincial compilation office was located in a vacant police barrack near by. The only expenditure therefore incurred on accommodation in connexion with the census was the rent of the small extra house at Ranchi.

22. With regard to this arrangement I now consider that it was a mistake to locate two offices at Patna. The location of the offices depends largely on where buildings are available, but experience showed that Patna City cannot staff more than one office. A more serious difficulty is in connexion with the Bengali slips. So far as the Purnea and Singbhum Bengali schedules are concerned which are not many in number they should be copied into Hindi; but in Manbhum and parts of the Santal Parganas this can hardly be done. On this occasion some were dealt with at Ranchi and some at Patna and in both places they caused much trouble: Bengali knowing sorters were taken to Ranchi from Purulia where they proved both idle and dishonest and at Patna the Bengali slips were disposed of to the best of their ability by Hindi knowing sorters. The best solution would appear to be to concentrate all the Bengali slips at one place,—either at Bhagalpur or Purulia or at some accessible place in the Santal Parganas in a separate small office where Bengali knowing sorters are available in reasonable numbers. Perhaps it would be possible to make some arrangement in combination with Bengal. In any case this is a matter of great importance.

23. With regard to the sorting and compilation it is unnecessary to go into a lengthy description because the rules in the Code are clear and sufficient: the only difficulty is to see that they are followed. I mention below therefore certain practical points only that occurred as the work progressed against which my successor would do well to be forearmed:—

- (1) The slips received from the slip copying offices should be made up not only in circle bundles: in these bundles the slips of each block should be kept in separate packets—this immensely facilitates the reconciliation of discrepancies with Register A.
- (2) If possible, as in the case of slip copying, it would be desirable to fix a minimum standard rate of sorting and not to pay the sorters for working in excess of that or to encourage them to do so.
- (3) Kabirpanthis and Nanakshahis require some care, whether they are to be treated as Hindus, Sikhs, etc. All this should be thought out in advance, and instructions given to the slip copying and central offices.
- (4) The compilation registers should contain a column to show the box numbers
- (5) As an absolutely invariable rule, Deputy Superintendents should only classify doubtful entries *after they have been entered in the sorters' tickets*. Otherwise faulty classifications cannot be corrected without resorting. This is most important and should be carefully impressed on all Deputy Superintendents.
- (6) To expect sorters new to the work to sort 3,000 or 4,000 slips a day for Table VII is, I believe, quite impossible. If it is considered necessary to sort for this table first, the sorters might well be paid at fixed monthly rates till it is finished.
- (7) Every entry of Persian (Farsi) in the sorters' tickets should be investigated by reference to the slips to see whether it is really Persian (Table X).
- (8) In order to make matters clear in good time it would be well to issue a circular before the census to districts and states concerned asking exactly how Kol, Kora, Kurmal and other similar ambiguous terms should be classified in each. This would be of assistance in the central offices (Tables X and XIII).
- (9) Whenever the birth-place Gujrat is found, the Deputy Superintendents should be instructed to examine the slip to see whether the Gujrat in question is the district of that name in the Punjab or Gujrat in Bombay (Table XI).
- (10) Doubtful entries of caste should be reported by sex in connexion with Table XIII. Lists should be kept by Deputy Superintendents of all such classifications to be sent eventually to the Superintendent.
- (11) Special cautions should be issued before the census—
 - (i) to the Santal Parganas, in order that Khetauri may be carefully distinguished from Rajput and Babhan (Bhumihar) from Bhuiya;
 - (ii) to Purnea to distinguish Gangai from Gangaut, and Rajbansis from Rajputs (no abbreviation of "R" should be allowed in Purnea);
 - (iii) to Singbhum to distinguish Pan from Tanti (Table XIII).
- (12) When Oraons and Mundas are sorted for Table IX, XIV or XXIA, both Hindu and Animist should be sorted.
- (13) The column numbers in the sorters' tickets and compilation registers of Table XXIA did not agree. They should do so.
- (14) The mutual reconciliation of the tables in the central offices should be insisted on.

(15) When the Christian tables are ready in the central office, the Christian slips should be sent to the provincial office, keeping Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians separately (the Indian Christian slips of Ranchi district and Gangpur State would not be required). It would be well to have duplicate copies made and sent of the indefinite belief slips which are apt to be very troublesome.

24. The following suggestions relate to the preparation of Table XXII :—

(1) It is hardly necessary to write slips for the unskilled workers. They can be counted straight from schedule B.

(2) Entries relating to female workers should be carefully scrutinized.

(3) If occupations are selected for Table XXII, Part IV, this should be done in advance. On this occasion the occupations were selected when classification showed which were numerous and therefore important.

25. The following table shows the rates sanctioned for sorting (in thousands of slips a day) :—

	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XIII.	XIV.	XVII.	XVIII.	XXIA.	XXIB.
Patna	2	6M 9P	6	12	11	3 1/2 (a) 7M	2 2/5	2	2	2	5
Tirhut	2	7M 9P	6	15	11	2 1/2 4M	4	...	...	...	...
Biharalpur	2	6M 9P	...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	2	6M 9P	4	12	11	...	3	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	2	10*	6	10†	10†	43/10‡	3 3/4†	2‡	8‡	...	...

* 6 for male Hindus and male slips in mixed boxes.

† 15 for Animists, Muhammadans and Christians.

‡ 3‡ for Muhammadans, Animists and Christians.

§ 2‡ for Muhammadans, Animists and Christians.

|| 6 for Animists, Muhammadans and Christians.

|| 7‡ for Animists, Muhammadans and Christians.

(a) i.e., 3‡ annas per thousand for Hindus and 1‡ annas for Muhammadans, the standard daily earning being 12 annas.

26. The following table shows the progress of sorting and the number of sorters employed week by week :—

Week ending.				Number of boxes sorted up to date.	Number of sorters employed.	Week ending.				Number of boxes sorted up to date.	Number of sorters employed.
June	4	...	...	46	437	September	3	...	...	22,413	991
	11	...	...	161	766		10	...	...	24,528	984
	18	...	...	452	911		17	...	...	25,673	694
	25	...	...	1,198	942	24	...	...	27,584	637	
July	2	...	...	2,910	990	October	1	...	...	29,578	416
	9	...	...	4,638	1,110		8	...	...	31,012	303
	16	...	...	6,772	1,108		15	...	...	31,182	185
	23	...	...	8,790	1,111		22	...	...	31,935	161
	30	...	...	11,379	1,113		29	...	...	32,380	148
August	6	...	...	13,572	1,082						
	13	...	...	15,688	1,056						
	20	...	...	17,391	1,046						
	27	...	...	19,412	1,042						

CHAPTER III.

The following statements show the total cost of the census in the province. There are two aspects from which the cost of the census can be regarded, namely,

- (i) the additional expenditure incurred by Government on account of the operations, or
- (ii) the actual cost after debiting the census with the salaries of all permanent officers deputed to census work irrespective of the heads of account to which their salaries were debited.

The expenditure considered from the first point of view is shown in Statement I, while Statement II compares the two sets of accounts according to the heads prescribed by the Controller-General. The main difference between the two is that in the departmental accounts the salaries of officers deputed to census are included, while the acting allowanees of their substitutes on the regular staff are not.

2. The total net cost of the census operations was Rs. 2,83,216-10-0, or Rs. 7-7-4 per thousand of the population. This was in excess of the Rs. 5-5-7 per thousand of the population in 1911, the difference being accounted for by the increase in the cost of paper and labour that had occurred in the interval.

STATEMENT I.—ACTUAL EXPENSES DISTRIBUTED UNDER THE HEADS OF ACCOUNT PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

Headings.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
REVENUE				
Deduction of allowance of officers deposited in Government stores	3,318 6 7	4,010 0 0	3,938 1 0	10,000 0 0
Deduction of allowance of officers deposited in Government stores	2,318 6 7	2,318 6 7	2,318 1 0	1,000 0 0
ESTABLISHMENT				
Pay of men without establishment (including pay of men without establishment)	3,318 6 7	6,743 12 4	3,850 12 6	10,000 0 0
Pay of men without establishment (including pay of men without establishment)	2,318 6 7	2,318 6 7	2,318 1 0	1,000 0 0
Pay of men without establishment (including pay of men without establishment)	2,318 6 7	2,318 6 7	2,318 1 0	1,000 0 0
TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE				
Of officers	1,001 4 11	1,301 10 0	684 2 0	6,000 0 0
Of establishment	218 2 1	200 1 3	200 2 0	1,000 0 0
CONTINGENCIES				
Of officers	6,431 11 3	2,333 0 0	1,406 10 6	10,000 0 0
Purchase and repair of furniture	200 0 0	218 12 0	—	1,000 0 0
Local purchase of stationery	4 0 0	43 6 11	17 2 6	—
Postage and telegram charges	1,807 13 4	708 0 0	280 3 6	2,000 0 0
Freight	40 7 0	413 1 0	137 4 0	1,000 0 0
Miscellaneous	4,871 11 3	413 4 1	1,012 0 6	6,000 0 0
TOTAL SUPERINTENDENCE	12,748 14 10	12,418 7 1	8,903 10 0	42,070 0 0
ESTABLISHMENT				
Pay of men without establishment (including pay of men without establishment)	2,318 6 7	2,318 6 7	—	2,318 6 7
Pay of men without establishment (including pay of men without establishment)	2,318 6 7	2,318 6 7	—	2,318 6 7
Pay of men without establishment (including pay of men without establishment)	2,318 6 7	2,318 6 7	—	2,318 6 7
CONTINGENCIES				
Local purchase of stationery	218 2 1	—	—	218 2 1
Postage	—	—	—	—
House rent	—	—	—	—
Freight	110 6 0	—	—	110 6 0
Miscellaneous	200 0 0	—	—	200 0 0
TOTAL ENUMERATION	765 4 2	211 0	—	765 4 2
ESTABLISHMENT				
Pay of men without establishment (including pay of men without establishment)	41 8 0	1,000 0 0	7,700 0 0	1,76,078 0 0
Pay of men without establishment (including pay of men without establishment)	—	1,000 0 0	7,700 0 0	1,76,078 0 0
Pay of men without establishment (including pay of men without establishment)	—	1,000 0 0	7,700 0 0	1,76,078 0 0
CONTINGENCIES				
Of officers	2,836 0 8	6,207 10 1	—31 5 2	0,082 0 0
Purchase and repair of furniture	1,017 7 3	1,107 13 6	—5 0 0	3,590 0 0
Local purchase of stationery	—	—	—	—
Postage and telegram charges	—	107 14 0	—	437 14 0
Freight	100 13 6	1,211 1 2	—	1,211 1 2
Miscellaneous	218 10 0	2,807 4 6	—45 5 2	3,140 0 0
TOTAL ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION	2,917 8 8	1,75,085 2 7	7,658 0 7	1,85,660 0 0
STATIONERY				
Cost of stationery (including paper)	26,780 2 6	300 8 3	—	27,080 10 0
Cost of stationery (including paper)	26,780 2 6	300 8 3	—	27,080 10 0
Cost of stationery (including paper)	26,780 2 6	300 8 3	—	27,080 10 0
PRINTING				
At Government Presses	3,763 5 0	173 1 6	—	3,936 6 6
At private Presses	3,510 10 6	173 1 6	—	3,683 12 2
DESPATCHING CHARGES				
Postage	—	—	—	—
Other charges	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PRINTING AND STATIONERY CHARGES	30,553 7 6	473 9 9	—	31,072 1 8
ACTING ALLOWANCE IN NON-CENSUS OFFICES				
Of officers	5,580 10 3	13,734 13 5	4,356 9 2	23,672 0 10
Of establishment	—	6,202 14 3	3,056 7 3	16,799 15 6
Of establishment	—	7,471 13 2	400 3 0	7,871 1 2
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	5,580 10 3	13,734 13 5	4,356 9 2	23,672 0 10
Superintendence	12,748 14 10	12,418 7 1	8,903 10 0	42,070 18 1
Enumeration	765 4 2	211 0	—	765 4 2
Abstraction and Compilation	2,917 8 8	1,75,085 2 7	7,658 0 7	1,85,660 11 1
Printing and Stationery charges	30,553 7 6	473 9 9	—	31,072 1 8
Miscellaneous	5,580 10 3	13,734 13 5	4,356 9 2	23,672 0 10
GRAND TOTAL	57,564 10 5	2,04,733 11 10	20,918 3 9	2,83,216 10 0

(a) This is the net expenditure after deducting recoveries from Municipalities and Feudatory States amounting to					
(a)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	...	...
(b)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	...	...
(c)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	...	...
(d)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	...	...
(e)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	...	...
(f)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	...	...
(g)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	...	...
(h)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	...	...

STATEMENT II.—EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTED UNDER THE HEADS PRESCRIBED BY THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER ACCORDING TO (a) COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S AND (b) DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS.

Main head.	Sub-head.	Expenditure according to the Comptroller-General's accounts.				Expenditure in 1920-23 according to the Departmental accounts.	Difference.
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	I.—DISTRICT CHARGES ...	765 4 2	21 11 0	...	786 15 2	692 0 6	-164 14 8
	1. District office establishment.	30 0 0	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...
	2. Remuneration of Census officers.	143 8 0	...	...	140 8 0	140 8 0	...
	3. Travelling allowance of Census officers.	61 7 0	21 11 0	...	103 2 0	69 0 0	-13 3 0
	4. Contingencies—						
	(a) Post stationery ...	154 5 8	...	...	154 5 8	3 0 0	-151 5 8
	(b) Postage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) House numbering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Freight ...	118 0 0	...	...	118 0 0	118 8 0	...
	(e) Miscellaneous ...	249 9 6	...	...	240 9 8	240 0 6	...
A-ENUMERATION.							
	II.—PRESS CHARGES ...	14,795 4 2	...	...	14,795 4 2	18,460 6 1	+3,665 1 11
	5. Paper ...	11,031 15 2	...	...	11,031 15 2	14,607 1 1	+3,665 1 11
	6. Carriage of paper to Press ...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	+0 12 0
	7. Printing—						
	(a) At Government Presses ...	3,510 10 6	...	...	3,510 10 6	3,510 10 6	...
	(b) At private Presses ...	253 10 0	...	...	253 10 8	251 14 0	-0 12 0
	8. Despatching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL A-ENUMERATION.	15,560 8 4	21 11 0	...	15,582 3 4	19,082 6 7	+3,500 3 3
	III.—OFFICE CHARGES ...	2,917 3 8	1,82,557 1 0	8,328 2 7	1,93,803 13 0	2,16,948 9 2	+23,145 12 2
	9. Correspondence and accounts establishment.	...	6,409 2 6	...	6,409 2 6	12,431 0 7	+8,022 7 1
	10. Messal establishment ...	...	3,324 0 7	121 0 0	3,445 0 7	3,445 0 7	...
	11. Working staff including Superintendence—						
	(a) Officials ...	...	21,520 2 3	1,106 2 0	25,826 4 8	42,049 0 4	+17,123 5 1
	(b) Non-officials ...	...	1,40,429 1 10	7,162 6 0	1,47,691 7 7	1,47,691 7 7	...
	12. Travelling allowance ...	81 8 0	1,376 7 8	...	1,457 15 6	1,457 15 6	...
	13. Contingencies—						
	(a) Rent ...	...	373 9 0	...	373 9 0	873 0 0	...
	(b) Furniture ...	2,417 7 3	1,167 13 0	...	3,584 4 8	3,584 4 8	...
	(c) Stationery ...	...	457 14 0	...	457 14 0	457 14 0	...
	(d) Postage and Telegrams ...	...	1,361 1 2	...	1,621 0 8	1,621 0 8	...
	(e) Freight ...	249 10 0	2,917 4 6	...	3,140 9 3	3,140 9 3	...
	(f) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F-TABULATION OF THE RESULTS.							
	IV.—PRESS CHARGES ...	15,757 3 4	473 9 9	...	16,230 13 1	16,230 13 1	...
	14. Paper for slips ...	15,757 3 4	...	...	15,757 3 4	15,757 3 4	...
	15. Paper for compilation ...	...	300 8 3	...	300 8 3	300 8 3	...
	16. Carriage of paper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17. Printing—						
	(a) At Government Presses ...	...	173 1 0	...	173 1 0	173 1 8	...
	(b) At private Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18. Despatching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL B-TABULATION OF THE RESULTS.	16,674 12 0	1,83,030 11 6	8,328 2 7	2,10,033 10 1	2,33,179 6 3	+23,145 12 2
	V.—PERSONAL CHARGES ...	12,455 3 3	11,815 7 0	6,914 8 2	31,185 3 2	70,565 0 3	+39,379 13 1
	19. Pay of Superintendent ...	5,630 10 3	6,282 14 3	3,956 7 2	15,709 15 8	47,109 12 9	+31,399 13 1
	19(a) Pay of Personal Assistant to Superintendent.	...	...	...	...	8,070 0 0	+8,070 0 0
	20. Deputation allowance of Superintendent.	3,348 8 2	3,600 0 0	2,358 1 0	9,306 7 2	9,306 7 3	...
	20(a) Deputation allowance of Personal Assistant to Superintendent.	...	1,640 0 0	600 0 0	1,640 0 0	1,640 0 0	...
	21. Travelling allowance of Superintendent.	2,639 2 10	601 13 8	...	4,328 0 4	4,328 0 4	...
	21(a) Travelling allowance of Personal Assistant to Superintendent.	...	110 12 0	...	110 12 0	110 12 0	...
	VI.—ESTABLISHMENT AND OFFICE CHARGES.	10,874 2 10	9,865 13 7	5,675 9 0	26,418 9 5	27,197 11 11	+782 2 6
	22. Superintendent's office establishment.	3,624 5 6	6,743 12 4	3,580 13 6	13,948 14 4	14,631 0 10	+782 2 6
	23. Travelling allowance of establishment.	516 2 1	389 1 3	688 2 0	1,602 5 4	1,602 5 4	...
	24. Printing—						
	(a) At Government Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) At private Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Contingencies—						
	(a) Rent ...	890 9 0	220 15 0	...	1,126 8 0	1,126 8 0	...
	(b) Furniture ...	4 0 0	475 6 11	17 2 8	493 8 5	496 9 5	...
	(c) Stationery ...	...	798 0 0	220 3 0	2,474 0 0	2,474 0 0	...
	(d) Postage and Telegrams ...	1,497 12 6	415 2 0	127 4 0	582 13 0	583 13 0	...
	(e) Freight ...	40 7 0	849 8 1	1,041 0 6	6,204 7 4	6,204 7 4	...
	(f) Miscellaneous ...	4,402 14 0	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL C-SUPERINTENDENCE.	23,329 6 1	21,681 5 4	13,590 1 2	57,600 12 7	97,762 12 2	+40,161 15 7
	TOTAL A ...	15,560 8 4	21 11 0	...	15,582 3 4	19,082 6 7	+3,500 3 3
	TOTAL B ...	16,674 12 0	1,83,030 11 6	8,328 2 7	2,10,033 10 1	2,33,179 6 3	+23,145 12 2
	TOTAL C ...	23,329 0 1	21,681 5 4	13,590 1 2	57,600 12 7	97,762 12 2	+40,161 15 7
	GRAND TOTAL.	57,564 10 5	2,04,733 11 10	20,918 3 9	2,83,216 10 0	3,50,024 9 0	+66,807 15 0



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INTRODUCTORY.

1. *General*.—As this volume is intended for the use of the Superintendent of Census Operations in 1931 details of matters which are to be found in the Code or the Manuals are avoided here. Twenty copies of the Code and Manuals and of all forms used for Enumeration, Abstraction Sorting and Compilation have been preserved in two boxes at the Central India Agency Office for use at the next Census.

This Census being the fifth in Central India and the third in which the complete British Indian Schedule was applied, no inconvenience was felt in compiling the record.

2. *Area dealt with*.—The area comprised was, on this occasion, reduced by about one-third compared to that dealt with in 1911 as the Gwalior State with all its feudatories and the British administered enclaves within its territory had passed out of the Central India Agency. The area dealt with in 1921 was accordingly 51,531 square miles as compared with 77,367 square miles in 1911.

3. *Personnel*.—The work in connection with the present Census was initiated by Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Luard in March 1920, in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Bhopal, pending the return from furlough in England of Mr. A. C. Lothian, I.C.S., who was nominated for the post of Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India. There have been, however, unavoidable changes in the appointment as mentioned below :—

1. Lt.-Colonel C. E. Luard, M.A., I.A., 15th March 1920 to 23rd October 1920. In addition to his own duties as Political Agent in Bhopal.
2. Mr. A. C. Lothian, M.A., I.C.S., 24th October 1920 to 14th December 1920. Whole time.
3. Major E. J. D. Colvin, I.A., 15th December 1920 to 24th March 1921. Whole time.
4. Major H. V. Biscoe, I.A., 25th March 1921 to 23rd October 1921. In addition to his own duties as Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
5. Mr. K. S. Fitze, B.A., I.C.S., 24th October 1921 to 3rd January 1922. Whole time.
6. Lt.-Colonel C. E. Luard, M.A., I.A., 4th January 1922 to end. In addition to his own duties as Political Agent in Bhopal.

Colonel Luard thus completed the arrangements for the actual enumeration and the final compilation and the report was also written by him.

4. *Office*.—Rao Sahib Pandit Shridhar Rao, Head Clerk of the office of the Resident at Gwalior, who was Census Head Clerk in 1901 and 1911 worked as Deputy Superintendent from the 17th March 1920 to the close of the office. The office establishment was started with a limited staff but soon after the number was increased to the following strength as the progress of operations necessitated.

Name of appointment.		Emoluments.
		Rs.
1 Deputy Superintendent (Head Clerk, 1st grade, Permanent)	Pay of grade	+100 D. A. 100
1 Accountant and Head Clerk		
1 Record Keeper (Junior Clerk, Permanent)	Pay of grade	+35 D. A. 60
1 Shorthand Typist		50
1 Translator		30
2 Other Clerks—Each (1 Accounts Clerk, 1 Despatcher).		18
1 Daftri		18
1 Jamadar		18
4 Peons—Each		12
1 Waterman		2
Allowance for dusting and sweeping		

INTRODUCTORY.

5. *Accommodation.*—The Superintendent's Office, while at Sehore, was accommodated in the Political Agent's Court rooms. When removed to Indore it was first located in the spare rooms of the Central India Agency Police Lines and afterwards transferred to the empty European Barracks where arrangements were made for accommodating the large abstraction office staff also. It would have been difficult to find any building better suited to this purpose.

6. *Non-Co-operation.*—As far as the Census work was concerned Non-Co-operation was unknown in the Agency. The progress of the work was most satisfactory in all places and the local agency was always ready to comply with the rules laid down. In many places the officials appointed had had considerable previous experience of Census and the interest, in some cases almost enthusiasm, was a very pleasing feature of the work in Central India.

7. *Boundary Disputes.*—Some disputes about the possession of certain villages arose. They were referred to this office and the parties who carried out the Census in 1911 were allowed to do so also on this occasion, without prejudice to any decision that might be arrived at after final settlement. Details are given in Appendix I.

8. *Villages held jointly by two or more States.* *Sundarsi.*—This village continues to be shared jointly by the Gwalior, Indore and Dhar States in the proportion of 38½ shares by each Gwalior and Indore and 23 by Dhar. It was agreed that the Amin of each State should act in turn as Charge Superintendent. Accordingly the Census was taken on this occasion by the Gwalior Amin and proportionate figures were communicated for inclusion in the Provisional Totals, and after tabulation for incorporation in the final tables to the other two States. If the area of the village is not definitely divided up between the three States before the next Census, it will be the turn of Indore to carry out the enumeration in 1931.

Singhana.—This village continues to be held jointly by Indore and Dhar. The Census Officer, Dhar, did the enumeration on this occasion and unless the shares of the respective States are marked out before the next Census the Indore Durbar will do the enumeration and communicate half the figures to Dhar for incorporation in the Provisional Totals and after tabulation for inclusion in the final tables.

Chandrawal.—Panna and Ajaigarh hold this village jointly. Ajaigarh did the enumeration on this occasion. At the next Census it will be the turn of Panna to enumerate it and communicate half results to Ajaigarh.

Maksudi.—Rajgarh and Narsingharh continue to hold this village jointly. Rajgarh carried out the enumeration and tabulation and communicated half the figures for inclusion in the Provisional Totals and for final tables to Narsingharh.

Administrative Report on the Census of the Central India Agency, 1921.

CHAPTER I.

1. *Procedure.*—The procedure adopted on the present occasion was generally speaking the same as that followed in the previous Census with the following exceptions:—

- (a) The preliminary operations of the Gwalior State were carried out under the supervision of the Provincial Superintendent of Census in Central India but as from the 15th of March 1921 that State was placed in direct political relationship with the Government of India, it became a separate unit under India for Census purposes and severed its connection with the Agency.

3. *Drafting, Translating and Printing of Rules, Instructions and Forms.*—On receipt of the Provisional issue of the Imperial Census Code, Part I, and of the enumeration forms prescribed for the Census from the Census Commissioner for India, Local Codes, Manuals of Instructions and the Enumeration forms were drafted in English, Hindi and Urdu in the Superintendent's Office. The Code, Manuals and Covers were translated into Hindi and Urdu and the General Schedule, Block and House Lists, Charge and Circle Registers, Enumerator's Abstracts, Appointment Orders to Enumerators and Supervisors and Certificates were prepared trilingually. The translations were circulated among the Local Census Officers for criticism early in May 1920 and opportunity was taken to discuss them at a conference of the Census Officers when all difficult and doubtful points were gone into and settled. The village officials were made to read them in order to see if they understood and when a rendering easily understood by all was obtained the final forms were determined and passed for printing. The forms as printed were universally pronounced satisfactory and no difficulty was experienced in comprehending the orders issued nor did any necessity arise for the issue of supplementary circulars. The forms which were prepared trilingually facilitated printing, supplying, distributing and general use. They were very much appreciated by all as they could be used by any moderately literate person. The Codes and forms were printed as below:—

Code.

English.—British India Press, Bombay, 100 copies.
Hindi.—Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow, 600 copies.
Urdu.—Bhopal State Press, Bhopal, 100 copies.

Manual of Instructions for Charge Superintendents and Supervisors.

English.—British India Press, Margao, Bombay, 800.
Hindi. } — Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow { 8,197.
Urdu. } { 1,152.

Forms.

Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow.—Covers:—

English, Hindi and Urdu 500, 171,578 and 14,385.
 Enumeration Books (Specimen). Hindi 60,999.
 Do. do. Urdu 6,137.
 Special Covers, Hindi, 1,119.
 Do. Urdu. 81.

General Schedules, 1,900,016
 Block and House Lists 296,713.
 Charge and Circle Registers 21,000.

British India Press, Margao, Bombay.—English Covers 900.

Imperial Press, Mhow.—Household Schedules 25,000. Enumerator's Abstract 64,000. Appointment orders to Enumerators 54,700 and Supervisors 5,800. Abstract of Charge Register 6,000. State Summary 300. Charge Summary 3,000. Circle Summary 25,000.

Shri Sajjan Printing Press, Ratlam.—Travellers Tickets 56,400. Christian Denomination Tickets 10,000.

4. *Preliminary Operations.*—The first thing preparatory to the Census was the compilation of the Village Registers for each unit, instructions for which were issued by the First Assistant (now Secretary) to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India in December 1919. The early start of this work is most essential as it ensures that no village or hamlet is missed out or twice counted. It is essential for the formation of Census Divisions and for estimating the number of schedules required. The utility of the form adopted in 1911 was fully explained in paragraph 5 of Chapter I of that year's Administrative Volume. The same form with instructions in English and Vernacular was again used in the present Census. The

necessary number was printed at the Madhya Bharat Press, Indore City, and supplied to the States and other units by the Central India Agency Office through the Political Officers. The Code of Census Procedure, Chapter III, paragraph I, shews the forms used.

The Census Office was opened on the 1st April 1920 and about this time local Census Officers were appointed in all the States and other Units. They were also authorised to correspond direct with the Superintendent of Census in Central India as on former occasions. After this Colonel Luard issued a circular summarising the different stages of the Operations to be undertaken with a Time Table giving the date of completion of each stage. This gave at a glance an idea of what was to be done and when, and all local Census Officers eagerly demanded Vernacular copies for the information of their Subordinate Officers. (Appendix II.) This was followed by the Provisional issue of the Code of Census Procedure, the Manual of Instructions to Charge Superintendents and Supervisors and the Specimen enumeration book for the guidance of Enumerators. A limited number of Covers, General Schedules and Block Lists were printed in May 1920, for instructional purposes and distributed in advance to all the States and other units and also used for practical training. A few of these were bound and issued as *Specimen Enumeration Books* for the training and guidance of Enumerators.

5. *Calendar of Census Operations*.—This was issued with the preliminary circular. Its utility is unquestioned. It gives a graduated scheme for the Census Operations as a whole and of the duties of each class of Official. It exhibits the relative importance and the time to be devoted to each of the series of Census operations. It also supplies the connecting links between the initial preparation and the final enumeration. All officers testified to the extreme usefulness of this publication. No difficulties were thus met with in completing the various stages of the Census Operations up to time.

6. *Training Class*.—A training class for the instruction of Census Officers, Charge Superintendents and a limited number of Supervisors and Enumerators was opened at Sehore in June 1920. As on the previous occasion oral instruction was given. The opportunity was taken to discuss the Census Code and the other instructions. A portion of the Sehore Civil Station was formed into a typical Charge with Circles, Blocks, and House-numbers and the Census Officials were taken round by the Deputy Superintendent and made actually to fill up Block Lists and General Schedules for a few houses. All errors found were freely explained and corrected. This procedure succeeded in allaying the apprehension of various officials as to the difficulties of filling up the forms and enabled them to impart instruction similarly to others after personal and practical experience. On return from Sehore the Census Officers opened regular training classes at convenient centres in their States for the instruction of their subordinates. The Charge Superintendents in their turn opened training schools in their own charges and made the enumerators and supervisors fill up schedule forms from the instructions in the specimen enumeration books. Thus systematic training was given to the whole of the subordinate staff. The entries thus made were checked by the supervisors and necessary instructions given. This process was continued till the 15th of January 1921, when the preliminary enumeration started.

7. *Progress Report*.—Two forms of progress report were prescribed for submission by the Census Officers to the Provincial Superintendent of Census showing the progress at different stages. (Appendix III.) These enabled the Provincial Superintendent to keep himself informed of the progress of the work everywhere. It also kept the Census Officers up to the mark. (Article 2, Chapter II, Census Procedure Code.)

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

4

Bazars, the Superintendent and Magistrate, Sehore, the Sadar Kanungo, Manpur Pargana and the Manager, Pauth Piploda Estate, were respectively in charge of Census in their own areas. The Head Clerks of the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Political Agencies were entrusted with the Census arrangements within the Agency head-quarters limits.

The Bhumias of Jammu, Nimkhira, and Rajgarh, who hold villages on prescriptive right, were supervised by the Superintendent of Minor Estates of the Southern States Agency (an appointment since abolished). The Ratanmal Mathwar, and Kathiwar Thakurats were placed under the Census Officer of Alirajpur State with the consent of the Darbar. All these worked directly under the Provincial Census Superintendent.

All States were divided into Charges, Circles and Blocks as prescribed by the Code. Appendix IV gives details for each unit. Charge Superintendents were usually Municipal or Police Officers in urban areas and chief Revenue Officers in rural areas. Supervisors were subordinate officials. The Enumerators were recruited mostly from village headmen, Patwaris, clerks, shopkeepers, schoolmasters or senior schoolboys. Some difficulty was experienced in remote parts of Rewa, Jhabua and Alirajpur in obtaining a sufficient number. In these places the preliminary enumeration was carried out by the Patwaris and at the time of final enumeration paid Supervisors and Enumerators were sent from head-quarters.

9. *Census Maps*.—Simultaneously with the preparation of the Village and Town registers, tracings of Pargana, Tahsil and Town Maps were made. Subsequently when circles were formed, the boundaries of circles were indicated by broad coloured lines and the number of circles noted in red within the area thus enclosed. The number of villages and the houses contained in each was also shewn in brackets. Each Charge Superintendent and Supervisor was supplied with a copy of his portion of the map. The enumerator was also given a sketch of his block, shewing the numbered houses and the direction he should follow in calling at houses. The maps prepared by Mhow, Dhar, Dewas, Rewa and Panna were the best.

10. *House Numbering*.—House numbering was carried out as prescribed in the Code, and requires no special description here. A preliminary numbering of houses was carried out in certain places when the Village Registers were prepared. The final house numbering was completed in most places by the 15th November 1920 and finished everywhere by the end of December 1920. From the final number submitted the Provincial Superintendent of Census made out the final indents for forms.

Note 1. Very large differences were noticed when the number of houses given in the Village Register were compared with those shewn in the Charge Register or its Abstract. This was due to the ignorance of the Officials who prepared the Village Register from rough counting. It would be more satisfactory to paint up temporary numbers on the houses at the time of compiling the Village Registers and carefully check these before filling up Charge and Circle Registers. Each house number does not fade easily and even if they are damaged they can be restored without trouble. This would ensure greater accuracy from the beginning. The greater the accuracy of the General Village Register, the more accurate is the original indent for forms. For the next Census the preliminary instructions should be so issued as to reach the States before the cold weather begins, i.e., not later than 1st October previous to Census (October 1920 if possible). On this occasion owing to the delay in the issue of the Instructions, the first Village Registers from States of any size did not reach the Provincial Superintendent of Census till June 1920 and the last in August 1920. Many of these had to be returned for revision owing to preparation by Census Officers, who had a very imperfect knowledge of the areas and the instructions issued for its preparation. It is desirable that these Registers should be compiled by the revenue staff who alone possess the necessary knowledge.

At the time of house numbering the owner of the house was often indisposed to let the tenants' name be entered in the Block List column 4 when not the owner believing that if this name appeared, his proprietary rights would be endangered. Instead of the owner the name of the occupant had to be substituted in Column 4 of the Block List against temple, serais, etc.

PRELIMINARY ENUMERATION.

11. *Preparation of Preliminary Record*.—Every Enumerator was in possession of his Enumeration book by January 1st, 1921, and the Supervisors and the Charge Superintendents received their Manual of Instructions by the 1st September 1920.

Following the procedure of the past census all Enumerators were once more collected by their Supervisor at a convenient centre and given final instructions especially for entries to be made in columns 4, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. There were

special instructions for the entry of Sects for Christians in column 4 and for Animists, Sikhs and Jains. Sects for Indian Christians were to be entered as instructed by their Missionaries; for Animists the names of one of the 12 tribes was to be entered for those who did not recognise that they were Hindus; Sikhs and Jains often return themselves as Hindus in column 4 and a caste name in column 8; this was to be avoided and the word Sikh or Jain was to be entered in column 4 for those classes.

12. *Preliminary Enumeration.*—The Preliminary Enumeration began on the 15th January in rural areas and on the 15th February in urban areas and was completed on the 15th February and 10th March respectively.

Before starting it the Supervisors accompanied by their Enumerators finally checked the house numbering with the House and Block Lists. With the Census agency thus carefully and systematically trained the work of Preliminary Enumeration was begun and completed by the prescribed dates.

13. *Writing up.*—In urban areas where Enumerators and Supervisors were mostly officials they were appointed to the streets in which they resided or to Mohallas as close to their houses as possible to facilitate their work. The Enumerators worked for 2 hours in the morning and 2 in the evening. It took one Enumerator a week in some intricate cases to fill in the Schedules of his Block, then for two or three days when called upon by his Supervisor he attended while his work was being checked.

In rural areas where the Enumerators were either village officers, schoolmasters or shopkeepers the work was done by the Enumerators and examined by the Supervisors when convenient. In most cases the preliminary record was first made on loose sheets and was afterwards written out fair when passed by the Supervisors as correct. This reduced the number of wrong entries and secured clear handwriting as the rough entries had to be corrected by the Supervisor.

14. *Inspections.*—From the commencement of the Preliminary Enumeration the closest supervision was exercised, not only by the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents, but by all inspecting and touring officers. The latter were specially approached when on tour to make enquiries as to the progress of work, thus keeping the local census officials on the alert. Chief Census Officers and the Provincial Census Superintendent in the course of their tours inspected entries made by the Enumerators in all the localities on the route and necessary instructions were given on the spot. On the whole the instructions issued were thoroughly understood and acted upon. The Census Superintendent was accompanied on tour by his Deputy Superintendent with previous experience of three Censuses. The records examined were found satisfactory in all places and particularly so in Dhar, Barwani, Nagod, Maihar, Panna, Chhatarpur, Jaora and Dewas.

15. *Errors noted.*—The commonest errors were the entries of Hindu in place of Sikh, Jain and Animist in column 4 of the schedules and the omission of the Sect entry for Christians. The Sikhs and Jains often argued that they were Hindus while Bhils and Bhilalas and similar tribes having come into close touch with the Hindus were averse to enrolling themselves amongst the jungle tribes. Some Hindus and Musalmans returned their sect names in column 4. Column 8 was often filled up with the name of a religion, 9 by entry of the name of the head member of the family or household deity; 11 was left blank. These errors were rectified and omissions supplied after reference. Otherwise entries were satisfactory and complete.

16. *Precaution against Transfer of Census Officials.*—In the beginning of the operations all the administrative officers were advised to stop transfer of officials who were charged with Census work as far as possible between 1st January and 15th March. This precaution is most essential to minimise the trouble that otherwise arises in carrying through the various stages of the Census Operations. It enabled each stage of the operation to be effected without having to train new men. In spite of these warnings some changes did take place in Bhopal and other places. The situation in Bhopal was saved by timely and energetic action taken by the Chief Secretary.

17. *Safe custody of Preliminary record.*—As in 1911 the Enumeration books after the preliminary record was completed were checked by the Supervisors and

stored at a convenient centre under lock and key until the 17th March as a precaution against loss as well as for presentation to the inspecting officers when required.

18. *Hotels, Scrais, Camping Grounds.*—Only permanent residents in Hotels, Dharamshalas, and Camping grounds were enumerated at the Preliminary Enumeration. Sufficient Schedules were supplied to Enumerators at these places to record the particulars of the visitors found there on the Census night.

FINAL CENSUS.

19. *Closing of public offices, schools and factories.*—All subordinates in public offices, schools and other establishments assisting in the Final Census Operations were exempted from attending to their ordinary duties on the 18th and 19th March as under:—

- (1) All officers acting as Charge Superintendents and Supervisors; during the whole of these days.
- (2) All officers acting as Enumerators; on the 18th March from 12 noon and on 19th for the whole day.

Factories and similar institutions were closed an hour or two to enable the employes to reach home, be ready and present when the Enumerators visited their houses.

20. *Warning guns.*—To secure reasonable expedition and minimise the trouble of Enumerators two guns were ordered to be fired where this was possible. The first as a warning to the public to be in their houses and to the officers to stop traffic on roads and the other to indicate the commencement of the work of final counting.

21. *Special Arrangements.*—Arrangements, as on past occasions, were made for the enumeration of fairs, camping grounds, road chaukis, railway travellers, dispensaries, jails and lockups.

22. *Fairs.*—The only large fairs were those at Khajraho in Chhatarpur State and at Garhat in Khilchipur State. These were made into special charges and special men were appointed to deal with them. Visitors to these fairs were discouraged by advance notices with the result that comparatively few outsiders attended them.

23. *Camping grounds, Dharamshalas, roadside chaukis* were included in the nearest block of the village within whose boundaries they were situated. Hospitals and Dispensaries were enumerated by their own officials. Travellers in trains on the night of the 18th March were enumerated by a special staff on the morning of the 19th (6 A.M.) at Datia, Bhopal, Barkhera, Ratlam, Barwaha and Choral. The trains were specially halted at these places.

24. *Tickets.*—To avoid double counting all travellers by road and rail were provided with Travellers' tickets as given in the inset. These were produced by them whenever enumerators attempted to re-enumerate them.

Central India Census 1921.

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25. *The Census Proper.*—The Final Enumeration or the Census proper was taken

between sunset and midnight on the 18th March 1921. The selection of this date was made on several considerations. It is desirable to hold on when the moon is at or nearly at the full. The moon was at the full on the 22nd March and there was light enough during the early part of the Census night to enable the enumerators to revise the preliminary record before midnight. There were no auspicious days for marriages and other similar ceremonies about that time nor did any religious festivals fall then. All fairs including the weekly markets (Hats) falling on the Friday were stopped.

The interval between the Preliminary Enumeration and the Census night was utilised by the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents in checking the preliminary entries and imparting final instructions to the Enumerators. On the evening of the 18th March each Enumerator went round his Block, after dusk

with the Enumeration book in his hand and pen and ink checking and correcting the entries made at the Preliminary Enumeration so as to record the actual facts existing on that night, striking out the entries for persons who had left or died and recording information in the different columns of the schedule for all new comers or newly born children. It was completed by midnight except in certain jungle areas, enumerated in paragraph 26 of this Chapter.

Supervisors, Charge Superintendents and Chief Census Officers moved about as much as possible on the Census night while the Final Enumeration was going on. The officials and public gave all practical assistance and loyally co-operated in the work.

The Chief Census Officers visited as many charges as possible to ensure satisfactory arrangements a few weeks prior to the Census.

26. *Non-Synchronous Tracts.*—All the hilly and jungle tracts comprising the Bhil country (i.e., almost the whole State of Jhabua, parts of Barwani, Alirajpur, and the petty holdings of the Southern States Agency), parts of Rewa State south of the Kaimur range and the hilly portion of Bajna Tahsil of Ratlam State where the final Census could not be taken at night owing to the nature of the country, were treated as Non-Synchronous areas. Special arrangements were, therefore, made in these places for a day Census, care being taken to prevent the people of these areas from coming into localities where the night Census was to be taken.

27. *Cantonments.*—The rules regarding the Census arrangements in Cantonments and troops on the march as framed by the Government of India were closely followed. There were no troops on the march at the time of the Census.

The Census in the Civil area was carried out under the supervision of the Cantonment Magistrate and that in the Regimental lines and purely military limits under an officer of the Military Department.

Unfortunately frequent changes occurred in the personnel of the Military Census Officer at Mhow which caused great anxiety. An officer was first appointed who was about to take up work in a State, and about a month after his appointment, when he was conversant with the work, he left and another officer was appointed in his place. After two or three days this officer fell ill and the original officer was recalled to take up the duty for a second time. He soon after again went away and a third change was made. Constant changes such as these in the personnel are most injurious. At one time great anxiety was felt and the work was never up to date and the Provincial Superintendent of Census had to supervise personally the house numbering and the preparation of the House Lists, in fact all the Preliminary Operations. This owing to the proximity of Mhow to Indore was luckily feasible. In future it would be an improvement if the Cantonment Magistrate was put in entire charge of the Census in the Cantonments, both Military and Civil areas, the military authorities supplying the necessary staff of a Charge Superintendent, Supervisors and Enumerators. The work would in this way progress steadily and uniformly in both the areas. This arrangement is, moreover, desirable as the Provisional Totals for both Civil and Military are reported by the Cantonment Magistrate.

28. *Train Enumeration.*—The enumeration of the passengers in running trains was carried out on the morning of the 19th March 1921. The suggestion to halt the running trains at small stations was not found feasible and had to be abandoned. The enumeration was, therefore, actually effected at large stations where the trains could be halted long enough to give ample time for enumeration and where also facilities for the extra staff of enumerators existed. Strict injunctions were issued at the stations for passengers not to move until all persons were enumerated. Passengers were put into different enclosures on the platform. The filled up Schedules were made over to the Station Master for transmission to the State Census Officers concerned in due course. The passengers who could not produce Enumerated Passes or did not appear to have been enumerated anywhere else were enumerated on the morning of the 19th March as under—

G. I. P. Railway.—5 Down Mail from Hoshangabad at Bhopal at 6-14 A.M.
The 12 up Passenger from Bhopal at Barkhera at 6-10 A.M. by a special Enumerating staff detailed there. The N. E. Passenger from Jhansi at Datia at 6 A.M. The 454 up Passenger from Ujjain at Bhopal at 6 A.M.

B., B. & C. I. Railway.—The 30 Down train from Bombay at Ratlam at 5-40 A.M.

R. M. Railway.—The Enumeration of 30 down, 31 up, 34 down, and 29 up trains from Ajmer and Khandwa was done at Barwaha at 6-18 and Choral at 6-18 and 6-23 respectively.

29. *Concessions.*—The B. B. & C. I. Ry. Company was kind enough to allow the Provincial Superintendent of Census the use of a Family First Class carriage on payment of two first class fares on the R. M. Ry. when travelling on Census duty.

The E. I. Ry. supplied a trolley to the Rewa State Census Official for inspection on the line, while the R. M. Ry. offered similar facilities to the State Census Officials concerned on previous occasions.

30. *Railway conference.*—A conference was held at Ratlam on the 4th December 1920 consisting of the Census Superintendent, the District Loco. Superintendent, B., B. & C. I. Ry., Gangapur City, the District Loco. Superintendent, R. M. Ry., Mhow, and Census Officers of Indore, Jaora, Jhabua, Ratlam and Sailana to consider the procedure to be employed in the enumeration of the passengers in running trains, the chief points for consideration being:—

- (a) The average number of passengers per train.
- (b) The proportion likely to be in possession of Enumeration Passes.
- (c) The average length of time required by an Enumerator to fill up the Schedule entries for each person in order to estimate approximately the number of Enumerators required per train passengers.

The railway officers arranged for a practical test to be made at Ratlam. It was ascertained that the number of passengers per train would be 400, sixty per cent. of whom were likely to be in possession of Enumeration Passes and that an average of two minutes was required to enumerate one passenger. On the basis of this data arrangements were made to enumerate the passengers in trains and the result was entirely satisfactory.

31. *Provisional Totals.*—Except in towns and Cantonments the Provisional Totals were collected by special arrangements. Horse and Camel Sowars and special messengers were posted where there were no telegraph offices to carry the totals to the Supervisors, from them to the Charge Superintendents and so on to the State Census Officers.

These officers after satisfying themselves of the accuracy of the figures combined the totals of all charges to form the totals of the State as a whole and telegraphed them direct to the Census Commissioner for India, Simla, and to the Provincial Superintendent of Census at Indore. In the wild tracts of the Rewa State the usual precautions of special guides with torches and an escort to protect the runners carrying the totals were taken. All States endeavoured to obtain totals as expeditiously as possible by giving a holiday to all officers on the 19th March.

32. Under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, the figures for British administered areas were communicated by the officers in charge of the Census to the Chief Census Officer of the State within whose boundaries the areas lay. The figures of Indore Residency and Mhow Cantonment were communicated to the Census Officer, Indore State; those of Nowgong Cantonment and Bundelkhand Agency Head-quarters to the Census Officer, Chhatarpur State; of Sehore Civil Station to the Census Officer, Bhopal State and of Baghelkhand Agency Head-quarters to the Census Commissioner, Rewa State, for inclusion in their State Totals. This procedure enabled each State in which British administered areas lay to deal with the complete State figures.

The order in which these totals were received in the Central India Census Office from the different places is given in Appendix V at the end of this Chapter. Special arrangements were made in the head-quarter office for combining the totals for the Agency as a whole and wiring them to the Census Commissioner for India. These figures were despatched on the 24th March. The first totals were received from the Sarila State on the 19th March and the last from Panna State on the 23rd March.

Appendix VI at the end of this Chapter compares the Provisional Totals with the Actuals arrived at after Abstraction and Tabulation.

33. Industrial Census.—In the Census of 1911 a Special Industrial Schedule was prescribed by the Government of India for the Enumeration of the persons working in Industrial Establishments employing at least 20 persons. On the present occasion the extent and the scope of this special Census was increased. The Census included all establishments employing 10 or more persons and two Schedules instead of one were drawn up shewing (a) the particulars of the directing and supervising staff together with details regarding the power employed and (in textile Establishments) the number of looms at work, and (b) information regarding the inferior staff of workmen and skilled and unskilled.

A preliminary circular was issued on this Census in October 1920 which was supplemented in January 1921 and followed by the supply of Schedules A and B. As it would have interfered with the ordinary Census the date for making over these Schedules to the Agents or Managers of Establishments was fixed at 1st February 1921 and for their return at 1st March 1921. It was previously ascertained that in this period the work would be in full swing. The Schedules were to be filled up with reference to the conditions on some day, selected by owners or managers, within one month. This gave sufficient latitude to suit local conditions and the convenience of the managers of these establishments. Before the issue of the Schedules a Register of all mines, factories, works, mills and other industrial establishments in which there were ten or more persons employed and organised under a manager (that is not merely members of a household working together) was compiled in all States and other Census units in accordance with the instructions of the Census Commissioner for India. This list was required to reach the Central India Census Office by 20th November 1920.

In Central India large scale industries are confined to Indore City and the Indore Darbar took a very great interest in these industrial enquiries. They issued a Schedule containing the most detailed and exhaustive enquiries (almost too much so perhaps) to be filled up at the time of the Preliminary Enumerations and the material then gathered together with what was already in existence through the labours of Professor Geddes, Professor Jevons and various Darbar officials, were more than ample for our Census purposes.

34. Arrangement for Forms.—A rough indent for Enumeration Schedule, Block and House List, Cover and Charge and Circle Register was made out on the number of forms used in 1911, adding 20 per cent. for increase, wastage, etc., and was sent to the Newul Kishore Press, Lucknow, for proof copies. At the same time the State Census Officers were addressed as to their requirements.

The original indent had in many cases to be revised considerably on receipt of requisitions from the Census Officers. Some States revised their indents three or four times so much so that even after completion of the Preliminary Enumeration and up to the end of the first week of March 1921 telegraphic orders for additional forms continued to be received and communicated to the press. Some States asked for twice and even three times as many forms as were wanted for the actual enumeration. They used these to make rough entries of entire blocks and also to keep clean copies of the enumeration books in the State. When the Abstract of Charge Registers were received from all the census units in August 1920 the provisional indent for forms previously prepared was revised, where necessary, and final orders were given to the press for supply of forms. These were sent direct by the press to the Census Officer concerned in packages labelled as follows:—

**URGENT.—By goods train bearing
CENSUS ENUMERATION FORMS.**

To

The Census Officer, Rajgarh State,

c/o Station Master, Sehore, C. I., G. I. P. Ry.

The first consignment of forms reached all concerned in October 1920, and by the 15th January 1921, all had received their full indent except a few who asked for additional forms by telegrams. The Superintendent, Newul Kishore Press, acted most promptly on instructions.

35. *Special Enumeration Books*.—For the household of Ruling Princes and Chiefs and their families Special Enumeration Books were provided and one of the Ruler's household enumerated the persons. The book was identical with the ordinary Enumeration Book except that the Cover was superscribed in bold red type with the word "Special."

The Village Registers were printed and supplied by the Central India Agency direct to all concerned before the Census Office was opened.

36. *Paper*.—Double Royal Badami Paper, measuring 40"×25" of 42 lbs. costing Rs. 8-8-0 per ream, was used for Schedule and Lists while for the Cover D. R. Brown Cartridge Paper measuring 41"×25" of 42 lbs. costing Rs. 10-1-0 was issued. The paper was obtained by the Newul Kishore Press direct from the Upper India Couper Mills at Lucknow which effected a saving in the cost of carriage.

37. *Supply of Forms*.—Appendix VII shows the number of each kind of form supplied and used by each Census unit in Central India.

38. *Attitude of the People*.—The attitude of the people was most exemplary throughout. Being fully accustomed to the object of a Census from past enumerations the public showed no objection to the operations and gave all the information asked for by the Enumerators most cheerfully and assisted the officials charged with the Census whole-heartedly. The jungle tribes in the Bhil tracts and in the Rewa State also gave no trouble.

39. *Special forms for Railway, Post, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments*.—Simultaneously with the general Census information regarding the number of Europeans Anglo-Indians and Indians employed on Railways and in the Post, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments was also collected through the departmental officials on a special form received from the Census Commissioner for India to whom the results were submitted after compilation.

40. *Census Acts and Regulations*.—Following the procedure of 1911 a preliminary circular was issued calling all public servants and loyal subjects to assist in the taking of the Census. The fact was also published in local Gazettes or otherwise made known as widely as possible. There was thus no necessity for a regular Census Act in administered areas. All concerned assisted cordially in the various operations. Among the States only the Bhopal State passed a Census Act. In the Bhopal City a small portion of the Enumerators and Supervisors objected to their appointment. In some cases it was found that the Charge Superintendents did not nominate reliable men. In most cases where the objections to serve were found to be unreasonable the threat of a prosecution under the State Act was found sufficient.

41. *Indian Christians*.—The record of sect in the case of Indian Christians was a matter of some difficulty. The convert often does not know what to return nor could the Enumerator record it correctly. All missionaries were, accordingly, before the Preliminary Enumeration, supplied with printed tickets and requested to give these to their own converts with the name of the sect written in English and Hindi. The persons enumerated showed these tickets to their enumerators for entry in Column 4 of the Schedule. No other method appeared feasible.

42. *Certificates*.—Three* kinds of printed certificates were awarded to the Census Officers and Charge Superintendents. The former were signed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and the latter by the Census Superintendent.

*1st with the word Excellent.
2nd " " words Very Good.
3rd " " word Good.

Supervisors and Enumerators received their certificates under the signature of the Chief Census Officer concerned.

43. Appendices VIII A. B. & C. give the expenditure incurred by Government and States for Enumeration period.

APPENDIX I.

Boundary disputes.

Gaibinath Temple and a house on the borders of Kukshi (Dhar)—Nisarapur (Indore). The Enumeration of these two places was done by Dhar in 1911. On the present occasion Indore claimed to census them alleging that the land occupied by the temple and house belonged to Indore. They could not, however, produce evidence. Dhar was accordingly asked to complete the final Census and include the population in the State totals pending final decision.

2. *Huts within the Thorod (Rajputana-Malwa Railway) Station Yard.*—The land occupied by this station is shared by Indore and Jaora. Of the twelve huts that existed there, three were situated in Indore limits. All the huts were enumerated by Jaora. After the final Census Indore claimed the transfer of the population of these huts. Jaora admitted the claim and the figures were eliminated from Jaora and added to Indore totals.

3. *Bidara (Alampur-Indore) V. S. Barkhera (Datia).*—In this case it appeared from the previous records of enumeration that the Bedias' huts which was the point of the dispute were censused by Indore on the previous occasion. Instructions were issued to follow the procedure of 1911. In spite of these precautions it was disclosed while the Abstraction was in progress that the enumeration of these huts had been carried out by both Indore and Datia. The figures were accordingly omitted from Datia but retained in Indore pending decision of the boundary dispute.

4. *Fatchbad Station on Rajputana-Malwa Railway.*—No actual boundary dispute existed. The Gwalior Census Officer insisted on taking the census of the entire station premises contrary to the decision of 1918. The whole station yard except a small portion lies in Indore. Indore State, therefore, enumerated the main portion including the station itself and Gwalior the small bit situated in that State where the line branches off to Ujjain.

APPENDIX II.

A Brief Survey of the Census Operations of 1921.

1. The first step necessary in the arrangements for the census is the preparation of a complete list of villages and hamlets, both inhabited and uninhabited, in each Pargana, etc. (See Census Code 1911, Chapter III, 1—2.) This Register should show the number of houses, both inhabited and uninhabited, fit for human habitation, in each village and hamlet and the names of persons qualified to act as Supervisors and Enumerators.

NOTE—For the Village Register purposes a House is the dwelling place of a single communal family who eat from one and the same *chua*.

Instructions on this subject have already been issued by the Central India Agency in December 1919.

2. The second step is to appoint Local Census Officers for each State, group of Estates, Cantonment or Section of a Railway Line who will be immediately responsible for carrying out census operations from beginning to end. (See Census Code 1911, Chapter I, 1—2.)

3. When the Village Registers have been completed and sent to the Central India Agency Census Officers from June 1st, the Census Officers of States and administered areas will proceed to form Census divisions, maps being drawn to show these. The number of Blocks into which each village or administered area is to be divided must be determined and Blocks grouped by Circles and the Circles by Charges. The size of a block depends on the number of houses which an enumerator can reasonably be expected to visit between dawn and midnight on the night of the final census (25th March 1921). (See Census Code 1911, Chapter I, 6—8.)

Ordinarily the number will be 30 to 40 houses. Experience has shown that it is difficult for one enumerator to deal with if the houses are fairly close together. But in some cases it will be under a Supervisor and as a rule will consist of 10 to 15 blocks or from 400 to 500 houses. A Charge will contain from 1,200 to 1,500 houses and should always correspond to an administrative division such as a Pargana, Taluk, Tahsil, Thana, Town, or section of a line, etc. It will be under a Charge Superintendent who will be in charge of the operations in the Charge.

4. The next step will be the preparation of the Charge Registers called *Chargi*. (See Census Code 1911, Chapter III, para. 7.)

an Abstract will be sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Central India Agency, showing the number of villages or other independent units of Houses, Blocks and Circles with the average number of houses in each Block, Circle and Charge. Charge Superintendents should be appointed in time to enable them to assist in the formation of Blocks, Circles and in selection of subordinate staff.

5. In September 1920 after the receipt of Charge Superintendent's final recommendations Supervisors and Enumerators will be appointed by a formal order of appointment. The first duty of the Enumerators will be to number the houses in their Blocks; and concurrently with the number of the houses, he will prepare the House Lists. On the completion of house numbering each Supervisor will make a final distribution of the houses in each village (or other unit) among the enumerators and send a Corrected Return of the number of Houses and Blocks in his Circle to the Charge Superintendent. Each Charge Superintendent will prepare a similar return for his Charge and send it to the State Census Officer. From the returns so received a revised Abstract of census divisions for the State will be compiled and sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India to enable him to prepare his final indent for forms. During the whole time that House numbering is in progress the work will have to be tested by the Charge Superintendent and other Inspecting Officers so that no house may be left unnumbered or omitted from the House Lists. House numbering will be commenced on the 15th October and finished by the 15th November.

In order to secure systematic Census divisions and correct entries in the schedules a class for the training of Census Officials will be opened at Schore in May 1920 where they will receive practical training in this work. They will be taken round and shown the correct formation of Blocks and Circles, and made to fill up blank schedule forms. The entries will be scrutinised by the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India Agency.

After receiving training the Census Officials will return to their headquarters and at once open local classes at convenient centres. The Chief Census Officer will impart instructions to the Charge Superintendents and selected Supervisors who in their turn will open training schools in their own charges making the enumerators fill up schedule forms. Having been fully trained the enumerators will be supplied with the enumeration books and the sketch maps of their blocks and deputed to prepare the Preliminary Record. They will commence their rounds about the 15th January in villages and the 15th February in towns, Cantonments and on Railways. The preliminary record thus prepared will have to be completed by the 15th February 1921 in villages and the 1st March 1921 in towns. It will be checked by the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors and by all Inspecting and touring officers who will be specially requested to spare a few minutes for this purpose while on tour.

Special procedure will be necessary in the following cases :—

- (a) the enumeration of *persons travelling by railway* or residing within railway station limits will be arranged for by railway authorities.
- (b) arrangements in the case of *Military Stations* and Cantonments will be made by the Military authorities.
- (c) *Troops on the march* including all persons with them will be enumerated by the Officer in Command.
- (d) *Travellers by road* will be enumerated by the special agency such as the Police Chauki people and the toll-gate establishment at places fixed.
- (e) *Jails, Police Stations and Hospitals* will be enumerated by the officer in charge.
- (f) *Touring officials* will be enumerated by the enumerator of the block in whose limits the area lies.
- (g) *Fairs and gatherings* of that nature if they cannot be postponed.

6. The final census will be taken on the night of the 18th March 1921 and will consist of revision of the preliminary records so as to bring it up to date by striking out the names of persons who have died or gone away and by entering the necessary particulars for new comers and newly born infants. On the morning of the 19th March 1921 the Enumerators of each Circle will be required to meet their Supervisors at a place previously fixed by him and there prepare Abstract showing total number of

occupied houses and of persons, males and females. When their Abstracts have been completed and found to be correct the Supervisor will compile a similar summary for the Circle which he will deliver to the Charge Superintendent. The latter after testing the summaries for all the circles in his charge will prepare his Charge Summary and send it as quickly as possible to the Chief Census Officer's headquarters. There the Charge Totals will be added up to form a State Total which will be telegraphed to Census Commissioner for India and to the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India. With the despatch of their wires the State connection with the Census ceases, save as regards transmission of enumeration books to the Central India Agency Census Office. This brief summary is intended to give a general idea of what has to be done.

Detailed instructions regarding each successive stage of the operations will be communicated later in the form of a Census Code.

I append a Calendar which will show at a glance the dates on which different stages of operations should be completed.

C. E. LUARD, *Lieut.-Col.*,

In Charge of Census Operations in Central India.

Census Calendar or Time Table.

1920.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Appointment of Census Officers in States or other areas | 1st April. |
| 2. Training of Census Officials | 30th May. |
| 3. Preparation of Village Registers | 1st June. |
| 4. Indent for Census forms | 30th June. |
| 5. Appointment of Charge Superintendents | 1st July. |
| 6. Training of Charge Superintendents | 31st July. |
| 7. Divisions of States into Charges, Circles and Bloeks | 31st July. |
| 8. Charge List to be completed | 31st July. |
| 9. Abstract of Charge Register to be sent to the Census Superintendent. | 15th August. |
| 10. Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators | 1st September. |
| 11. Training of Supervisors and Enumerators | 30th September. |
| 12. House numbering | 15th November. |
| 13. Preparation of House List | 15th November. |
| 14. Corrected Abstract of Census Divisions. | 30th November. |
| 15. Indent for additional Census forms | 30th November. |
| 16. Distribution of forms | 30th December. |

1921.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 17. Submission of Scheme for collection of Provincial Totals | 1st January. |
| 18. Preliminary Enumeration in villages | 15th February. |
| 19. Preliminary Enumeration in towns | 1st March. |
| 20. Distribution of Household Schedules and Special Enumeration Books to Chiefs and dignitaries. | 1st March. |
| 21. Submission of Charge Summaries of Preliminary Enumeration. | 10th March. |
| 22. Distribution of Schedules for running trains | 18th March. |
| 23. Final Census | 18th March. |
| 24. Census of running trains and wild tract | 18th March 6 P.M.
19th March 6 A.M. |
| 25. Provisional Totals, Completion and submission | To be totalled on the morning of the 19th March and results to reach the Census Commissioner for India and the Superintendent of Census Operations, Central India, by morning of 23rd March. |

APPENDIX III-A.

Fortnightly Progress Report on the preliminary arrangements for the Census up to 19 in the
(This form is to be used for period "Census Divisions to House numbering".)

No.	State (by individual Parganas and Towns for larger States only). Estate or Town (in last Census).	Total number of villages or towns in State. (In large States by Parganas.)	Number of villages for which the Gono- ral Village Register has been received by Census Officer.	Number of villages which have been divided into Cirglos and Blocks at date of report.	Total number of Cirglos in State (by Pargana or Town).	Number of villages for which Charge Register has been written up at date of report.	Number of villages for which house numbering has been completed at date of report.	SUPERVISORS.		ENUMERATORS.		REMARKS.
								Total.	Number trained.	Total.	Number trained.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

APPENDIX III-B.

Fortnightly Progress Report on the preliminary arrangements for the Census up to the 19 in the
(This form is to be used for period House numbering to completion of Preliminary Enumeration.)

No.	State (by individual Parganas and Towns for larger States only). Estate or Town (in last Census).	Total number of villages or towns in State. (In large States by Parganas)	Number of villages for which house numbering has been checked at date of report.	TESTING OF CENSUS OFFICIALS.						Number of villages for which Census forms have been distributed at date of report.	Number of villages or towns in which preliminary enumeration has commenced.	Number of villages or towns in which preliminary enumeration has been tested.	REMARKS.
				SUPERVISORS.		ENUMERATORS.							
				Total.	Tested.	Total.	Tested.	Total.	Tested.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	

APPENDIX IV.

Census Divisions and Agency.

State.	NUMBER OF			NUMBER OF			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER		
	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendent.	Supervisor.	Enumerators.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Indore	42	066	8,880	42	006	8,656	8,046	386	39
2. Bhopal	46	791	6,600	44	788	6,482	4,788	280	34
3. Rewa	15	045	10,762	15	045	10,762	22,349	355	31
4. Orchha	8	255	2,368	8	256	2,368	12,210	388	41
5. Datia	6	108	1,121	6	106	1,110	8,454	470	46
6. Dhar	27	166	1,078	27	168	1,540	2,508	407	40
7. Dewas S. B.	5	50	611	5	50	811	5,083	431	42
[8] Dewas J. B.	6	50	671	6	50	553	3,090	372	33
9. Samthar	4	31	277	4	31	272	2,400	810	35
10. Jaora	16	70	704	16	70	761	2,033	464	41
11. Ratlam	5	50	776	5	62	708	6,335	510	44
12. Panva	12	134	2,004	12	134	2,004	6,035	451	30
13. Charkhari	7	86	056	7	86	956	5,658	460	41
14. Ajaigarh	6	45	646	6	45	648	4,143	460	31
15. Bijawar	4	92	1,026	4	92	1,026	10,862	472	42
16. Baoni	1	17	127	1	17	127	6,654	391	36
17. Chhatarpur	6	98	1,329	6	98	1,303	9,090	567	42
18. Sitamau	4	24	280	4	24	280	2,775	463	40
19. Satlana	5	25	266	5	25	268	2,089	418	39
20. Rajgarh	6	00	1,045	6	98	770	5,636	352	43
21. Narsinghgarh	6	61	801	6	61	801	5,550	546	41
22. Baraundha	2	13	113	2	13	97	1,746	269	31
23. Nagod	10	79	763	10	70	763	1,921	248	26
24. Maihar	3	51	551	3	51	551	7,903	485	43
25. Jabua	6	06	1,203	6	80	733	7,402	499	36
26. Berwani	6	52	810	6	52	562	4,502	519	42
27. Alirajpur	6	33	494	6	33	450	2,620	478	35
28. Khilchipur	4	28	388	4	28	388	2,083	883	37
29. Kurwai	2	14	148	1	14	148	3,175	454	45
30. Jobat	2	10	98	2	10	98	1,625	325	33
31. Kothli	1	12	140	1	12	140	4,511	378	32
32. Sarila	1	4	50	1	4	50	2,310	680	46
33. Muhammadgarh	1	4	17	1	4	17	709	177	42
34. Piproda	1	3	82	1	3	82	3,466	1,155	42
35. Panth Piproda	1	3	26	1	3	26	1,350	452	52
36. Jagirs of Bundelkhand	12	44	512	12	44	509	1,735	466	41
37. Bhumats in Southern States Agency	3	11	138	3	11	37	188	133	39
38. Estates and Jagirs in Baghelkhand	11	52	606	11	52	606	1,700	362	31
39. Indore Residency	1	17	178	1	17	178	5,553	327	31
40. Mhow Cantonment	2	21	215	2	21	215	1,682	160	16
41. Nimach Cantonment	2	11	124	2	11	124	849	154	14
42. Nowgong Cantonment	1	15	50	1	15	50	2,386	159	48
43. Sehore Military Station	2	16	108	2	15	108	1,803	240	33
44. Agar Military Station	1	4	24	1	4	24	1,087	272	45
45. Guna Military Station	1	5	43	1	5	43	1,868	374	43
46. Bundelkhand Agency Head Quarters	1	1	7	1	1	7	282	282	40
47. Baghelkhand Agency Head Quarters	1	1	2	1	1	2	66	66	33
48. Manpur (British)	1	4	67	1	4	59	1,240	310	21
49. Kathiawara	1	9	26	1	3	20	879	293	33
50. Mathwar	1	1	12	1	1	12	423	423	35
51. Ratanmal	1	1	14	1	1	14	444	444	31
52. Khanadhabana	2	13	168	2	13	108	2,121	326	39
GRAND TOTAL	326	4,829	49,766	323	4,820	48,226	4,093	274	27

NOTE—Separate figures for non-synchronous tracts are not available.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

APPENDIX V.

Showing the order and the dates on which Provisional Totals were received from the different units (vide para. 32, Chapter I).

Serial No.	Name of Unit.	Date.	Hour.	Serial No.	Name of Unit.	Date.	Hour.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		March 1921.				March 1921.	
1	Sarda State	19th	8 3	31	Samthar State	21st	10 42
2	Manpur Patana	"	13 3	32	Sohawal State	"	10 43
3	Agar Civil Station	"	15 59	33	Kurwal State	"	11 0
4	Indore Headquarter	"	16 0	34	Barward State	"	11 1
5	Janta State	"	16 20	35	Orchha State	"	11 3
6	Narsayang State	"	17 1	36	Narsinghgarh State	"	11 0
7	Burda State	"	17 15	37	Sailana State	"	14 20
8	Mumach Cantonment	"	17 47	38	Rajgarh State	"	15 47
9	Indore Civil Station	"	18 59	39	Jhikha State	22nd	7 45
10	Mhow Cantonment	"	19 2	40	Kamta Rajaula Jagir	"	9 23
11	Khajuri Jagir	"	19 46	41	Palta Jagir	"	9 59
12	Burhakhanda Agency Headquarters	"	20 12	42	Jaso Jagir	"	12 12
13	Guna Civil Station	"	20 17	43	Paldea Jagir	"	10 33
14	Datta State	"	20 32	44	Ithalsanda Jagir	"	10 59
15	Jabera Bhil Jagir (including Pipha-nagar)	"	20 45	45	Baraunda State	"	11 25
16	Burhakhanda Agency Headquarters	"	22 2	46	Burhakhanda Agency Jagirs	"	11 27
17	Piploda Thakurat	"	22 46	47	Rewa State	"	11 35
18	Panth Pippla	20th	8 55	48	Maihar State	"	15 33
19	Mukhmadgarh Estate	"	9 46	49	Indore State	"	16 0
20	Khandakhana State	"	9 52	50	Nagod State	"	16 3
21	Baoni State	"	9 59	51	Dewas State S. B.	"	16 24
22	Taraon Jagir	"	10 41	52	Alirajpur State	"	16 40
23	Dewas State J. B.	"	13 8	53	Kathiawara, Mathwar and Ratanmal Estates	"	16 50
24	Khilechpur State	"	18 52	54	Dhar State	"	20 55
25	Kothl State	21st	6 32	55	Ajaigarh State	"	16 56
26	Pathari State	"	7 15	56	Bhopal State	"	21 15
27	Rathum State	"	9 4	57	Charkhari State	"	21 45
28	Nimkhara, Jambia and Rajgarh Bhumats	"	9 30	58	Nowgong Cantonment	23rd	10 6
29	Sundarsi Shamlat	"	10 46	59	Bijawar State	"	11 0
30	Johat State	"	10 40	60	Chhatarpur State	"	11 3
				61	Panna State	"	10 36

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing comparison of the actual population of the Census of 1921 arrived at after compilation of all the principal States, groups of Estates and other units for Central India and the Provisional Totals.

No.	Names of States.	PROVISIONAL TOTALS OF 1921.				ACTUAL TOTALS OF 1921.				Variation.	Per cent age of variation.	Names of officials who communicated the Provisional Totals to the Census Commissioner for India, Simla, direct and to the Census Superintendent, Central India.
		Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Indore State, including Mhow Cantonment and Indore Residency and excluding Nandwal Pargana in Rajputana Agency.	264,158	1,148,114	509,044	540,070	259,900	1,147,896	608,804	549,092	-218	-0.1	Mr. N. S. Rahalkar.
2	Bhopal State, including Schore Station, Civil and Military.	161,436	601,209	357,723	333,576	157,118	692,448	358,135	334,313	+1,149	+2	Mr. Mumtaz Ali Khan.
3	Rewa State, including Agency Head-quarters Sutra.	287,464	1,401,672	608,453	703,219	292,051	1,401,524	608,322	703,202	-148	-0.1	Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye.
4	Orchha State . . .	68,705	285,187	147,375	137,812	68,874	284,948	147,406	137,482	-230	-1	Mr. Chitrang Lal Mathur.
5	Datia State . . .	32,077	148,433	77,319	71,114	33,131	148,859	77,482	71,177	+226	+2	Rai Sahib Makhan Lal.
6	Dhar State . . .	45,834	230,404	116,038	114,386	45,903	230,333	115,900	114,343	-71	-0.3	Sardar Malhar Rao Powar.
7	Dewas, Senior Branch .	17,183	77,005	39,805	37,200	17,183	77,005	39,805	37,200	..	..	Sardar M. N. Phadnis.
8	Dewas, Junior Branch .	14,923	66,098	34,478	32,520	14,923	66,008	34,478	32,520	..	..	Mr. S. B. Raje.
9	Samthar State . . .	8,843	33,220	17,601	15,010	8,888	33,216	17,560	15,847	-4	-0.1	B. Basantrai Varma.
10	Jaora State, excluding Piploa.	20,879	85,817	44,081	41,730	23,107	85,778	44,032	41,740	-39	-0.5	Pandit Amarnath Katju.
11	Ratlam State . . .	21,210	85,496	43,942	41,554	21,228	85,480	43,035	41,554	-7	..	Pandit Tribhuvan Nath Zutshi.
12	Panna State . . .	45,806	107,477	100,812	66,665	45,813	197,600	100,972	66,628	+123	+0.0	Mr. Harbans Lal.
13	Charkhari State . . .	25,046	123,423	63,420	50,906	25,042	123,405	63,482	59,923	-20	-0.2	Pandit Ram Datta.
14	Ajaigarh State . . .	18,619	84,812	43,432	41,380	18,410	84,700	43,380	41,404	-22	-0.3	Mr. Durga Prasad.
15	Bi Jawar State . . .	26,478	111,723	58,006	53,627	20,478	111,723	58,006	53,627	..	..	Mr. Debi Prasad.
16	Baoni State . . .	4,000	19,732	10,106	9,536	4,029	19,734	10,212	9,522	+2	+0.1	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed.
17	Chhatrapur State, including Nowgong Cantonment and Agency Head-quarters.	38,773	160,544	86,471	80,073	38,773	166,540	86,482	80,087	+5	..	Pandit G. S. Bhagwat.
18	Sitamaui State . . .	6,214	26,540	13,707	12,842	6,214	26,540	13,707	12,842	..	..	Mr. M. K. Avasthi.
19	Sailana State . . .	6,340	26,815	13,748	13,089	6,422	27,185	13,932	13,233	+350	+1.3	Mr. Laxmi Narayan.
20	Rajgarh State . . .	26,608	114,937	60,456	64,531	26,785	114,072	60,463	64,500	-15	-0.1	Pandit Har Prasad.
21	Narsinghgarh State . .	23,845	101,426	52,900	48,517	23,845	101,426	52,013	48,513	..	..	Lala Raghnath Sahai.
22	Jhabua State . . .	24,099	123,840	62,503	61,337	25,151	123,932	62,553	61,379	+92	+0.1	K. Hari Singh.
23	Baraundha State . . .	3,539	15,900	8,283	7,626	3,538	15,912	8,271	7,641	+3	+0.2	Pandit Kanhaiya Lal Avasthi.
24	Nagod State . . .	15,167	68,190	33,693	34,497	15,180	68,166	33,668	34,498	-24	-0	Mr. Bala Prasad.
25	Maihar State . . .	15,001	66,539	32,671	33,868	15,663	66,540	32,673	33,867	+1	..	Rai Sahib M. Parmaband.
26	Barwani State . . .	21,997	120,150	60,388	59,762	21,997	120,150	60,388	59,762	..	..	Mr. Diwan Chand.
27	All-Rajpur State . . .	14,855	89,377	45,605	43,772	14,858	89,364	45,730	43,634	-13	-0.2	Mr. Vishnu Pant Nalk.
28	Khillechipur State . .	8,607	40,043	21,225	18,818	8,696	40,043	21,218	18,825	..	..	Pandit Rajendra Datta.
29	Remaining States, Estates, British Pargana of Manpur and Panth-Piploa.	55,883	244,077	124,488	119,589	63,274	244,708	124,798	119,911	+632	-3	The Superintendent, Census Operations, Central India.
	TOTAL . . .	1,323,206	5,995,260	3,067,969	2,927,291	1,321,134	5,997,023	3,068,862	2,928,061	-1,765	-0.3	
	CITIES.											
1	Indore . . .	26,765	92,993	62,655	49,338	26,585	92,991	52,738	47,553			
2	Bhopal . . .	12,188	45,054	24,059	20,994	12,027	43,024	21,500	21,524			

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

APPENDIX VI—concl.

Statement showing comparison of the actual population of the Census of 1921 arrived at after compilation of all the principal States, groups of States and other units for Central India and the Provisional Totals—concl.

No.	Name of State	PROVISIONAL TOTAL OF 1921.				ACTUAL TOTAL OF 1921.				Variation.	Percentage of variation	Names of officials who communicated the Provisional Totals to the Census Superintendent, Central India, Indore.
		Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20	Madhya Pradesh	847	4,593	2,291	2,302	847	4,590	2,291	2,302	Pandit Karbhaya Lal Awasthi.
	Madhya Pradesh	1,722	7,721	3,716	4,005	1,722	7,721	3,716	4,005	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	270	1,056	548	508	270	1,055	548	507	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	712	3,169	1,711	1,458	712	3,163	1,646	1,517	+17	+5	
21	Madhya Pradesh	2,815	10,025	4,738	5,287	2,815	10,014	4,660	5,354	Lal Jitan Singh, Munshi Haimkund, Sardar Quli Khan.
	Madhya Pradesh	8,170	24,074	10,811	13,263	8,170	24,074	10,806	13,272	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	4	7	3	4	4	7	3	4	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	4,712	17,052	7,955	9,097	4,712	17,052	7,955	9,097	+22	+6	
22	Madhya Pradesh	1,352	5,051	2,351	2,700	1,352	5,051	2,351	2,700	Pandit Sham Sunder Sharma.
	Madhya Pradesh	245	1,015	455	560	245	1,015	455	560	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	177	611	296	315	177	611	296	315	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	730	2,430	1,251	1,179	730	2,430	1,251	1,179	..	..
23	Madhya Pradesh	16	173	81	92	16	170	81	89	Mr. Chatur Singh.
	Madhya Pradesh	2,061	10,721	5,230	5,491	2,061	10,720	5,207	5,513	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	261	1,015	515	500	261	1,015	515	500	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	112	5,015	1,553	1,236	112	5,015	1,553	1,236	..	..
24	Madhya Pradesh	245	1,015	515	500	245	1,015	515	500	Mr. Vishnu Pant Nalk.
	Madhya Pradesh	1,715	4,593	2,291	2,302	1,715	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	245	1,015	515	500	245	1,015	515	500	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	1,715	4,593	2,291	2,302	1,715	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
25	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	Mr. K. D. Mulye (Sadar Kanungo, Manpur).
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
26	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	Pandit Jhannan Lal Sharma.
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
27	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	Pandit Pyare Lal Tiwari (Sadar).
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
28	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	Pandit Gopal Rao.
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
29	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	Naba Kanta Prasad Varma.
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
30	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	Haji Raduddin.
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
	Madhya Pradesh	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	11,754	4,593	2,291	2,302	..	..
TOTAL		22,441	211,071	124,444	110,527	22,441	211,070	124,444	110,011	-652	-3	

* Includes figures of preliminary enumeration as the total of males and females were not given in time for telegraphing. The figures for final enumeration as shown in State summary are given in this table.

No.	Name of Station and Staff No.	PROVISIONAL TOTALS FOR 1921.				ACTUAL TOTAL OF 1921.				Variation.	Percentage of variation	Names of officials communicating the Provisional Totals to the Census Superintendent and to the Superintendents of Census Operations in Central India, Indore.
		Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Agar Station.	317	1,107	613	494	326	1,110	617	493	+3	+3	Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India at Agar.
2	Gunda.	1,310	4,600	2,413	2,187	1,229	4,605	2,433	2,172	+5	+1	Political Assistant, Gunda.
3	Nimach Cantonment.	2,737	10,424	5,586	4,838	2,737	10,420	5,586	4,834	-8	-1	Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach.
4	Indore Residency.	2,611	12,237	7,071	5,166	3,602	12,226	7,050	5,176	-11	-1	Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in charge of Residency Bazaars.
5	Mhow Cantonment, including Military area—P. 8,008, M. 6,290 and P. 1,722.	8,429	31,761	16,230	15,531	8,525	31,737	16,218	15,519	-27	-1	Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.
6	Sutna Agency headquarter.	225	245	138	107	60	246	138	108	..	..	Superintendent and Magistrate, Sehore.
7	Sehore Station, including Military area—P. 1,480, M. 1,388 and M. 101.	2,852	10,100	6,035	4,065	2,852	10,183	6,029	4,154	+83	+1	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.
8	Nowgong Cantonment, including Military area—P. 980, M. 870 and P. 113.	1,070	7,131	4,097	3,034	1,068	7,141	4,106	3,035	+11	+1	Head Clerk, Bundelkhand Agency Office.
9	Nowgong Civil Lines.	161	718	436	282	175	717	429	288	+1	+1	

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

APPENDIX VII—concl.

Number of Forms supplied and used—concl.

Serial No.	State, etc.	(a) SUPPLIED (b) USED.										OTHER FORMS USED.					Enumerators' abstracts.		
		GENERAL SCHEDULES.				ENUMERATION BOOK COVERS.				BLOCK LIST.		TRAVELLERS TICKET.		Household Schedules.	Special covers.	INSTRUCTIONAL FORMS.			
		a	b	4	5	a	b	6	7	8	a	b	Census Code.			Supervisor's manuals.		Rough enumeration book.	
1	2	3						6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	Jhabua	50,000	50,000		4,738	4,738	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,500	4,500	25	8	32	220	1,560	5,410	
23	Nagod	10,500	10,500		1,800	1,800	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	500	500	10	2	6	57	612	940	
24	Malhar	21,000	12,580		1,200	907	2,400	2,400	1,440	1,440	725	808	100	..	7	55	570	1,300	
25	Barwanl	24,000	23,370		1,335	1,280	2,435	2,435	2,435	2,435	1,300	1,300	10	10	14	91	500	900	
26	Alirajpur	11,330	11,380		905	985	1,880	1,880	1,880	1,880	500	500	10	15	20	08	..	750	
27	Khilchpur	12,000	11,000		1,000	828	2,000	2,000	1,300	1,300	2,000	2,000	..	10	4	30	550	500	
28	Sarila	1,700	1,000		100	60	100	60	60	60	50	50	2	5	1	10	30	130	
29	Jobat	2,000	2,000		200	100	200	181	200	181	..	..	2	5	5	18	100	100
30	Piploda	1,700	1,700		80	80	130	130	130	130	..	..	2	10	5	12	70	83
31	Panth-piploda	1,000	600		35	35	70	70	70	70	..	..	3	5	1	5	20	33
	Administered Areas	12,425	11,023		1,225	630	1,480	1,309	1,480	1,309	1,525	340	200	1	13	02	0,250	700	
	Minor States and Jagirs of Baghelkhand Agency.	20,450	20,450		1,550	1,550	2,980	2,980	2,980	2,980	1,525	1,525	170	40	70	102	800	080	
	Minor States, Bhopal Agency	7,840	5,510		204	204	825	767	825	767	500	500	305	5	12	25	31	42	
	Southern States Agency, Bhamda	1,150	1,150		105	105	330	330	330	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..
	Jagirs in Bundelkhand Agency	23,400	23,400		1,256	1,256	2,520	2,520	2,520	2,520	50	50	530	17	7	127	6,820	803	
	TOTAL	1,398,064	1,218,122		78,256	70,836	125,017	115,510	125,017	115,510	68,470	58,839	2,818	864	069	0,158	04,076	06,031	

APPENDIX VIII.

A.—DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS (*Imperial*).

*Statement of charges under detailed heads, incurred in connection with Census Operations in Central India during the
Financial year 1920-21.*

Heads.	Total amount.	REMARKS.
A - EXPENDITURES.	Rs. A. P.	
I - Salaries.		
1. Pay of Assistant Secy.	7,224 5 0	
2. Deputation Allowance of Superintendent.	7,200 12 4	
Total I	14,424 17	
II - Fuel, oil, and other charges.		
3. Deputation Allowance of Superintendent.	6,100 7 1	
4. Fuel, oil, and other charges.	60 12 4	
Total II	6,160 19 5	
III - Printing and Stationery charges.		
5. Printing -		
(a) All Government Papers	425 7 0	
(b) All Private Papers	9,120 7 0	
Total III	9,545 14 0	
IV - Travelling and Stationery charges.		
6. Travelling -		
(a) All Government Papers	1,441 12 2	
(b) All Private Papers	2,371 0 0	
(c) Travelling and Stationery charges	474 12 0	
(d) Miscellaneous	301 0 0	
Total IV	4,587 2 2	
Total A	34,717 2 0	
B - EXPENDITURES.	Rs. A. P.	
III - Printing charges.		
7. Printing -		
(a) All Government Papers	6,205 4 4	
(b) All Private Papers	6,205 4 4	
Total III	12,410 8 8	
IV - Travelling and Stationery charges.		
8. Travelling -		
(a) All Government Papers	1,441 12 2	
(b) All Private Papers	2,371 0 0	
(c) Travelling and Stationery charges	474 12 0	
(d) Miscellaneous	301 0 0	
Total IV	4,587 2 2	
Total B	16,998 11 0	
Grand Total A, B & C	51,715 11 0	

APPENDIX VIII.

B.—TREASURY ACCOUNTS (Imperial).

Statement of charges under detailed heads, incurred in connection with Census Operations in Central India during the Financial year 1926-27.

Items	Total amount	Remarks	Items	Total amount	Remarks
I.—SUPERINTENDENCE			III.—ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENDITURE		
<i>Salaries</i>					
1. Deposition allowance of General Superintendent and General Duty.	2,500 12 6		1. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
<i>Establishment</i>			2. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
1. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	2,500 12 6		3. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
2. Deposition allowance of General Superintendent and General Duty.	412 4 8		4. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
3. Grain and transportation allowance.	50 12 4		5. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>			6. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
1. Travelling allowance of General Superintendent and General Duty.	6,000 0 0		7. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
<i>Contingencies</i>			8. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
(a) Office rent			9. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
(b) Purchase and repair of furniture	50 12 6		10. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
(c) Local purchase of stationery	10 0 0		11. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
(d) Postage and Telegram charges	60 12 6		12. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
(e) Printing	10 0 0		13. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
(f) Miscellaneous	90 0 0		14. Pay of General Superintendent and General Duty.	10,000 0 0	
II.—EXPERIMENTATION			IV.—GENERAL EXPENDITURE		
District Establishment					

APPENDIX VIII-C.

Expenditure during Enumeration period incurred by the States, Estates and Administered Areas in Central India (1920-21).

Serial No.	State.	I.—CENSUS OFFICER AND HEAD-QUARTER OFFICE.				II.—DISTRICT OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.			
		Pay.	Allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Pay.	Allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Indore	Rs. A. P. 11,313 2 7	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 10,204 15 2	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2	Dhopal	0,060 13 1	550 1 10	017 14 0	500 0 0	011 11 5	.....	35 0 0	.....
3	Rewa	897 3 7	.....	.....	80 10 6	777 2 1	412 11 9	530 11 6	933 9 0
4	Orchha	105 14 6	202 15 9	237 11 0	36 14 0	.....	.....	.....	835 6 0
5	Datia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Dhar	2,071 5 7	1,223 11 4	060 0 0	48 7 3	131 12 7	.....	.....	.....
7	Dewas S. II.	.....	016 4 9	615 6 0	.....	81 5 0	.....	1,031 13 3	.....
8	Dewas J. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,170 7 9	.....	1,759 15 3	.....
9	Sambhar	501 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Jaora	186 0 2	218 0 0	537 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Rathum	51 12 3	.....	137 5 3	2 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Panna	2,202 6 1	.....	43 11 0	201 5 0	1,151 14 7	.....	251 3 0	.....
13	Charkhari	.....	.....	.....	1,131 0 5 (on all accounts).	.....	.....	205 14 0	.....
14	Ajagarh	514 0 2	.....	.....	.....	126 0 0	.....	87 0 0	.....
15	Dijawar	018 0 0	60 0 0	140 4 0	.....	209 8 6	625 2 0	.....	.....
16	Daori	.....	150 0 0	117 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Chhatarpur	.....	112 8 0	234 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Sitawan	56 12 3	10 4 0	147 13 0	20 0 0	.....	100 2 6	142 9 0	.....
19	Sathana	.....	190 0 0	62 0 0	10 8 3	303 8 3	.....	11 4 0	30 14 9
20	Rajgarh	200 13 6	375 0 0	25 2 0	2 8 0	.....	.....	20 11 0	39 0 6
21	Narsingdighat	.....	.....	165 5 3	72 11 0	.....	.....	100 12 3	38 5 6
22	Jhabua	313 11 11	.....	06 10 0	70 14 6	1,781 8 2	.....	250 11 3	337 12 6
23	Nagod	106 0 0	213 12 0	.....	06 6 0	.....	5 10 0	.....	8 13 0
24	Malhar	107 1 3	57 8 0	85 15 3	4 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Darwani	108 0 0	.....	203 8 3	28 15 6	.....	.....	29 2 1	15 7 0
26	Allaspur	631 6 0	300 0 0	108 4 0	15 5 0	.....	229 0 0	.....	8 5 0
27	Khibchipur	031 11 2	.....	167 4 0	01 15 4	.....	.....	03 8 9	18 0 9
28	Administered Areas and minor States and Estates	820 0 0	305 0 0	205 12 3	71 4 0	22 0 3	100 0 0	115 6 6	.....
	TOTAL	20,000 12 7	5,150 2 11	5,441 13 2	18,982 12 5	7,705 7 1	1,562 10 3	4,891 1 4	2,511 12 9

APPENDIX VIII-C.—*contd.**Expenditure during Enumeration period incurred by the States, Estates and Administered Areas in Central India (1920-21).*

Serial No.	State.	III.—House Numbering.		IV.—Local purchase of Stationery		V.—Postage and Telegram.		VI.—Freight.		VII.—Special enumeration.		VIII.—Cost of forms and instructions.		IX.—Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.	
		1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Indore	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2	Dhupal	992 0 3	625 1 9	551 3 0	217 11 4	.....	1,380 12 8	107 0 0	27,822 1 0	.....	130 0 0	12,045 11 4	.....	15,500 3 1	.....	7,222 14 10	.....
3	Reva	11 8 0	108 0 0	45 15 0	389 0 3	.....	164 5 0	173 0 0	4,572 0 2	.....	173 0 0	0,800 10 8	.....	0,800 10 8	.....	3,201 4 9	.....
4	Orchha	104 15 0	.....	23 0 6	80 1 0	.....	487 2 6	216 0 3	2,600 1 6	.....	216 0 3	1,341 8 3	.....	5,402 8 2	.....	1,718 10 4	.....
5	Datta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Dhar	345 0 7	1,138 14 0	120 13 0	01 11 0	303 13 0	517 14 3	633 0 0	8,407 13 4	.....	633 0 0	1,409 7 10	.....	062 12 6	.....	4,017 3 10	.....
7	Dewas S. B.	205 15 3	416 5 6	82 15 0	.....	.....	763 3 8	294 11 0	4,470 15 5	.....	294 11 0	1,718 10 4	.....	720 0 0	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
8	Dewas J. B.	.....	920 13 9	.....	.....	.....	495 15 0	1,733 6 0	7,088 11 3	.....	1,733 6 0	1,220 13 5	.....	840 13 9	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
9	Sambhar	150 0 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	182 5 5	103 8 0	1,220 13 5	.....	103 8 0	1,100 15 0	.....	073 10 0	.....	062 12 6	.....
10	Juara	37 0 10	210 0 7	20 2 0	23 6 0	.....	181 0 10	16 4 9	1,409 7 10	.....	16 4 9	073 10 0	.....	062 12 6	.....	4,017 3 10	.....
11	Ratlam	137 3 3	177 4 3	15 3 9	3 3 0	.....	406 5 3	09 12 0	1,337 8 0	.....	09 12 0	1,337 8 0	.....	720 0 0	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
12	Panna	247 7 6	628 3 0	47 11 0	05 0 0	35 6 0	942 10 1	340 2 3	6,507 5 0	.....	340 2 3	4,017 3 10	.....	840 13 9	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
13	Charkhari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Alagarh	40 2 8	97 3 6	13 8 0	.....	.....	101 5 0	330 5 8	1,304 0 1	.....	330 5 8	1,304 0 1	.....	720 0 0	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
15	Billawar	8 5 0	62 0 10	10 6 4	.....	.....	302 15 7	738 4 5	1,771 8 4	.....	738 4 5	1,771 8 4	.....	720 0 0	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
16	Baonj	0 4 0	10 0 0	6 0 6	2 2 0	.....	67 10 3	3 0 0	2,340 2 0	.....	3 0 0	1,337 2 5	.....	131 15 0	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
17	Chhatrapur	112 0 9	610 8 11	10 2 3	40 2 6	25 5 0	607 0 0	323 0 0	2,183 0 11	.....	323 0 0	1,209 4 0	.....	1,209 4 0	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
18	Sitaman	55 7 0	83 5 0	20 0 0	18 13 0	.....	108 7 3	22 12 0	705 7 0	.....	22 12 0	533 0 3	.....	533 0 3	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
19	Sallana	20 1 6	30 0 0	9 7 3	30 0 0	.....	109 9 0	02 3 0	088 8 0	.....	02 3 0	017 5 1	.....	017 5 1	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
20	Rajgarh	20 10 0	60 13 0	22 0 0	28 0 0	.....	378 4 5	70 11 4	1,207 0 0	.....	70 11 4	1,207 0 0	.....	1,207 0 0	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
21	Narsinghgarh	101 3 3	61 0 0	23 12 0	38 15 0	240 0 0	402 4 7	3 0 0	1,277 0 1	.....	3 0 0	382 3 0	.....	382 3 0	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
22	Jhalna	72 10 0	337 12 6	34 1 0	85 4 0	.....	563 15 10	150 4 0	4,104 4 11	.....	150 4 0	2,274 0 0	.....	2,274 0 0	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
23	Nagod	11 3 1	168 2 6	18 3 0	24 14 0	.....	224 11 9	18 1 0	085 14 4	.....	18 1 0	483 0 3	.....	483 0 3	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
24	Nathar	11 2 3	31 12 0	14 13 0	12 15 0	.....	67 14 0	.....	303 12 0	.....	303 12 0	1,376 0 8	.....	1,376 0 8	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
25	Barwan	67 0 3	238 8 0	49 12 0	70 2 0	.....	41 3 8	90 13 0	1,000 10 3	.....	90 13 0	007 2 10	.....	007 2 10	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
26	Alirajpur	47 8 0	85 15 0	25 0 0	43 9 0	.....	15 15 3	24 2 3	1,534 8 0	.....	24 2 3	425 4 0	.....	425 4 0	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
27	Kulichpur	13 10 0	27 7 3	1 3 0	30 3 0	.....	170 11 0	2 0 0	1,164 0 0	.....	2 0 0	332 4 0	.....	332 4 0	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
28	Administered Areas and minor States and Estates.	758 3 3	354 9 0	12 8 0	3 14 0	8 12 0	8,764 11 8	563 4 9	103,773 15 7	.....	563 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,337 2 5	.....
TOTAL		3,640 5 0	0,614 0 7	1,199 3 1	1,342 11 4	812 14 0	8,764 11 8	0,202 8 11	103,773 15 7	.....	0,202 8 11	.....	.....	103,773 15 7	.....	01,701 2 8	.....

CHAPTER II.

Abstraction, Sorting, Tabulation, Compilation and Report.

44. *Procedure.*—These operations were as before carried out at a Central Office at Indore. This simplifies control, facilitates instruction, eliminates vagueness in classification and obviates the need for issuing any circulars and owing to the size of Indore City makes it easy to obtain clerks while it is possible for an Officer to supervise in addition to his own duties.

The rules in the Imperial Census Code, Part II, were followed and no local codes or rules, except simple instructions to the slip copyists, the sorters, supervisors and checkers were needed. Gangs were given instruction at a training class specially opened under a selected supervisor and the daily inspection of the Provincial Superintendent and the Deputy ensured that the rules prescribed were strictly adhered to.

45. *Accommodation.*—Indore is the most suitable place for such work, since literate men as clerks are always available. The presence of two colleges, four high schools, and a number of smaller institutions which have summer vacations at this time of the year affording a large supply. Accommodation is the only difficulty but luckily, just about the time of the actual Census, the large European Infantry Barracks at Indore were vacated by the military authorities and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General was pleased to permit the use of this building for the large Abstraction and Compilation Office on the payment of a moderate monthly rent of Rs. 125. This arrangement afforded ample accommodation for all sections under one roof and also afforded a suitable house for the Superintendent's office. When the compilation was complete the limited State staff and the Superintendent's office shifted to Sehore.

46. The Census Commissioner for India suggested decentralization of the slip-copying on this occasion suggesting that the slips should be copied in the States. This system no doubt has its advantages. The work of copying could be started immediately after the Census, the books being on the spot and if sufficient men were available could be completed more quickly. But this procedure renders proper supervision impossible. In 1891 the system was in force and in 1901 the Gwalior State had a separate office. It proved far from satisfactory. The work at Gwalior in 1901 was so careless that the figures had to be changed in the head office several times. In 1911, therefore, the work was done at Indore under the immediate eye of the Census Superintendent. Moreover, sufficient competent clerks cannot be had in the State as they can in British India. There is only the capital town and that is really in most cases little more than an overgrown village. State officials are already overloaded with their own work. They would feel the additional responsibility most irksome and failure would result. It is also next to impossible to find the necessary trained Inspectors: the result would be no proper check or supervision. In these circumstances I informed the Census Commissioner that the procedure of 1911 would again be followed on this occasion. From past experience I am fully convinced that if good results are desired all work subsequent to the actual Census should be done at Indore under the direct supervision of the Provincial Census Superintendent and his Assistants.

47. *The Slip System.*—The slip system followed was identical with that employed in 1911 and need not be described again.

48. *Printing of Slips.*—Arrangements for the printing of the slips for copying entries of the enumeration schedule were made through the Census Superintendent, United Provinces, at Perry's Printing Press at Lucknow. The indents based on the number of each Religion, Sex and Civil Condition in 1911 plus 10 per cent. were sent to the Press and the Census Superintendent, United Provinces, on 19th September 1921. The paper for the slips was purchased through the Newul Kishore Press, Lucknow, from the Upper India Coupper Mills Co., Lucknow, and from the Lakshmi Vilas Press, Indore City. The cost of the paper and the printing and the supplying was respectively Rs. 2,302-3-11 and Rs. 552-8-1. The

rate for printing the slips was Rs. 4 per lakh including cutting, binding, counting and packing cases.

A claim for Rs. 234 in excess of contract rates was preferred by the Press on the grounds of—

- (i) the great increase in the cost of labour,
- (ii) strike and general labour disturbances,
- (iii) heavy substance of the paper used which doubled the cost of cutting.

But as the work of the supplying was done very carelessly the claim was not supported and when the matter was referred to Census Commissioner for India he also agreed with this office in rejecting it.

The Perry's Printing Press was very careless in supplying the slips. In spite of repeated warnings to supply them by the 15th February 1921 the first consignment to reach Indore was very imperfect, the slips of certain denominations and civil conditions not being sent at all. These had to be made out locally to prevent the work stopping.

The boxes containing the bundles of slips were overloaded and very badly packed by the Press. Several boxes arrived in a broken condition and with bundles missing. The short number had to be made up by printing more at the Lakshmi Vilas Press, Indore City.

On arrival the bundles of slips were checked and stored in almirahs and boxes. The slips of each Religion, Sex and Civil Condition were kept in a separate set of boxes.

Industrial Slips.—Slips for the copying of the entries from the Industrial Schedules A and B were printed at the Royal Printing Press, Indore Residency, in English and Central India Press, Mhow, in Hindi.

49 The following main articles of furniture and stationery were purchased or acquired on loan for the Abstraction and Compilation Office :—

Article.	Number borrowed from			Number hired.		Number purchased.		Number locally prepared from boxes in which slips, enumeration books, etc., were received.
	Opium Office.	C. I. A. Office.	P. W. D. Office.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	
Tables, writing .	4	3	20	..	..	..	Rs. A. P.	
" common, mango plank legs.	25	100 0 0	
Chairs, Office	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
" Iron	60	15 P. m.	..	..
Stools	20	80 0 0	
Boxes, mango wood	70	} 899 12 0	
" common deal wood.	106		
Large deal wood	100 0 0	
Boxes prepared out of the boxes received.	100
Pigeon holes	359	1,436 0 0	
Lead pencils from Stationery, Calcutta.	10,030	227 8 0	
Local Purchase	1,536	92 13 0	
Bastas (cloth)	30 Pieces	327 2 0	
Ink, Pens, Twine, etc.	762 12 0	
Straw boards measuring 30" x 24".	191	154 3 6	
Pencil pointers	6	36 0 0	

50. *Custody of Slips.*—A separate establishment of an accountant, a clerk, a daftri and a peon was set apart for employment in the store room. This staff

after counting the slips stocked the requirements of each State separately to ensure quick distribution to the State Supervisor concerned. A regular account of slips, forms, stationery and furniture, etc., issued to each State was kept by the accountant and as soon as each stage of the operations was completed bills were prepared and submitted for payment. This procedure ensured a proper check and full payment before the close of the official year.

51. *Establishment.*—The Central Office started with the staff as noted in the margin. Most States, as in 1911, sent some

Post.	Pay.
1 Deputy Superintendent (1st grade Head clerk C. I. A.)	Grade pay plus D. A. 100
1 Inspector (Junior clerk, C. I. A.)	Grade pay plus D. A. 50.
1 Ditto	Grade pay plus D. A. 35.
2 Inspectors. (Pensioners)	Pay 70 p. m., each.
1 Store Accountant	" 45 raised to 60
1 Accounts clerk	" 30
1 Translator	" 40
1 Supervisor for training school	" 45
2 Checkers for training school.	" 30 each.
4 Daftries	" 15 "
4 Peons	" 12 "
2 Boy peons	" 6 "
4 Watermen	" 11 "
3 Chaukidars	" 11 "
2 Farrashes (Males)	" 11 "
2 " (Females)	" 10 "
2 Sweepers	" 8 "
Copyists paid at piece work.	

clerks under a Supervisor. Local men were entertained to complete the full number. States deputed selected officials who had worked in the State during the enumeration period, to act as Supervisors. Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Dhar, Dewas and Jaora detailed their Special Officers in charge of their work. An Inspector was appointed to control the working of the States and Estates of each Political Charge while the whole establishment was under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Superintendent.

Selection of the Staff.—The Deputy Superintendent, Rao Sahib Shridhar Rao, was an experienced official with three previous Censuses and the Gazetteer to his credit and an intimate knowledge of States and people, etc., and the State Officials which relieved the Superintendent, Census Operations in

Central India. The Inspectors were already in Government service also with Census experience and acquainted with the country and its people, language, customs, etc. Their names are given in the margin. The Indore State deputed

Charge.	Name.
Deputy Superintendent of Census.	R. S. Pandit Shridhar Rao.
Senior Inspector, Bundelkhand.	Pandit Jhamman Lal Sharma.
Inspector, Baghelkhand and Bhopal.	Pandit Madhavrao D. Kale.
Inspector, Southern States.	Pandit Ramchandra Rao, Phadnis.
Inspector, Malwa	Pandit Madhavrao Athle.

Mr. W. T. Kapse, Assistant Census Officer, who had carried out two Censuses and done Gazetteer work in Central India, being in 1911 Census Superintendent of Kotah State who wrote its report.

The Bhopal State sent Mian Arjumand Muhammad Khan who had done similar work in 1911 while Rewa detailed their own Assistant Census Officer Pandit Mahadeo Govind Solegaonker.

The Dhar Darbar, who had now the Census of its Feudatory Estates formerly under the Political Agent's supervision, deputed their Assistant Census Officer, Mr. Vinayak Pandharinath Pabalkar who had managed the Census arrangements in the Feudatory Estates and who also compiled the State report subsequently. The Dewas and Jaora Darbars also deputed their Assistant Census Officers, Mr. V. N. Pandit and M. Mushtaqul Hasan. The selection of the above experienced officials immensely facilitated the work.

The appointment of the Officers with previous experience is an immense saving in time and trouble and should be followed as much as possible.

52. *Strength of copying Gang, their duties, etc.*—Ordinarily there were 1 Supervisor, 2 Checkers and 10-12 Copyists in a Gang. A copyist is expected to write 200-300 slips daily. A pair of checkers conveniently examined 2,000 slips daily and sorted the slips by sex, but when the outturn of copying increased to over 2,500 slips a day another pair was employed to keep the work abreast.

53. *Training Class.*—A selected Supervisor with an assistant was set apart to give instruction to candidates for employment as copyists and sorters. The men were retained throughout the Operations of slip copying and sorting.

After training the candidates were examined by the Deputy Superintendent and if found efficient were drafted into gangs.

The instructions to Supervisors, Record-keepers, Checkers and Copyists were issued separately before copying was started.

54. Before slip writing starts it is absolutely essential to have all the records systematically arranged. Parganas and Tahsils of large States like Indore, Bhopal and Rewa and each smaller State and groups of Minor Estates constituted a separate unit. Each unit had its own Supervisor and 2 Checkers. Cantonments, Military and Civil Stations, were dealt with by a separate gang in which selected copyists with good knowledge of English, Hindi and Urdu were employed. This gang consisted of an experienced Supervisor and two Christian, three Parsi, one Musalman and four Hindu copyists. This special staff also compiled the special statistics, such as, the Return of European and British Subjects born in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland shewing the number of each sex distribution by annual age periods.

The petty States and minor holdings were counted as one unit and placed as below.

Estates constituted as one unit.	Supervision.
Jobat, Kathiwar, Ratanmal, Mathwar, Jamnia, Rajgarh, Nimkhara and British Pargana of Manpur.	Under the supervisor of the Alirajpur State.
Samthar, Khania-thana, Sarila, Alipura, Beri, Bihat, Garrauni, Gaurihar and the Hasht Bhaiya Jagirs (Dhurwai Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, Banka Pahari, Lugasi, Jigni and Naigawan Rebai)	Under a Common Supervisor.
Baraundha, Jaso, Chaube Jagirs (Bhaisaunda, Kamta Rajaula, Pahra, Paldeo, Taraon).	Ditto.
Piploda and Panth Piploda	} Under their respective Inspectors.
Kurwai and Muhammadgarh	

55. The Abstraction or Slip-copying Office was nominally opened on the 1st April 1921 but work was systematically started from the 5th April 1921 with 26 Copyists. They were engaged at the rate of one for every 10,000 population for all units so as to finish the work in 40 working days. When the work was in full swing the number of Copyists rose to 558. Additional Copyists with the required number of Supervisors and Checkers had to be employed temporarily in order to make up for lost time wherever work was commenced late (Rewa, Datia, Panna, Dhar and Rajgarh) as in a piece work system it is the same thing if a staff of 10 men is employed for 20 days or 20 men for 10 days. The slip-copying work was finished on the 7th June. Rewa, where the work was begun very late, was the last to complete it. The slip copying lasted for 65 days deducting from this 10 Sundays and 9 Holidays it took 46 days to complete this process.

56. The average number of slips written daily and the number of Copyists on the last day of the successive weeks were—

The average number of slips copied daily per head.

Week ending.	Slips.	Number of copyists.
8th April	245	26
16th „	258	332
23rd „	339	337
30th „	332	431*
7th May	315	478
14th „	347	558
20th „	349	482
28th „	347	345
3rd June	292	358

* Of the Copyists about 100 struck work all of a sudden without giving any previous notice or warning. The cause of the strike was a demand of 4 annas per 100 slips instead of 3 which was notified to them before the commencement of the work. Out of the strikers about 67 returned and other men were engaged without difficulty the work going on smoothly.

57. The work done by Supervisors and Checkers was in essentials exactly similar to that done in 1911 (paras. 59-62). Ratlam, Jaora and Sitamau were the first to finish the slip-copying and Rewa was the last. As in 1901 and 1911 Ratlam clerks wrote up the greatest number of slips.

58. Some difficulty was experienced in finding competent supervising staff for the Bhopal State. With the exception of the Special Supervisor Mian Arjumand Muhammad Khan and the Record-keeper (also Accounts Clerk) all the Supervisors and Checkers were incompetent men. All the Bhopal City books were written in Urdu while the Enumeration books of the districts were mostly written in Hindi. The Supervisors and Checkers deputed from Bhopal were not intelligent and being ignorant of Hindi could not manage the work. On a future occasion Supervisors and Checkers sent must be English-knowing, intelligent and servants of the State and Copyists who have knowledge of Hindi and Urdu should be chosen. All slips should be copied in Hindi to avoid trouble in checking and sorting which on this occasion was experienced. The suggested change will facilitate progress in all stages of operations and all work will be done in a uniform system and more satisfactorily.

59. The Office hours were 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. Several States had completed their copying before the 7th June and entered upon sorting.

60. *Method of Payment.*—In the first week a daily wage of annas 8 to 12 was given but subsequently as Copyists became expert payment was made at the rate of three annas per 100 slips correctly copied. Most of the copyists could not reach the standard of 300 slips daily till after a fortnight. Those that were found incapable of improving were dismissed and more energetic men were taken in their stead. Experience has shown that on an average Copyists can do more than 350 slips a day working 6 hours and earn more than Rs. 20 P.M. Good Copyists are anxious to work long hours to increase their slips. This was particularly noticeable amongst those who were deputed by the State on fixed wages. These men wanted to show that they were not only worth Rs. 20 and 25 pay fixed for them but claimed more according to the number of slips they wrote.

61. *Method of Check.*—As mentioned in para. 59 above usually two Checkers were employed with each gang who checked every entry. Besides this the Supervisor also tested a few slips of each Copyist as he found time. The Inspectors, the Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent in their rounds checked a small percentage of the slips to ensure accuracy of the work.

62. *Progress Report.*—The forms in the Appendices were introduced to show the progress of work in each Gang, State and for the Agency as a whole. These showed at a glance the work done daily by Copyists and the Checkers for each State and for the Central India Agency as a whole. The last was the form adopted for the weekly return submitted to the Census Commissioner for India.

63. *Sorting.*—As in 1911, a set of 36 pigeon holes was given to each sorter for this process. The rules given in Imperial Census Code, Part II, were strictly adhered to. Sorters were carefully trained and the instructions for each table given at the back of the sorter's tickets were translated into Hindi and Urdu and given to all sorters for their guidance. The unit for sorting was generally a Pargana, Estate, part of a large Tahsil such as those of Indore, Bhopal or Rewa, a small town or sub-division of a large town. British administered areas were treated as separate units. The total number of units for sorting was 271.

64. The number of sorters depended on the number of boxes or bastas. Each sorter was generally given slip bundles for a population of 15,000. A unit having 30,000 population was thus divided between two sorters, one dealing with the males and the other with females of the same category. The sex and religion slips remained with the sorter until tickets for all the tables were written up. There was one Supervisor for 10 or 12 sorters and an Inspector for all units in each political charge.

65. *Payment.*—The Supervisors received the same rates as in Slip-copying. The services of the Checkers were no longer required. Sorters were selected from Checkers and Copyists and given Rs. 25—30 P.M., except where States sent their own men on fixed pay. For incorrect work deductions were made and reductions in the rates in cases of slackness and bad work. A supervisor or sorter who wilfully neglected to do his work properly was at once dismissed.

66. *Standard Task*.—A standard rate of outturn was insisted on from each sorter. Those given in the Imperial Census Code were found quite impracticable and the following were suggested but only a few sorters attained this number regularly :—

Tables	No. of Slips.
VII	2,000
VIII { Males	4,000
{ Females	10,000
IX, XIV, XVIII and XXI	4,000
X & XI { Towns	8,000
{ Villages	10,000
XIII { Hindus	3,000
{ Other religions	4,000
XVII	5,000
XX	3,000

67. *Recount*.—The sorter first counted the number of slips of each circle bundle by sex and religion and entered the result on a rough Register A. When he had done this for all the circles allotted to him, he handed over this rough register to the Supervisor who compared the figures with the corresponding entries in Register A prepared at the time of slip-copying. Any discrepancies noted were at once corrected. This important preliminary is essential and is a final check of Register A, which forms the foundation on which the subsequent operations are based and the compilation of the Village statistics depends.

68. *Village Statistics*.—On completion of this check the sorters commenced the sorting. In the meantime the Supervisor finally struck village totals in red in Register A and with the help of an intelligent sorter filled up the several columns of the Village List by sex and religion. At the same time he compiled figures for Imperial Table III by circles.

69. *Sorting for Tables*.—The figures for Imperial Tables I-VI were thus obtained from Register A and no sorting for these Tables was necessary. Sorter's tickets for Tables XII and XII A were compiled by the Supervisors from the figures obtained from the special infirmity slips in small States and by a selected gang in Indore, Bhopal and Rewa. The remaining Tables were sorted in the following order :—

VII, XV, XVI, VIII, XI, X, XIII, IX, XIV, XXI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXII.

The sorting of the Christians slips for all ordinary and special Tables was carried out under the direct supervision of the Inspector in charge of each Political Charge.

70. *List of selected castes*.—A list of selected castes for Tables IX, XII A, XIV and XXI with the traditional occupation of each was prepared before the slip-copying was commenced and copies made over to each Supervisor.

71. *List of main castes and most numerous occupations*.—A list of main castes for Table XIII and a list of the most numerous occupations for the sorting of Table XVII were also drawn up and circulated to all Supervisors for the guidance of sorters.

72. *Accuracy of Testing*.—The Supervisors were constantly on the move and carefully watched the work of their sorters. They also examined the contents of the pigeon holes or heaps on the ground. The Census Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and the Inspectors also in their rounds daily tested a few slips in the pigeon holes and the heaps. Special care was taken regarding all doubtful entries, for which a reference to the Enumeration books and to the local Census Officer was also necessary.

73. *Sorting*.—The sorting of the slips commenced on the 16th June and finished on the 7th October 1921, the number of sorters reaching 390 when the work was in full swing.

There were 271 units for sorting and 539 boxes or bastas. Each sorter was given a piece of cloth to tie his Sex and Religion Slips in and a box to keep the bastas of the two sorters of a unit.

74. The following statement gives the daily average outturn of work done by a sorter for the principal tables and the number of sorters for week ending:—

Week	VII	XV	XVI	VIII	XI	X	XIII	IX	XIV	XXI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX
292 9th July ..	1,700	..	..	5,000	3,700	4,500	2,400	5,000	2,500	..	..	..	..	..
293 16th ..	1,500	..	..	5,000	3,700	4,500	2,400	4,000	2,600	..	..	..	..	..
294 23rd ..	1,700	..	..	3,000	3,000	4,500	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
295 30th ..	1,144	..	..	2,765	2,854	4,155	2,118	4,000	2,071	2,831	2,008	..	..	..
296 6th Aug ..	..	..	..	2,418	4,118	..	1,881	3,020	3,110	2,710	3,117	2,855	..	..
297 13th ..	..	..	..	..	3,000	5,753	1,708	4,317	3,088	..	..	1,825	3,651	..
298 20th ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,527	1,463	1,154	2,042	5,541	5,842	1,544	..	1,460
299 27th ..	..	..	..	..	2,553	..	2,500	3,230	2,460	2,164	2,382	3,000	3,423	..
300 3rd Sept.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,824	2,167	1,086	2,158	1,662	2,556	4,510
301 10th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,511	2,048	1,705	3,124	2,416	1,835	1,587
302 17th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,530	1,055	2,120	4,637	3,854	4,254
303 24th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,047	1,324	2,282	2,687	3,000
304 1st Oct.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,025	2,200	2,500	2,100	2,700
305 7th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,525	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

75. *Progress Report.*—Weekly reports were received from each gang and State and submitted to the Census Commissioner for India (*vide* form at end of this Chapter).

76. *Annual Age-periods.*—After sorting for Table VII was finished the special return prescribed by note to Article 21 of Chapter III, Part II of the Imperial Census Code, showing the age distribution of persons, not less than 100,000 of each sex by annual age-periods was compiled for the use of the Actuary and submitted to the Census Commissioner for India. For this purpose the slips of two Zilas of the Indore State were sorted by annual age-periods by sex. For the annual age-periods 0-5 no sorting was needed as the figures were already available from the ordinary sorting for Table VII. For other ages the bundles for the remaining quinquennial periods were taken up one by one and figures were arrived at.

77. *Tabulation and Compilation.*—In this process the figures shown on the sorter's tickets were added up to obtain Pargana, Tahsil, Town, District or State totals. A start was made in this work simultaneously with the sorting of slips.

As already mentioned in para. 76 figures for Imperial Tables I-VI were compiled for all States by Parganas and Districts of States and for each Estate and British administered areas. The remaining Tables were prepared as soon as tabulation was completed for the States.

There were no longer any gang supervisors as compilers had taken their place. The Supervisors in Indore, Bhopal and Rewa, who had shown aptitude for good work, and had a good knowledge of English and Arithmetic, were retained with the designation of Compilers and worked under the Special Officers deputed by those States. In smaller States the Supervisors who were deputed, assisted by an intelligent clerk, tabulated figures in the Compilation Registers. As soon as a State was completed, Imperial Tables VII and onwards were compiled by those responsible and copies made over to the Inspector. These were checked by the latter and then combined in their turn for each Political Charge. The Inspectors themselves combined figures for each State, Estate and British administered areas included in their charge to obtain totals for the Political Charges. A special staff of five men was set apart from the beginning of July 1921 under the senior Inspector, paid by Government, who compiled all Imperial Tables for the Central India Agency as a whole. Included in this staff was a compiler of the Subsidiary Tables required for the different Chapters of the Report. He also compiled the Special returns (Post, Telegraph and Railways) required by the Census Commissioner for India. Two other clerks compiled comparative figures for previous Census of sex, religion, etc., which were required for the report.

The Central India Imperial Tables, as compiled by the special staff, were checked with the figures of other tables and the figures of the previous Censuses.

as well as arithmetically by two independent persons after which they were passed as correct. Twenty copies of the first six Tables were printed at the Central India Agency (Govt.) Press and three copies forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India.

As the Office was shifted from Indore to Schore on the 1st April 1922, the remaining tables were prepared and typed copies sent to the Census Commissioner to avoid delay which would have been occasioned had these been sent to the Government Printing, India, for proof copies. All Tables were checked in the office of the Census Commissioner for India and the result was communicated to this office, calling for the explanation on discrepancies noticed or suggesting improvement. It is satisfactory to note that no discrepancies so to speak, except in Table II, were noticed and all Tables were passed as correct. In Table II the discrepancies in the figures of the previous Censuses consequent on the excision of Gwalior were found and were adjusted in personal consultation with the Gwalior Officials. The Central India figures in this table remained unchanged.

78. *Adjustments.*—The task of adjusting the figures for area and population consequent on the separation of the Gwalior State together with the Estates holding from it which had been treated as independent units on previous occasions, was very arduous. This was due to the fact that not whole Estates only were transferred to Gwalior, but also individual villages included in mixed holdings, *i.e.*, those which hold villages from Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Dewas, Ratlam, Jaora, Sailana and Piploda, etc. The villages for each of the holdings had to be separated and included in the suzerain State. These necessitated considerable adjustments of figures in the States concerned and in the totals of Political Charges. All these had to be effected from the village lists. There were no village lists prior to 1901, the adjustment of figures for 1881 and 1891 was, therefore, impossible.

79. *Isolated Tracts of Central India Agency.*—Nandwai (Nandwas) Pargana of Indore State still continues to be included in the Rajputana Agency administratively. Its figures had, therefore, to be made over to the Census Superintendent, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, for inclusion in his Provincial Tables both when submitting the Provisional Totals and when compiling the Final Tables. There is no doubt that this is an anomaly and this integral part of Indore should be included in its own State. The figures for the Central India Agency are, therefore, without those of this Pargana.

80. *Imperial Tables.*—As decided in 1911 (para. 76 of the Central India Administrative Report, 1911, page 22) Imperial Tables I-VI were given by Political Charges and the remaining tables were published for the Central India Agency as a whole. All the Obligatory and Optional Tables (except XXI B) were prepared.

81. *Natural Divisions.*—In 1911 the Agency was divided into three Natural Divisions, *viz.*, Plateau, Hilly and Lowlying. The whole of Malwa excluding parts of Dhar, Ratlam and Sailana in the west, Petlawad and Sendhwa Parganas of Indore, the States of Jhabua, Alirajpur, Jobat and petty holdings round them was treated as Plateau. The States and Estates comprised in the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies except parts of Panna, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Chhatarpur and the portions of Rewa south of the Kaimur range were treated as Lowlying, and all the rest were treated as Hilly. The Hilly tracts adhered to in the previous reports are scattered over a number of States and separate Political Charges and do not show special characteristics or sufficient distinction to justify or necessitate their being shown as a separate natural division and the labour involved in compiling figures was out of all proportion to the practical value of the result obtained. These facts were pointed out to the Census Commissioner for India and it was decided that instead of the three only two natural divisions should be adopted in future, *viz.*, Plateau and Lowlying. These were accordingly adhered to. The areas comprised in the two divisions are as detailed below.

Plateau or Central India West.—1. Indore State excluding Nandwai Pargana in Mewar Agency of Rajputana and Alampur Pargana in Bundelkhand Political Charge.

2. The States of Bhopal, Rajgarh, Narsinghgarh, Khilchipur, Kurwai, Muhammadgarh in Bhopal Agency.

3. The States of Dhar, Jhabua, Manpur Pargana and the petty holdings of Kathiwar, Ratanmal, Mathwar, and villages held on prescriptive right by Jamnia, Rajgarh, Nimkhera in the Southern States Agency.

4. The States of Dewas, Jaora, Ratlam, Sitamau, Sailana and Piproda Thakurat in the Malwa Agency.

Lowlying or Central India East.—1. Rewa State and all the Minor States and Jagirs in Baghelkhand Agency.

5. All the States and Jagirs in Bundelkhand Agency with the Alampur Pargana of Indore State and the Khaniadhana State of the Gwalior Residency.

Totals for the above two natural divisions are shown in Imperial Tables I-VIII and figures for all Subsidiary Tables were compiled accordingly.

82. *Provincial Tables.*—The two Provincial Tables prescribed by the Census Commissioner were also compiled and printed. In these the salient statistics for all States and Estates however insignificant have been given.

83. *Village Lists.*—Village statistics by Religion and Sex have been compiled for all States and Estates and Minor Holdings. The village lists for Minor States and Estates which are to have separate reports are published with their report volume while those for others are combined in a pamphlet form for each Political Charge.

The report.

84. Para. 76 of the Central India Agency Administrative Volume of 1911 contained the decision of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General as regards the reduction of the size of the Report by doing away with the publishing of the statistics by political charges beyond Tables I-VI. In the present Census it was suggested by Colonel Luard that there should be no Report at all for the Agency but a small volume for official use containing Provincial Tables, giving leading statistics for States and administered areas. States and Estates being the only administrative units their figures alone are worth discussion in India Report. The proposal was submitted to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General who approved of it. A copy of the whole correspondence was also forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India who said: "I see some very considerable difficulties regarding your proposal though viewed entirely from the standpoint of Central India it seems reasonable."

Mr. Marten on his visit to Indore on 11th February 1921 further added:—

"The report for the Central India Agency forms one of an unbroken series of reports for the whole of India copies of which go out to libraries, institutions and learned societies in all parts of the world. The series includes the reports for all India and a complete set of separate reports for the units of population and area which make up the Indian Empire. For administrative purposes these units and the statistics relating to them must obviously be based on the political and administrative divisions of the country. At the same time from the point of view of the discussion of demographic questions suggested by the figures, with which the Census is largely concerned, the units are treated as blocks of peoples who have certain characteristics of propinquity and homogeneity and the administrative aspect is subordinate. In this respect the Central India Agency forms a convenient unit whose population is sufficiently large to provide figures capable of statistical treatment and at least as uniform in character as that of many Provinces of India. It is from this aspect that the report for the territory under the political control of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is of some definite value.

In a reply to a comment made by me on his note Colonel Luard wrote that he admitted the necessity of supplying me for India Report with Imperial Tables showing the total figures in each table for the Central India Agency. Major Colvin recognises that such figures would be useless to me without the Subsidiary Tables and some analysis showing their meaning, and I understand that it was proposed to print the Imperial Tables in the form of a pamphlet, which would not however be included in the Census series, and to furnish also for my own use the Subsidiary Tables and Analysis of the figures. The Report Volume for Central India in 1911 consists of the Imperial Tables, the Subsidiary Tables and the Report which contains (a) a statistical analysis of the figures and (b) some discussion on general subjects. Major Colvin and I agree that with the exception of the exclusion of certain general matter in connection with customs and so forth there is very little in the statistical analysis of the figures in each chapter

STATE.

Supervisor-

Gang No. _____

[illegible]

-Supervisor

Average per Checker

Average per Copyist

Progress Report of Slip-copying of the _____ State.

[illegible]

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY CENSUS OFFICE

Progress Report for Compilation for the week ending ----- (Vide Article 20, Chapter IV, Imperial Census Code.)

No.	Number of Units.	I	II	III	AI	A	IA	IIA	IIIA	XI	X	IX	IIIX	MIIX	AMX	AX	IAX	IIAX	IIIAIX	XIX	XX	IXX	ETWIKEL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.1	Number of Units 47.—																						
2.2	Completed previously																						
3.3	Completed during the week																						
4.4	Completion in Progress																						
5.5	Completion not undertaken																						
	TOTAL UNITS .																						

No..... }
Dated, Indore, C. I. the 192

Forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India, Simla, for information.

Superintendent, Census Operations in Central India.

STATEMENT III.

Showing the dates on which the different Tables and Chapters were sent to the Census Commissioner for India and the Superintendent, Government Printing, India.

TABLES.	Superintendent, Government Printing, India.	Chapters.	Census Commissioner for India.	Superintendent, Government Printing, India.
Imperial Tables I-VI	10th February 1922.	Introduction	Not sent	10th January 1923.
Imperial Table VII	11th April 1922.	Chapter I	19th July 1922	19th July 1922.
" VIII	12th May 1922.	Chapters II-III	25th July 1922	25th July 1922.
" IX	26th May 1922.	Chapter IV	16th August 1922	16th August 1922.
Imperial Tables X & XIII	15th June 1922.	Chapters V, VI and VII	18th September 1922	18th September 1922.
" XI, XII, XV & XVI	22nd June 1922.	Chapters VIII, IX, X	11th November 1922	11th November 1922.
" XVII, XVIII, XIX & XX	29th June 1922.	Chapter XI	27th November 1922	27th November 1922.
Imperial Table XIV	17th July 1922.	Chapter XII	7th December 1922	7th December 1922.
" XXI	22nd July 1922.			
" XXII	30th November 1922.			
Provincial Tables I-II	26th May 1922.			

CHAPTER III.

Cost of the Census.

91. Statement I attached to this Chapter, shews the actual expenditure debited to Treasury Heads of Imperial Account, *i.e.*, the actual extra cost to Government on account of the census, while Statement II classes the expenditure under heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India and contrasts the actual extra cost to Government with the amounts shown in the census accounts. The salaries and travelling allowance of the Superintendent and of other permanent government officials, deputed specially to census, are shown in the latter account while only their deputation allowance appears in the former.

92. The following main heads were specified in the two kinds of accounts.

I. TREASURY ACCOUNTS.		II. DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS.	
Heads.	Amount.	Heads.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
I. Superintendence	38,050 14 10	A. Superintendence	58,515 7 9
II. Enumeration	308 13 0	B. Enumeration	15,575 13 7
III. Abstraction and Compilation . .	18,387 9 7	C. Abstraction and Compilation . .	24,175 7 5
IV. Printing	10,818 14 7		
V. Miscellaneous	18 15 6		
TOTAL	76,615 3 6	TOTAL	98,266 12 9
<i>Deduct.</i>		<i>Deduct.</i>	
Recoveries and refunds up to 31st March 1923.	24,654 8 2 33 7 8	Recoveries and refunds up to 31st March 1923.	24,654 8 2 33 7 8
NET EXPENDITURE	51,927 3 8		73,578 12 11

The above statement indicates the expenditure incurred under the main heads of each account. The total extra cost to Government for the census was Rs. 51,927-3-8 or Rs. 8-6 per 1000 of the population enumerated against Rs. 7 in 1911 and 9 in 1901.

At the time of writing this Chapter a further credit to Government of Rs. 772-10-1 was expected on account of refunds and recoveries from the States.

All areas under British Administration bore charges of enumeration. The Census forms were, as on former occasions, supplied by Government gratis for these areas as well as for minor Estates.

93. The Government of India defrayed all charges for superior staff and menial establishment of Abstraction and Compilation Office. Contribution to the amount of Rs. 176-12-0 at the rate of Rs. 30 per 10,000 population was recovered from the various Military and Civil Stations towards the cost of the Abstraction and Compilation charges.

94. Statement III, given at the end of this Chapter, shows the expenditure reported by the States for Enumeration, Abstraction, Compilation and printing of the reports. The total expenditure incurred by them amounts to Rs. 2,37,937 against 1,68,272 in 1911. This gives Rs. 40 per 1000 of population. Reports of certain States are yet in the press the figures for these being nearest possible estimate.

95. Combining the amounts incurred from Imperial, Local Funds and States the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,90,041. This works out to Rs. 49 per 1000 of population or 9 pies per head of population.

96. All states of any size paid for Enumeration, Abstraction and Compilation forms as well as for furniture and stationery used by them in the Central Office. Statement IV gives the details.

97. It is impossible to compare figures of previous operations as on each occasion something more was done and on the present occasion prices ran high all round. In the census of 1911 twenty-eight States had their separate reports printed. In 1921 there were thirty-five reports which accounts for the enhanced figure.

98. A limited staff consisting of the Deputy Superintendent, an Inspector, a Record-keeper and a Typist with a Daftri, a Peon and a Farrash was kept on after the Imperial Office was broken up on the 31st January 1923 for whose maintenance 35 States which had their separate reports contributed for six months a sum of Rs. 5,200 rateably. Statement V gives the amount and the cost of Establishment. The work could not, however, be finished within the period of six months but the superior staff continued to work during leave and practically completed it towards the end of November 1923, after which the Central India Agency office finished it off.

I.—Actual expenditure distributed under the heads of account prescribed by the Comptroller General.

B.—Treasury Accounts.

Main head.	Sub-head.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
I. Superintendence—							
Salaries . . .	Deputation allowance of officers deputed to Census duty.	3,696 12 4	3,633 11 4	(a) 6,451 10 0	..	13,887 1 8	(a) Of this amount the allowance for December 1922 and January 1923 was refunded by Colonel Luard in April 1923 but it was withdrawn in September 1923 after receipt of fresh sanction of the Government of India.
Establishment . . .	Pay of men without substantive appointment.	2,605 12 0	3,736 12 5	1,499 15 0	..	7,842 8 2	
	Deputation allowance of men deputed to Census duty.	822 4 8	1,289 6 11	1,424 2 0	..	3,535 13 7	
	Bonus to clerks . . .	..	..	360 0 0	..	360 0 0	
	Grain Compensation allowance	80 12 4	163 15 6	60 11 0	..	310 6 10	
Travelling allowance.	Travelling allowance of Officers and Establishment.	6,820 2 6	1,051 0 0	104 3 0	..	7,975 5 6	
Contingencies . . .	Office rent . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	Purchase and repair of furniture.	598 12 0	250 0 0	33 5 6	..	887 1 6	
	Local purchase of stationery.	62 2 0	6 12 0	93 1 6	..	156 15 6	
	Postage and Telegram charges	970 14 0	200 2 9	400 1 6	..	1,571 2 3	
	Freight . . .	193 3 6	87 4 0	43 1 0	..	323 8 6	
	Miscellaneous . . .	832 8 7	139 10 6	113 0 10	* 45 11 5	1,130 15 4	* Lost in the theft of office cash box.
	TOTAL I	16,873 4 8	10,563 11 5	10,693 3 4	45 11 5	38,080 14 10	
II. Enumeration—							
Contingencies . . .	Freight . . .	..	8 13 0	..	..	8 13 0	
	Miscellaneous . . .	..	300 0 0	..	..	300 0 0	Bonus to Deputy Superintendent.
	TOTAL II	..	308 13 0	..	..	308 13 0	
III. Abstraction and							
Compilation—							
Establishment	Pay of men without substantive appointment.	157 7 6	7,501 15 0	534 1 0	..	8,293 7 6	
	Deputation allowance of men deputed to Census duty.	..	905 8 2	503 4 0	..	1,408 12 2	
	Grain Compensation allowance.	..	62 2 2	8 1 0	..	70 3 2	
Travelling allowance	Travelling allowance . . .	..	17 1 0	46 11 6	..	63 12 6	
Contingencies . . .	Office rent . . .	..	160 8 0	7 7 0	..	173 15 0	
	Purchase and repair of furniture.	1,585 13 3	1,450 2 3	..	..	3,044 15 6	
	Local purchase of stationery	2,373 8 8	565 7 8	43 13 0	..	2,982 13 4	
	Postage and Telegram charges	..	100 8 9	2 8 3	..	103 1 0	
	Freight . . .	474 13 0	129 0 0	7 0 0	..	609 13 0	
	Miscellaneous . . .	301 8 0	1,075 0 9	90 3 0	..	1,556 11 9	
	TOTAL III	4,983 2 4	12,161 6 6	1,213 0 0	..	18,357 0 7	
IV. Printing and							
other Stationery							
Charges—	Cost of Stationery including paper supplied from Central Stores.	..	66 6 10	..	..	66 6 10	
	Carriage of Stationery . . .	..	5 11 8	..	..	5 11 8	
Printing . . .	At Government Presses . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	At Private Presses . . .	7,314 0 7	12,412 2 6	..	..	19,726 12 1	
Despatching charges	Postage . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	Other charges . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL IV	7,314 9 7	12,504 5 0	..	..	19,819 14 7	
V. Miscellaneous—							
Acting allowance of officers in non-Census offices.	Officers . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	Establishment . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	Despatching charges . . .	..	14 15 6	..	..	14 15 6	
	TOTAL V	..	14 15 6	..	..	14 15 6	
	GRAND TOTAL	29,171 0 7	35,562 3 6	11,835 4 3	45 11 5	76,615 3 6	(a) Not necessarily reflected in the 11 6 0
	Product.	..	..	(b)	..	..
	Adjustments ordered by the Accountant General, Central Revenue and Betwa.	..	—A. 8 6 8	—R. 25 2 0	..	—27 7 8	
	Balance	29,171 0 7	35,553 13 0	11,811 2 1	45 11 5	76,586 11 1	
	Product.	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries from State for cost of forms, furniture and stationery and from Administrated Areas of Abstraction and Compilation Charges (Rs. 176-12-0).	..	14,663 15 0	8,504 8 6	..	23,167 14 6	(c) Further provision of Rs. 2,000,000 for the year 1924-25.
	NET TOTAL EXPENDITURE	29,171 0 7	20,890 18 0	1,427 9 8	45 11 5	51,927 3 6	

II.—Expenditure distributed under the Departmental heads of account prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India.

A.—Departmental Accounts.

Main head.	Sub-head.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
A. Superintendence—							
1. Salaries	Pay of officers	7,234 5 6	3,262 12 11	..	..	10,497 2 5	
	Deputation allowance of officers.	3,396 12 4	3,638 11 4	6,451 10 0	..	13,087 1 8	
	Total I	11,131 1 10	6,001 8 3	6,451 10 0	..	23,484 4 1	
11. Establishment and other charges.	Superintendent's Office Establishment.	6,188 7 1	7,117 0 5	0,213 4 0	..	19,518 11 6	
	Bonus to clerks . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	Grain compensation allowance	80 12 4	163 14 9	60 11 0	..	310 6 1	
	Printing—						
	(a) At Government Presses . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) At private presses	420 7 0	..	..	..	420 7 0	
	Travelling allowance of Officers and Establishment.	0,820 2 6	1,455 1 6	1,436 12 0	..	9,712 0 0	
Contingencies	(a) Office rent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Purchase and repair of furniture.	598 12 0	250 0 0	38 5 6	..	887 1 6	
	(c) Stationery	52 2 0	6 12 0	98 1 6	..	156 15 6	
	(d) Postage and Telegram charges.	970 14 0	200 2 9	400 1 6	..	1,571 2 3	
	(e) Freight	193 3 6	87 4 0	43 1 0	..	323 8 6	
	(f) Miscellaneous	832 8 7	139 10 6	113 1 10	45 11 5	1,130 15 4	
	Total II	16,157 5 0	9,424 13 11	8,493 5 4	45 11 5	34,031 8 8	
	TOTAL A	27,238 6 10	16,320 6 2	14,854 15 4	45 11 5	58,515 7 9	
B. Enumeration—							
III. District charges	Bonus . . . . .	..	300 0 0	..	..	300 0 0	
Contingencies	Freight . . . . .	..	8 13 0	..	..	8 13 0	
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	Total III . . . . .	..	308 13 0	..	..	308 13 0	
IV. Printing and Stationery charges	Printing—						
	(a) At Government Presses . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) At private presses	6,205 4 4	9,042 12 9	..	..	15,248 1 1	
	Despatching forms . . . . .	..	18 15 6	..	..	18 15 6	
	Total IV	6,205 4 4	9,061 12 3	..	..	15,267 0 7	
	TOTAL B	6,205 4 4	9,370 9 3	..	..	15,575 18 7	
C. Abstraction and Compilation—							
V. Office charges	Correspondence and Account Establishment.	38 11 4	715 5 4	..	..	754 0 8	
	Menial Establishment	30 8 0	1,961 2 0	0 13 0	..	1,993 7 0	
	Working staff including Superintendence—						
	(a) Officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Non-Officials	82 4 1	6,436 5 2	1,754 6 0	..	8,322 15 3	
	(c) Grain Compensation Allowance. . . . .	..	62 2 2	8 1 0	..	70 8 2	
	Travelling allowance . . . . .	..	230 10 0	72 6 6	..	303 0 6	
Contingencies	(a) Office rent . . . . .	..	188 4 6	7 7 0	..	195 11 6	
	(b) Purchase and repair of furniture.	1,585 13 8	1,437 6 6	..	..	3,023 3 9	
	(c) Stationery	2,373 8 8	546 13 9	43 13 0	..	2,964 3 5	
	(d) Postage and Telegram charges. . . . .	..	190 8 9	2 8 3	..	193 1 0	
	(e) Freight	474 13 0	128 0 0	7 0 0	..	609 13 0	
	(f) Miscellaneous	391 8 0	1,090 0 9	90 3 0	..	1,571 11 9	
	Total V	4,983 2 4	13,036 10 11	1,986 9 9	..	20,006 7 0	
VI. Printing and Stationery charges	Paper for Slips . . . . .	..	105 0 9	..	..	105 0 9	
	Carriage of paper . . . . .	..	5 11 8	..	..	5 11 8	
	Printing—						
	(a) At Government Presses . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) At private presses	688 14 3	3,369 5 9	..	..	4,058 4 0	
	Total VI	688 14 3	3,480 2 2	..	..	4,169 0 5	
	TOTAL C	5,672 0 7	10,516 13 1	..	..	24,175 7 5	
	GRAND TOTAL A, B AND C	39,165 11 9	42,213 12 6	16,841 9 1	45 11 5	98,266 12 9	
	Deduct. . . . .	..	14,678 5 5	10,009 10 5	..	24,687 15 10	
	Adjustments ordered by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, Refunds and Recoveries from States and Administered Arcas. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	NET TOTAL	39,165 11 9	27,535 7 1	6,831 14 8	45 11 5	73,578 12 11	

III.—Statement shewing the expenditure incurred in connection with Enumeration Abstraction, Compilation and Printing of reports by States etc.

Serial No.	Name.	Enumeration.	Abstraction and Com- pilation.	Printing of reports.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	P's.	
1	Indore	27,822	20,807	5,000	54,229	
2	Bhopal	12,946	14,306	3,154	30,406	
3	Rewa	4,572	24,602	4,244	33,418	
4	Orchha	2,608	3,804	1,191	7,601	
5	Datta	5,072	808	559	6,437	
6	Dhar	8,408	9,775	1,013	13,286	
7	Dewas, Senior	4,471	1,424	912	6,807	
8	Dewas, Junior	7,087	186	965	8,240	
9	Samthar	1,227	500	310	2,037	
10	Jaora	1,460	1,901	526	3,886	
11	Ratlam	1,338	1,863	731	3,932	
12	Panna	6,507	2,960	749	10,216	
13	Charkhari	1,464	1,894	499	3,857	
14	Ajaigarh	1,772	1,457	311	3,540	
15	Bijawar	2,340	1,831	592	4,763	
16	Baoni	354	281	237	872	
17	Chhatarpur	2,185	2,318	496	5,029	
18	Sitamaui	795	207	350	1,352	
19	Sailana	989	362	368	1,719	
20	Rajgarh	1,268	1,535	627	3,430	
21	Narsinghgarh	1,277	1,971	682	3,930	
22	Jhabua	4,101	1,818	615	6,534	
23	Nagod	986	1,196	296	2,478	
24	Maihar	394	1,584	297	2,275	
25	Barwani	1,661	1,796	512	3,969	
26	Alirajpur	1,555	1,576	455	3,586	
27	Khilchipur	1,194	654	484	2,332	
28	Minor Estates and Administered Areas	3,513	2,274	2,770	8,557	
	TOTAL	1,04,846	90,569	23,763	2,20,178	

IV—Statement of amounts recovered from the States and Estates in Central India on account of cost of Census forms, etc. in 1921.

S.N.	Name of State.	Cost of Slips.	Cost of Enumeration Forms.	Cost of Abstraction Forms.	Cost of Furniture	Cost of Sorting compilation and Imperial Tables.	Cost of Stationery.	Cost of cardboards.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Gwalior . . .	..	2,643 11 9	..	..	..	..	..
2	Indore . . .	707 11 10	1,494 11 1	124 14 3	709 15 11	558 15 8	169 4 0	22 0 11	
3	Rewa . . .	895 0 10	3,260 14 11	196 12 10	800 0 11	391 15 0	329 12 11	35 4 8	
4	Bhopal . . .	473 10 1	1,342 10 4	90 12 8	465 9 8	285 7 9	70 4 5	13 0 6	
5	Dhar . . .	143 15 11	329 5 4	29 2 5	91 4 9	86 3 2	50 6 6	4 6 7	
6	Jhabua . . .	78 6 4	485 2 11	17 8 11	57 2 11	38 10 2	26 2 1	2 6 6	
7	Barwani . . .	72 2 11	236 6 5	13 9 7	51 14 1	32 5 4	30 15 10	2 3 3	
8	Alirajpur . . .	53 11 2	105 10 6	4 2 9	37 5 0	23 14 11	19 13 11	2 9 9	
9	Jobat . . .	11 0 7	17 10 0	1 3 8	8 13 9	6 8 6	4 0 10	0 12 10	
10	Dewas S. B. . .	57 15 3	151 7 11	8 9 3	53 3 9	35 10 11	16 4 0	1 6 5	
11	Dewas J. B. . .	45 0 5	258 4 7	7 13 3	41 2 3	41 8 11	10 8 9	1 9 8	
12	Jaora . . .	52 0 5	146 3 6	12 7 4	57 10 4	31 12 10	17 8 0	2 3 3	
13	Ratlam . . .	53 11 3	154 12 4	15 4 10	42 2 1	34 2 9	18 13 2	1 12 10	
14	Sitamau . . .	16 13 0	104 2 7	3 14 5	24 9 11	18 0 6	4 13 10	0 13 0	
15	Sailana . . .	18 1 9	71 4 8	3 9 3	28 10 4	22 8 6	5 7 7	0 12 10	
16	Piploda . . .	6 7 6	14 11 6	2 3 8	9 9 4	10 7 0	3 4 0	0 12 10	
17	Orchha . . .	181 14 9	351 15 4	37 12 2	126 5 8	71 6 3	64 3 10	7 9 11	
18	Datia . . .	97 4 7	317 7 2	17 11 4	69 6 6	42 1 0	41 13 2	5 6 8	
19	Samthar . . .	19 12 6	84 14 1	2 3 6	18 10 11	18 11 4	7 6 10	3 6 7	
20	Panna . . .	122 2 10	269 12 10	26 4 0	80 10 2	44 0 3	51 5 6	4 9 10	
21	Charkhari . . .	79 4 6	197 1 9	16 1 11	48 0 6	36 7 0	32 2 3	2 13 0	
22	Ajaigarh . . .	56 6 8	152 9 1	8 12 8	37 1 7	21 11 8	23 15 7	2 9 9	
23	Bijawar . . .	71 14 10	288 6 6	14 9 1	82 13 5	26 13 9	25 5 6	2 0 1	
24	Baoni . . .	12 5 5	28 6 3	2 4 2	10 0 10	7 3 10	5 9 5	0 12 10	
25	Cbhatarpur . . .	98 15 0	415 2 9	28 15 8	77 1 7	47 0 11	34 6 5	3 0 2	
26	Khaniadhana . . .	10 4 10	17 6 0	0 13 0	..	10 2 6	3 8 9	1 3 3	
27	Nagod . . .	46 10 10	176 5 3	2 7 6	33 7 1	29 5 1	12 15 11	1 12 10	
28	Maihar . . .	41 8 9	170 6 6	7 3 4	28 3 11	22 14 6	13 2 3	2 0 1	
29	Sohawal . . .	25 6 2	..	4 10 0	28 14 7	21 0 11	6 1 0	1 3 3	
30	Rajgarh . . .	68 10 7	268 1 2	5 8 10	44 12 3	42 10 6	28 12 7	3 9 9	
31	Narsingbgarh . . .	68 4 5	258 0 11	9 12 8	58 6 1	22 3 6	21 15 7	2 6 6	
32	Khilchipur . . .	25 15 5	130 15 3	24 4 4	24 2 0	21 11 8	10 12 2	1 9 8	
33	Kurwai . . .	13 6 3	62 0 11	1 10 3	10 0 9	12 8 9	3 12 4	1 9 8	
34	Baraundha . . .	..	..	..	..	5 9 0	..	0 12 10	
35	Alipura . . .	8 15 6	..	2 1 1	..	..	..	..
36	Sarila . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 10	
37	Gaurihar . . .	5 10 1	..	1 2 1	..	..	..	..
38	British Administered areas.	Cost of census operations. 176 12 0							

(a) Not recovered yet.

V.—Statement showing the distribution of the cost of temporary establishment of the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India, for the period of six months from February 1923.

State or Estate.	Share of cost.	AMOUNTS RECOVERED AND CREDITED INTO	
		Treasury.	On date.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.			
1. Indore	Rs. 496	Schore . . .	19th July 1923.
BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.			
2. Rewa	1,329	Indore . . .	25th September 1923.
3. Nagod	68	Schore . . .	31st March 1923.
4. Maihar	78	Indore . . .	12th November 1923.
5. Kothi	16	Schore . . .	16th May 1923.
6. Sohawal	22	Do. . . .	23rd April 1923.
BHOPAL AGENCY.			
7. Bhopal	1,137	..	....
8. Rajgarh	37	Schore . . .	9th April 1923.
9. Narsinghgarh	36	Do. . . .	19th Ditto.
10. Khilchipur	12	Do. . . .	14th Ditto.
11. Kurwai	27	Do. . . .	4th Ditto.
BUNDELEKHAND AGENCY.			
12. Orchha	75	..	....
13. Samthar	63	Schore . . .	11th April 1923.
14. Datia	227	Do. . . .	18th Ditto.
15. Panna	248	Do. . . .	28th May 1923.
16. Charkhari	161	Do. . . .	31st March 1923.
17. Ajaigarh	93	Do. . . .	28th April 1923.
18. Bijawar	107	Do. . . .	9th Ditto.
19. Baoni	36	Do. . . .	31st March 1923.
20. Chhatarpur	171	Do. . . .	28th April 1923.
21. Sarila	11	Do. . . .	4th Ditto.
22. Alipura	16	Do. . . .	12th May 1923.
MALWA AGENCY.			
23. Dewas, Senior Branch	33	Do. . . .	29th July 1923.
24. Dewas, Junior Branch	25	Do. . . .	25th May 1923.
25. Jaora	43	Do. . . .	28th April 1923.
26. Ratlam	162	Do. . . .	13th May 1923.
27. Sitamau	13	Do. . . .	14th April 1923.
28. Sailana	51	Do. . . .	18th Ditto.
29. Piploda	17	Do. . . .	21st May 1923.
SOUTHERN STATES AGENCY.			
30. Dhar	57	Do. . . .	19th Jan. 1923.
31. Jabalpur	121	Do. . . .	16th April 1923.
32. Barwan	43	Do. . . .	25th May 1923.
33. Alirajpur	107	Do. . . .	26th November 1923.
34. Jabal	25	Do. . . .	26th March 1923.
GWALIOR RESIDENCY.			
35. Khanilal (Gwalior Residency)	14	Do. . . .	27th April 1923.
Total		5,500	

CHAPTER IV.

Suggestions.

CENSUS OF INDORE, BHOPAL AND REWA.

99. In the case of the three big States it is essential that an officer of high standing should be in charge of the Census with Assistants if necessary. Considerable trouble was experienced in Bhopal in some cases as the Census Officer did not carry sufficient weight and his orders were deliberately disregarded; especially in the city where people at first refused to act as census officials.

I am, however, inclined to think that in 1931 payment should be made to Enumerators and Supervisors. This would mean about 8 or 10 days' pay altogether, on working days. Several States gave pay and Bhatta on this occasion with excellent results.

CENSUS OF OTHER STATES.

100. *Village Register*.—As soon as the taking of the Census is determined at least 6 months before the Census Officer is appointed a Village Register for each small Estate, Pargana should be prepared, giving a list of its villages with the number of estimated houses and copies of this supplied to the Census, Land Records and Revenue Officers within one month. The two latter should report to the Census Officer whether the list tallies with their records and note the points of difference. The Census Officer should visit all Pargana headquarters, and correct the list in consultation with local officials. A Pargana map showing all the villages in it should be prepared and copies kept by the Pargana and Census Officers marked with Circle boundaries.

This work should be rendered comparatively simple after the careful compilation of these lists for three Censuses.

101. *Special Lists*.—Each Patwari should be called on to prepare a list of locally recognised *dialects* (not languages), *Castes* and *Occupations* in his circle and send it through the revenue authority to the Census Officer, before the commencement of the rains. A rough estimate of the numbers of each caste and the followers of different occupations should, if possible, also be given in the list. The Census Officer will check the castes and occupations and prepare separate lists for each Pargana separating out Jungle tribes and the Depressed classes from the rest. In cases of doubt he will correct them on the spot. These lists are most useful as a check during Tabulation.

At each headquarters the Census Officer will keep lists showing—

Castes, where found in any appreciable number,

Occupations, the castes which usually follow them,

Dialects, the classes which speak them.

These should be prepared as soon as the Preliminary Enumeration is finished and sent to the Provincial Superintendent of Census along with the Enumeration Books.

102. Presuming that the next Census will be taken on the present system I would suggest the following:—

- (1) That the General Village Register should be compiled as soon as it is known that a Census is to take place six months *before* the Provincial Superintendent of Census takes up his appointment. On this occasion it was started far too late, in February only. The attached form can be printed locally at any press in Indore and sent to small States while the big States can print their own. These must be sent to the Provincial Superintendent of Census as soon as his appointment is notified.

- (2) A bare list of villages, inhabited and uninhabited, with the names of hamlets entered under each parent village, inhabited and uninhabited, should be prepared in Deonagri character by the Patwaris and Kanungos, and sent to the Provincial Superintendent of Census arranged in alphabetical order, transliterated in English. In the States of Indore, Bhopal and Rewa the names should be arranged by Parganas alphabetically. This list should be printed and copies kept by the State Census Officers, and ten copies supplied to the Provincial Superintendent at once. These copies will be utilised in the Abstraction Office to prepare Register A of 1931 or any similar Table.
- (3) *Keeping up a corrected village list.*—During the last decade transfers of villages from one Pargana to another and, in some cases, exchanges between States besides the transfer of whole units from one Political Charge to another, took place. This caused the greatest difficulty in adjusting figures for the several decades. It would be very simple if every State insisted that the Revenue Establishment had the village list corrected for each Pargana and adjusted the existing Census Records *as soon as a change was made*. This procedure, which involves very little labour if done at the time, saves incalculable trouble during the actual Census when there is much to be done. It is, after all, an essential record, and it is surprising to find that Darbars do not always insist on such adjustment being made in the ordinary yearly revision of their revenue papers. Experience shows that it is not regularly done in any State.
- (4) *Entries in Schedule.*—In filling in the Census Schedule as soon as entries of persons in a house are completed, a blank should be left and the next house be commenced on the next page. This will act as a check on the number of houses.
- (5) *Lists of Castes, Dialects and Occupations.*—The rough lists of *Castes, Tribes or Races of Dialects and Occupations* mentioned above, should be combined into a single list of Castes, etc. and of Occupations, by each State Census Officer and others and sent to the Provincial Superintendent of Census to assist in checking entries in compiling the list for the Central India Agency as a whole. This should not be difficult in the light of the experience acquired.
- (6) The three big States should, if possible, send a responsible officer to supervise their abstraction and compilation work, a senior official from each district to act as Supervisor and two Patwaris to act as checkers who should remain at Indore until the compilation is over.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

103. *Office Establishment.*—As soon as the decennial Census is determined on, a senior head clerk from the Central India Agency cadre, knowing Hindi and the country, should be placed in charge of the Census work in addition to his other duties and posted to the Central India Agency Office, so that as soon as a Provincial Superintendent of Census is appointed he can be detailed for Census duty without difficulty. He could look up all records of the last Censuses and see to the issue of the Village Registers mentioned above. Soon after the opening of the Census Office a Translator who knows the Vernaculars of the country should be brought in, an Accountant, a Record-keeper and a typist who have worked as such should also be obtained from the permanent staff. The advantage of having men from the permanent establishment does not require comment, as it ensures keeping the office work and its accounts, and records more systematically than is the case with temporary hands.

104. *Accommodation.*—In 1901 and 1911 great difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for the Abstraction and Tabulation Office but it was successfully overcome in 1921 by the utilisation of the empty European barracks at Indore.

PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT.

105. What conditions will be 10 years hence it is not easy to say, but I consider that a Provincial Superintendent of Census will be needed from the start of the operations up to the final enumeration and preferably he should be a Political Officer, otherwise instructions are apt to be disregarded. For control of the subsequent processes one Indian Deputy Superintendent of Census with experience could carry on the work under the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General at Indore where the Abstraction office should be located.

106. *Schedule*.—With regard to the schedule I would abolish the use of the term Animist. It is impossible to secure even an approximately correct return and it would be far better to omit this record. The caste column gives the jungle tribe return sufficiently for all practical purposes.

The columns dealing with occupation are very difficult to deal with, viz., 9, 10, 11. Column 9 can be fairly well filled in but the record in column 10 is, in my opinion, useless. It is, at any rate when filled in by the class of enumerator, met with in Central India, largely school boys, most misleading, and valueless for the purposes of discussion. Column 11 is also not very easy to have correctly filled in, but might perhaps remain, but instead of writing the occupation of the head of the house it would be simpler to write "Dependant" opposite the person dealt with.

Column 16 also appears to be of little use owing to the difficulty of getting proper replies. It might well be omitted.

CANTONMENTS AND CIVIL STATIONS.

As separate figures for Civil and Military areas of Cantonments are sometimes referred to these should be compiled by wards and printed separately on future occasions for all British Administered Areas.

GENERAL REGISTER OF VILLA & HAMLETS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1931.

جنرل رجسٹر موافعات داخلہ کیلئے جات یا پوروں کے ہنابر مردم شماری سنہ ۱۹۳۱ ع

जनरल रजिस्टर मौजात और दाखीलौ खंडे, पाड़े या पुरे वाले सेक्सस सन १९३१ ई०

Register for _____ Pargana

رہاست ریاست

रजिस्टर वाले _____ परगना

حاکم عاقر عاقر

رجسٹر بابت _____

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

Serial Number.	Name of Village.	Number and name of hamlets, if any belonging to village included.	Number of houses in each village or hamlet.		Persons proposed for employment as.				Number of Census.		REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Supervisor.	Enumerator.	Circle.	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For instructions, see back.

हिदायत के लिये पीछे देखो

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING FORM.

1 Fill in at present up to and including column 9 only.

2 Write all entries in Hindi.

3 Columns 3 and 4 should show separately the number of houses in the village and its hamlets as in example below:—

Serial Number.	Name of village.	Name of village and hamlet.	Number of house.	
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.
1	Deogarh.	Deogarh khas ... Hamlets— (a) Kishanpura ... (b) Ghasmandi ... (c) Gowaltoli ...	4	5
2	Ralamandal.	Total of village and hamlets. Ralamandal ... No hamlets	74	16
3			80	5

4 When complete Register should be filed by the Darbar, the other being

5 One copy of this should be kept by the Darbar, the other being sent to the Census Office at Indore.

SUGGESTIONS.

क्र.सं.	नाम व स्थान	नाम व स्थान का विवरण	संख्या	
			ग्राम	ग्राम के अलावा
१	ग्राम का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	४	५
२	ग्राम का स्थान	ग्राम का स्थान	६	७
३	ग्राम का विवरण	ग्राम का विवरण	८	९
४	ग्राम का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	१०	११
५	ग्राम का स्थान	ग्राम का स्थान	१२	१३
६	ग्राम का विवरण	ग्राम का विवरण	१४	१५
७	ग्राम का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	१६	१७
८	ग्राम का स्थान	ग्राम का स्थान	१८	१९
९	ग्राम का विवरण	ग्राम का विवरण	२०	२१

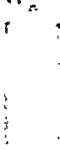

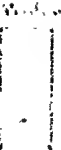

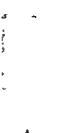

१. ग्राम का नाम देना चाहिए।
२. ग्राम का स्थान देना चाहिए।
३. ग्राम का विवरण देना चाहिए।
४. ग्राम का नाम देना चाहिए।
५. ग्राम का स्थान देना चाहिए।
६. ग्राम का विवरण देना चाहिए।
७. ग्राम का नाम देना चाहिए।
८. ग्राम का स्थान देना चाहिए।
९. ग्राम का विवरण देना चाहिए।

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


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SHAPES USED IN 1901

Single	Married	Widowed
Male 		
Female 		







SYMBOLS USED IN 1911

Male 		
Female 		

SYMBOLS USED IN 1921

Male 		
Female 		

SYMBOLS PROPOSED FOR 1931

Male 		
Female 		

Note: On the slip only the symbols for sex would be printed, i.e. the main circle of the female and not there would be converted to Married, Unmarried or Widowed by the copyist, by adding the necessary tail or cross at end.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

CHAPTER I--SUPERINTENDENCE.

I was warned for the appointment about a year in advance. And this is the most satisfactory arrangement, as there is a lot of reading to be done by way of preparation, especially in the study of statistical method; and the time available to the Provincial Superintendent during the enumeration year is extremely limited.

I took charge on 1st April 1920. I had to *borrow* stationery, stamps and forms, and then set about hunting for the 1911 Records. They were run to ground in a room in the City Magistrate's Office, and taken by me to my private residence. There was a rumour that some of the records had been eaten by white ants during the eight years since they had been stored. But this rumour was never verified. The available lists of papers of the 1911 Census showed that all papers not noted as destroyed were intact. The only thing that had suffered was some old volumes of Census reports of other provinces; and these fortunately were of very little importance. At the same time the arrangement of putting the records in old packing cases in a neglected room in an obscure office is dangerous and courts disaster. At the close of the present operations the records are to be stored in Secretariat General Department, Bombay.

In this connection I should like to remark that the fact that nothing is done for the Provincial Superintendent in advance is bad. In 1931---should the same system be followed as in this and past Censuses--the following arrangements ought to be made *in advance* by the General Department:—

- (1) An office should be secured.
- (2) One clerk, not necessarily of Head Clerk grade, but able to do filing and despatching, should be appointed.
- (3) Two peons should be appointed.
- (4) A permanent advance should be sanctioned. The amount in 1911 was Rs. 40 and in 1921, Rs. 75.
- (5) A certain minimum amount of stationery should be lent.
- (6) Copies of the Civil Service Regulations, Civil Account Code, Census Act (current), Civil List and Desk Diary should be supplied.

The failure to take this minimum necessary action in advance makes for inefficiency. In my own case a great amount of time was wasted in trying to obtain a clerk. I did not find a man till the 21st April. The first peon was not obtained till 7th April, and proved to be an abandoned thief and cheat. An office was not secured till the 21st April. Permanent advance had to be separately applied for and was not obtained till the 17th May 1920.

I may add that the question of a private residence ought also to be settled in advance. The strain of searching for a residence for my family all through April and far on into May told seriously on my health and diminished efficiency.

The office ultimately secured was the first floor of the *nagarkhana* at Raste's Wada, and in spite of the high rent, Rs. 75 per month, proved very unpleasant. Being in the heart of the city and immediately over a crossroads, the noise of traffic was always severe, and was accentuated by a sugar cane crushing mill with creaking rollers; while a hot wind blew clouds of dust and dirt down the street and through the loosely fastened windows. Ultimately in

April 1921 this room was handed over to the Abstraction office and a much cleaner, quieter and pleasanter house secured in Bhavanipeth.

A statement at the end of the volume shows the staff employed from time to time.

The staff was insufficient in the enumeration stages. I leave it on record that two Head Clerks, or better a Personal Assistant and a Head Clerk are needed. Much of my time went on such routine matters as estimating district requirements of forms, and ordering their despatch. The Head Clerk who is in charge of the office arrangements has not sufficient time to do the estimating work without detriment to the efficient management of the office. The more the Provincial Superintendent is relieved of these purely routine matters the more time will be available to him for considering and arranging for the solution of statistical and economic problems. Many of these problems are such as to require collection of details at the time of the enumeration. And if that time goes by their consideration has to be abandoned. Economy in the way of starving the Provincial Superintendent of office staff is economy at the sacrifice of efficiency. I recommend the following:—

At the beginning—(1) One Head Clerk for correspondence and office arrangement.

(2) One clerk.

(3) One typist.

From 1st May—Add—(4) Personal Assistant to Head Clerk for framing estimates of requirements, proof-reading, &c.

From 1st July—Add—(5) Accounts clerk.

It is impossible to forecast how many additional hands will be required at later stages, as everything depends upon the system followed and the quantity of special and extra information ordered for collection, and the quantity of correspondence which is consequently rendered necessary over and above the ordinary routine. I merely make the above remarks in order that my successor may, if possible, avoid the deadening and wearisome burden of estimate-framing.

The method of recording correspondence was as follows. The work was broken up into compilations, each denoted by a quadriliteral abbreviation, *viz.*—

SUPT:—All questions relating to the Provincial Superintendent's Office, staff, &c.

ENMN:—All questions relating to the details of the taking of the Census in the districts, providing forms, &c.

ABST:—All questions relating to the future abstraction offices and abstraction methods.

REPT:—All statistical and academic questions for discussion in the Report, regarding the form of the Report and so on.

ETHN:—All questions relating to Caste, Language and Religion.

TOUR:—Papers relating to tours of the Provincial Superintendent and Inspection notes issued by him.

ADEN:—Explains itself. This was in practice found to be an unnecessary compilation.

COMP:—All matters relating to the Central Compilation Office.

Each case, not each letter, was given a serial number, the numbering being continuous throughout the course of the operations and independent of the calendar year. A simple list of numbers and titles was kept for each compilation, and this was in practice found sufficient—the number of cases in any one

compilation not being high enough to necessitate the use of the so called " Slip Index System " with its detachable titles.

However a few of the cases, and especially ENMN/51 (Railways) were too large and had to be sub-divided. It was also not always easy to decide whether any particular correspondence in the later stages of the operations fell under ABST or REPT.

Over and above these compilations an S. R. was maintained for applications for appointments, and another for account matters and during the second year S. Rs. were maintained for each of the Presses which took part in the printing of the Report.

The travelling work which the Provincial Superintendent has to do is very severe. I found the strain of constant night journeys trying, and the day journeys, sometimes in trains with no first or second class, are almost as bad. It is also most difficult on brief halts to do good work when the only accommodation available is a waiting room crowded with passengers, or a dak bungalow badly situated. I leave it on record that the Provincial Superintendent in 1931 ought certainly to be given a private saloon on all Railway systems. *This will make directly for efficiency.* The most important and difficult work is along the Railways, and, with a saloon, office work and inspection work can be carried on at the same time. These remarks apply to the enumeration stage only. The claim for a saloon would end on the date of the Census.

The following shows the skeleton of tours during the enumeration stage, and is included mainly to give point to the last para. :—

1920.

May—Dharwar and back.

June—Thana, Surat, Jalgaon, Dhulia and Poona.

July—Ahmednagar and back. Baroda, Godhra, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Karachi, Mirpurkhas, Palanpur and Poona.

October-November—Sholapur, Bijapur, Hubli, Dharwar, Belgaum and Poona.

December—Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Nasik, Bhusaval, Bombay and Poona.

1921.

January—Karachi (by steamer), Hyderabad, Navabshah, Sukkur, Jaecobabad, Larkana, Karachi, Bombay (by steamer).

February—Dharwar, Hubli, Beglaum, Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, Godhra, Khandala, Bombay and Poona.

The skeleton tour shown in the last para. does not give any idea of the amount of inspection work done at intermediate stations, where I sometimes alighted, did inspection work, and proceeded by the next train. Had I had a saloon this could have been done much more often, and many of the nights spent in places like Surat could have been saved. No attempt is made to show the journeys between Poona and Bombay. These were innumerable : but the question of a saloon would not there arise.

I never took a clerk on tour with me, and on short journeys, as to Bombay and back, I dispensed with a peon whenever possible. This is however possibly misplaced economy. The officer who is organizing the Census of a whole Province ought to have a travelling shorthand typist.

CHAPTER II.—ENUMERATION.

The Commissioners of Divisions take no part in the Census. The District organization is carried out by the Collector in direct correspondence with the Provincial Superintendent. Below the Collector there is again a step omitted, the Sub-divisional Officers having no direct Census duties, and the Collector corresponding direct with the Mamledars or Mukhtyarkars. It is open to question whether the Sub-divisional Officers could not be given definite Census functions at future Censuses. But it is *not* desirable to break up the Districts for the purpose of corresponding with the Provincial Superintendent, since such a multiplication of offices would entail on that officer a much increased burden of correspondence and despatching work. In any case I am convinced that in all District Offices there should be a definite man of not lower than Head Karkun grade, and preferably of Deputy Collector's grade, deputed to Census duty with effect from about the beginning of the August preceding the Census till about the end of the month next following the Census. If this man were given a duty allowance of Rs. 30, there being 27 Districts, the total cost would be only about Rs. 8,100 for the ten months plus the cost of pay of the man engaged at the bottom of the cadre to fill up the claim. At the most the cost would be Rs. 20,000, and the money would be very well spent. The inefficiency of District work at present is due to inadequate supervision from the Collector's Office. Enhanced supervision with enhanced efficiency would much relieve the Provincial Superintendent at his office, and enable attention to be given to matters of interest instead of, as now, matters of bare necessity.

At the present Census in the case of British Districts the Collectors already overworked, harassed by the Political situation, and with the Reforms Scheme election arrangements thrust upon them, found the Census a very severe burden. The majority in the Presidency proper accepted the extra burden with equanimity, and secured the efficiency of the arrangements in their districts. A very few did not hesitate to show their disgust and dislike of extra work. One or two even admitted to me that they personally "did not intend to give any direct attention to the work". In Sind with one or two exceptions the Collectors took no personal interest in the Census at all, and did not attempt to conceal the fact. It is a little unfair on the Mamledars and Mukhtyarkars to expect them to show any great energy when they know that their superior officers do not do so. All these difficulties would be removed by the adoption of the suggestion contained in the last para.

I take the opportunity, however, of here warning my successor against the issue of many Circulars. I certainly issued too many. It is well to realise from the outset that most Districts will not give any but the irreducible minimum of routine attention to the Census, and any attempt to get them to be *interested* in it is waste of labour.

It is impossible to overestimate the burden imposed upon the Subordinate Revenue Staff from the Mamledar to the Talati. It is the former who has to find the ultimate staff, and the latter who in the long run has to do the bulk of the preliminary enumeration work. I see no possibility of removing the Charge Superintendence from the shoulders of the Mamledar, who is obviously far the best agency for the work. But it ought to be possible to increase the Taluka staff by one clerk, whose sole duties would be correspondence. As regards the subordinate agency the whole question is discussed at length below.

In Agencies the arrangements are more complicated, and the efficiency of the work is much jeopardized by red tape. The Agent is normally District Census Officer, occupying for the Agency the same position as the Collector in a British District. In Kathiawar the Agent to the Governor takes no part in the Census. The four Prants correspond directly and separately with the Provincial Superintendent. The Agents of these Prants passed on their entire Census work to their Deputy Political Agents, and it was with those officers that I corresponded throughout. In Palanpur and Mahi Kantha the Political Agent continued to correspond with me on matters of a semi-political nature; but the organization work was entrusted to special Census Officers, who were seconded from

their ordinary duties. In Reva Kantha the Political Agent remained solely responsible. In Kolhapur and the S. M. C. States the Resident and Political Agent is little more than a forwarding and distributing machine. In Cutch a separate State Census Superintendent was appointed. In the smaller Agencies attached to Districts correspondence was addressed to the Collector as Political Agent, and he passed it on. In all cases, with varying degrees of completeness, a red tape screen is erected; the States are on one side, the Provincial Superintendent on the other, and the Political Agent at the end. Correspondence is handed round the screen to the Political Agent who transfers it, usually with his eyes shut, to the party on the other side.

At the outset of the Census operations I offered to all Political Agents to constitute any State of reasonable size a separate Census District and correspond direct with the State Census Officer. This offer was taken advantage of only by the Political Agents, Bhore, and Akalkot and afterwards Savantwadi. The arrangement worked very well. Instead of having to hand directions to the Political Agent to be passed round the red tape screen to the State Census Officer, I was able to keep in touch with the State Census work as directly as with the work in British Districts. The other Political Agents did not avail themselves of this offer, mainly, I think, because the various durbars are inclined to consider it derogatory to correspond with a non-political Officer. But the proper arrangement is for the Provincial Superintendent to correspond not with the durbar as such but with the State Census Officer direct on all purely organization details, and if anything of a semi-political nature turns up then with the Political Agent.

The District is divided into Charges, the Charge into Circles and the Circles into Blocks, as defined in the Census Code. As a rule the Charge is the Taluka or Petha with the Mamledar as Charge Superintendent. But large Talukas are broken up into two Charges, of which one is placed under the Aval Karkun; and Municipalities are usually, *and always should be*, made into separate Charges with the President or Chief Officer as Superintendent.

The Circle is in charge of a supervisor, who is supposed to keep a constant watch and check over the work of his enumerators. These officers were at the present Census almost entirely members of the Taluka or Municipal staff. At previous Censuses it had always been possible to secure the services of private persons as supervisor. But at this Census the non-co-operation movement and the rise in the cost of living rendered it most difficult and in many cases impossible to obtain them. Moreover even where they did come forward they were in many cases mere puppets, content to be entered on paper as supervisors, but unwilling to do anything at all. I may cite a particular instance that came to my notice. In a small Municipality the sub-assistant surgeon was supervisor in the Municipal Census arrangements. I called at his dispensary and asked to see some of his enumeration books. He told his compeunder, who was an enumerator, to bring one. When the book arrived I found it to be full of elementary mistakes. On my drawing the supervisor's attention to the fact he remarked that he could not be expected to know the Census rules. I then suggested that he might have perused the instructions, to which he replied that there were none. The compeunder immediately opened a drawer in the table at which the sub-assistant surgeon was sitting and showed him Chapter V of the Census Code. The sub-assistant surgeon expressed the greatest surprise at finding that there were any instructions at all. This example is given by way of shewing the break down of the elaborate instructional system, by which alone the Indian method of taking the Census has proved so effective in the past.

In the matter of enumerators the two great obstacles were the non-co-operation movement and the strike of Talatis. The former caused a widespread withdrawal of many who had consented in May and June to have their names put down in the General Village Register. It was not worth while to obtain from districts a complete return of withdrawals. But they must have amounted to thousands. In one Taluka alone 60 withdrew in one week, and the whole process went on gradually throughout the autumn and winter. It commenced with an article in the Kesari in which the editor, to whom the point seems to

real trouble is not the heaviness of the ordinary work but the absence of special remuneration. This increased reluctance both on the part of the clerks and the outside public to do Census work for nothing is an inevitable corollary to the rise in the cost of living, and is a phenomenon which is likely to recur in 1931."

The whole question of system and agency ought to be carefully thought out before the next Census. The system hitherto followed is based on an ideal state in which an adequate number of volunteers are ready and willing to come forward gratis and in which all ranks from Charge Superintendent to enumerator are willing to sit in circles patiently learning the rules and taking notes for future guidance. At this Census the system partially broke down. Firstly, the number of volunteers was insufficient; secondly, the supervisors' staff failed; and thirdly the instructions were insufficiently imparted and inadequately mastered. The shortage of volunteers will recur in 1931, even without political complications; since people are no longer willing to spare the necessary time or to perform arduous duties for nothing. It therefore becomes necessary to consider whether such revision of the system is possible as will enable the Census to be taken without impossibly heavy expense.

The Indian system provides for an average block of 200 persons per enumerator and an average circle of 12 blocks or 2,400 persons per supervisor. In practice at the preliminary enumeration in the present Census several blocks were taken by each enumerator. This means that for the final enumeration fresh enumerators have to be turned on. These men are extremely unsatisfactory. They do not master the rules; and any additional entries made by them for new comers are badly and incorrectly made. The enumerators who do the preliminary enumeration, being unpaid, are dissatisfied. The supervisors are incompetent, and the Charge Superintendents too overworked to examine all the books. Actually the number of circles and blocks (i.e., theoretically the number of supervisors and enumerators) in British districts at this Census was circles 9,188, blocks 99,816. The population of those districts being 19,291,719 the average number of persons per circle was 2,100 and per block 193. In the United States with a territory of vast dimensions and a population 5 to 6 times that of this Presidency the number of supervisors and enumerators at the recent Census were supervisors 378, enumerators 87,234*. Their supervisors are evidently not comparable with ours. Our supervisor class is more or less cut out, and the American Supervisor corresponds with our Charge Superintendent.

It is necessary to distinguish between rural and urban tracts, the latter being synonymous with Municipalities. In the former the whole enumeration should be entrusted to the Village Accountant and the local schoolmasters on payment. Small villages have no schools. Medium sized villages have small schools with one master, and large villages have large schools with a Head Master and several assistants. In Kulkarni tracts one accountant usually has only one village. In Talati tracts the Talati usually has several villages in his *saza*. These men can quite easily carry out the whole preliminary enumeration. But they should be paid. In Portuguese territory payment is made on the basis of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Reis per head of persons enumerated. This rate is very low, and while excluding the "padded" schedule as a practical means of making money fraudulently, is on the other hand hardly remuneration adequate to the trouble and labour of the work. Payment by results is not entirely satisfactory, especially in view of the wide differences in the compactness of blocks. Perhaps the only way is to have an all round rate by the block. The number of inhabited Revenue villages in British Districts after excluding those which are merged in Municipalities is approximately 25,000. These vary from a few huts to large market towns. On the average one enumerator might be estimated for every three villages. In the case of the very small ones more than three can be taken by one enumerator, and in the case of large ones several enumerators will be required. Allowing a payment of Rs. 50 for each man this would entail a total expenditure of Rs. 4,15,000. It has been suggested by the present Census Commissioner

* Quarterly Pubn. of the Amer. Stat. Assn. Mar. 1921, p. 577.

that there should be no final enumeration at all. Starting from that suggestion it has occurred to me that the paid enumerators working with the larger blocks might have an adequate supply of printed passes with space for the name of the individual. Every individual enumerator would then be given a pass as soon as his name is entered in the Schedule, and would be instructed to keep it until after the Census and to take it with him when travelling. Final enumeration could then be reduced to Enumeration of Travellers; and every person found on road, railway or steamer on the Census night would be enumerated unless he produced his own signed and named pass. No verbal statement of enumeration would be accepted. In the final enumeration Government clerks, Railway servants, &c., would be turned on as now without payment. It is a one night job only and ought to be ungrudgingly accepted. Travelling allowance would still have to be paid to Taluka Karkuns and others performing journeys on Census duties. But these payments are not technically debitable to the Census budget. No Travelling allowance would be given to the paid enumerators; but where their blocks were very scattered the fixed rate of Rs. 50 might be raised.

A similar reduction of staff might be made in the case of supervisors. Allowing for an average of five per Charge, and for approximately the same number of Charges as at this Census, namely 276, i.e., in rural tracts, and excluding Municipal Charges, a total number of 1,380 supervisors would be required. Of these it may be assumed that half would be men seconded from Government Departments, to whom a duty allowance of Rs. 10 for four months may be allowed, and half would be outsiders paid at Rs. 30 per month for four months. The total cost works out at Rs. 1,10,500.

The grand total would therefore be—

Cost of Enumerating Staff	...	Rs. 4,15,000
Cost of Supervising Staff	...	„ 1,10,500
Grand Total	...	„ <u>5,25,500</u>

The population of British Districts excluding Municipal towns was at this Census 14,907,971. Allowing for a ten per cent. rise it may be estimated for 1931 at 16,400,000. The incidence of cost per head on these two items (enumeration and supervision staffs) alone would be 6 pies.

The cost of pay of enumerators and supervisors plus travelling allowance debitable to Census for the same at the present Census amounted to about Rs. 30,000. It will, therefore, be seen that the proposals for a paid staff at the next Census, would cost an additional five lacs. In the present state of Indian finances such a payment would be very hard to meet. And it is doubtful if the financiers would accept as a justification the promise that the accuracy of the Census results would be certainly increased. Unfortunately the extent of inaccuracy is not measurable. In tabulation we record what is stated, whether it be correct or not. Consequently the acceptance of the promise mentioned above would be merely an act of faith.

If it is quite impossible to entertain a paid agency as in some other countries, then it must be clearly laid down by law that such and such classes of Government servants—and in particular the village officers—are obliged to perform such duties as are laid upon them by the District Census Authorities. The weakness of our system at this Census was that, while on the one hand the old voluntary spirit was gone, on the other there was no legal obligation on those whom we called upon for their services.

The following is a good example of the difficulties which arise through the absence of clearly defined legal responsibilities:—

Some of the Police Patils went on strike in Ratnagiri District about June 1920. They ultimately came in again. But in the meanwhile the question of how far Government can order a Police Patil to do Census work came up for consideration. The matter is so important that I republish

here the Government Order on the point containing my letter and Government's Order. It will be seen that Government held that section 5 (1) (b) of the Census Act applied. If it does then the clause is extraordinarily badly worded. At the next Census the Act should be so worded as to make it clear that the words "all village officers" are independent of what follows regarding the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act. As printed in the 1920 Census Act with not even a comma after them the words referred to could only in ordinary English be read with what follows:—

Census of 1921.

Assistance to be given by the
Village officers in connection
with the—.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Order No. 6723.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1920.

Letter from the Provincial Superintendent of Census No. Tour-5, dated the 10th June 1920:—

"I have the honour to inform you that the Collector of Ratnagiri reports that some of the Police Patels of that district being dissatisfied with their enrolments are refusing to give information for the preparation of the 'General Village Register'. He asks whether section 5 of the Census Act applies. But this section clearly only refers to certain specified persons in specified provinces. The only way to meet the present case is for Government to issue an immediate notification under section 15 (2) (a) of the Act to the effect that village officers, both Revenue and Police, Headmen and Accountants in all villages in the Presidency including Indian villages are appointed to give assistance towards the taking of the Census by furnishing such information for the preparation of Census forms as shall be asked for from time to time.

2. So far as I can ascertain no delegation of powers to the Local Government has been made under this section; but I am writing in camp without all my papers. If so, then I have to recommend that you ask Government to telegraph for delegation of power to make rules under section 15 (2) (a). The matter is urgent as the General Village Register is to be completed by the end of the month."

ORDER.—The District Magistrate of Ratnagiri should be requested to call upon the village officers for such assistance as he needs by written order under section 5 (1) (b) of the Indian Census Act, 1920.

J. C. KER,

Secretary to Government.

In urban tracts, i.e., Municipalities, a much more extensive use would have to be made of the household schedule system. When the house and Block Lists are being written up, houses in which the Head of the Family is educated would be marked with some distinguishing sign as the letter E, or the corresponding vernacular equivalent. Household schedules would first be distributed to these houses, being made returnable 4 or 5 days in advance of the Census. For the rest the arrangements would follow those outlined in a previous para.

The arrangements for enumerating the Railway Population at this Census differed from those adopted in 1911. On that occasion the Railways organized their own Census work throughout, merely submitting their returns to the District Census Officers. This time the latter were made directly responsible for the work except in the case of Running Trains. Each station was constituted a Circle under the Local Charge Superintendent, that is either the Taluka or Municipal Authority. It was directed that at each station there should be two or more enumeration books, one or more for the Census of the resident staff, and the others for the Census of temporary platform population on the Census night. The enumeration of this temporary population I called "Platform Enumeration" in the Bombay Code, the term appearing to me more appropriate than the term "Station Enumeration" adopted in the Government

of India Rules. Where there should happen to be a Running Train enumerated the station concerned would also have a third type of book. All these various books were to be combined into a Circle Summary in the ordinary way.

It was directed, however, that, while the actual work was to be carried out by the Local District Authorities, the staff was to be provided by the Railways. This arrangement did not in my opinion work very well. It was least bad on systems which placed the Census work on the Traffic Staff (as the G. I. P.), and worst on systems which placed it entirely on non-traffic staffs (as the B. B. C. I.). The ultimate work falls in the main on the Station Master. On all Railways it happens that the Station Masters are out of touch with the Mamledars, and have nothing to fear from disobeying them. On the B. B. C. I. a double breach was effected. The Station Masters not only did not care for the Mamledars and Collectors, but they did not care for the Loco men who were told off to look after them, nor did the latter care for the Revenue Authorities. I am not satisfied that the Railway Enumeration work and especially the Platform Enumeration on the final night, was at all complete. An appendix has been prepared to test the point.

The work at Ports was carried out by the Customs Authorities under the general direction of the Local Census Authorities. An appendix shows the results of the Port Census.

In the case of Coasting Passenger Steamers I communicated direct with the different companies, and sent them the necessary schedules with instructions for Masters. The annexed table shows the forms supplied to each company.

Name of Steamship Company	No. of vessels	General schedules		Covers.		Travelers Tickets.	Specimen schedules.	Instructions to Masters of vessels.	Remarks.
		English	Marathi	English.	Marathi.				
1. British India Steam Navigation Co.	2	500		6		750	60	5	
2. Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	•	600	1,200	15	15	17,500	60	30	* No. of vessels not reported by the Co.
3. Indian Co-operative Trading and Navigation Co.	2	100	100	2	2	1,250	2	5	Only one will be on voyage.
4. The Cutch Steam Navigation Co.	1	10	10 Guj.	2	2 Guj.	100	2	3	
5. The East India Steam Navigation Co.	10	500	1,000	12	12	10,000	50	15	

Cantonments were, under the orders of the Government of India, divided into two portions, purely Military limits, and Civil limits. The former were placed under a selected Military Officer and the latter under the Cantonment Magistrate. So far as the Civil limits are concerned the Cantonment Magistrates, being semi-Civil Officers with an office in touch with the local Revenue Authorities, carried out their work well. But the entrusting of Military limits to Military Officers worked in some cases badly. These Military Officers varied

from extremely efficient to extremely inefficient. Several of them gave considerable anxiety through their failure to grasp simple methods. As a result the schedules for Military areas of Cantonments were often exceedingly badly filled. Generally speaking it would be far better at the next Census to place the whole work under the Cantonment Magistrate, except perhaps in the cases of Poona, and Karachi where the work would be too heavy.

The "house" as usual presented difficulties. The meaning of the word is fully discussed in the Report. Here it may be pointed out that the Census Code ought to lay down a definite rule for towns just as for rural tracts. The Code this time (*see* the small type notes to Art. 18 of Chap. I) was vague and unsatisfactory. The best thing to do would be to direct that everywhere except in Municipalities, Cantonments, Railway Settlements and the like the family should be the unit for numbering, and that in all these special types of place there should be a dual system, the building being given a number and each family within it a sub-number. This time I attempted to secure uniformity in this matter by means of Circular ENMN-36; but circulars are not attended to, whereas the code usually is. The existing rule that in the case of bungalows with separate servants' quarters, each row or block of servants' quarters should count as a house is also unsatisfactory. Apart from the fact that the word "block" is to be avoided owing to its being required in another sense, the rule is radically wrong, and is usually broken. These rows of servants' quarters stand on the same footing as cooly lines and chawls, and as in the case of those buildings each separate tenement should be given a number or sub-number.

The reason for insisting on the "house" in Municipalities being taken as the taxation unit, or the building, with sub-numbers for families is that unless this is done statistics of house accommodation and overcrowding cannot be taken out. This point will be understood when it is remembered that the attempt to take out housing statistics for certain towns failed owing to the family being taken as the house, as in villages.

Methods of house numbering were many and various. Some Municipalities were wise enough to revise their own house-numbering system and replace the tin plates over the doors of the houses. This is the most sensible course as the numbers then last for 10 years. The only objection is that these tin plates are not always very easy to identify and read, especially at night. Other methods were white or coloured paint, which is good but expensive, *damar*, which is messy but cheap; and gheru mixed with oil. The latter when painted on a previously prepared white ground is extraordinarily effective, as specially if painted through stencil plates, and not at all expensive. At the next Census it might be specially recommended for general use. The actual arrangement of the numbers is as varied as the material used. In Sind the whole details including the words "Circle, block and house" were painted on. In the Presidency this was only observed at Ahmednagar. *It is no use attempting to insist on uniformity*; and so long as the numbers can be identified the particular method of arranging them does not matter.

The non-synchronous tracts and the procedure followed therein were as follows:—

Procedure followed.

Non-synchronous Tracts.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(1) Final check on the morning of the 19th March 1921.</p> | <p>(1) West Khandesh:—All the villages in the Nawapur Taluka.</p> <p>(2) Kanara:—147 villages.</p> <p>30 Ankola.</p> <p>32 Kumtha.</p> <p>24 Honawar.</p> <p>42 Sirsi.</p> <p>1 Bhatkal.</p> <p>10 Yellapur.</p> <p>7 Supa.</p> <p>1 Halyal.</p> |
|---|--|

(3) Nasik :—

Peint Taluka : whole except 23 villages.

Kulwan Taluka : 61 villages.

Surgam State : 58 villages.

(4) Panch Mahals, Rewa Kantha and Rajpipla State : 528 villages.

(5) Thana :— 20 villages of Mokhada Petha.

(6) Cutch :—Banni State.

(7) Larkana :—Taluka Kambar : Hilly tract in the Ghaibidero Jaghir.

Taluka Sehwan : 5 Dehs.

„ Joh : 6 „ (having 8 Makans).

„ Kakar : 13 Dehs.

„ Warah : 5 „

„ Mehar : 3 „

(8) Sukkur :—Registan of Robri, Mirpur Mathelo—and Ubauro.

(9) Upper Sind Frontier :—Kobistan of Shahdadpur Taluka.

(10) Khairpur State :—Nira Taluka (whole).

(2) Final check on the 18th and 19th March 1921.

(1) Karachi :—

(1) Kohistan of Karachi Taluka.

(2) „ of Tatta.

(3) Delta of Mirpur Sakro.

(4) Sea Coast Dehs of Ghorabari Taluka.

(5) „ „ „ of Shahbunder Taluka.

(6) Desert of Jati.

(7) Hill part of Kotri Taluka.

(8) Kohistan Mahal.

(9) Manjband Mahal.

(2) West Khandesh :—
5 Mewasi villages.

(3) Final check on the morning of the 18th March 1921.

(1) Surat Agency :—Bansda (the whole State except 22 villages) and Dharampur (the whole State).

(2) Thar and Parkar :—52 villages.

21 Sanghar.

2 Khipro.

29 Mithi.

Surat Agency :—All the villages in the Dangs.

(4) Final check spread over two days preceding the 18th March 1921 ending about noon of the 18th.

(5) Final check to be dispensed with.

(1) West Khundesh :—Akrami Petha and Kanthi Estate.

(2) Mahi-Kantha Agency :—The Dungri Bhil area of Polo and Idur State.

(3) Poona :—All villages in the Mulshi Petha except Pand.

(6) No regular Census, a rough estimate of the population.

Mahi Kantha :—The Dungri Bhil area of the Danta State.

Of the above most of the arrangements were sanctioned in advance by Government Order No. 12440 of 13th December 1920. In reporting the proposals there had been a mistake in my office regarding the arrangements for Thar and Parkar, and this was corrected in practice. But owing to the non-co-operation movement throughout the Presidency, and in particular owing to the disturbed state of the Mulshi Petha in the Poona District, some slight extension of the non-synchronous principle became necessary. The changes were reported to Government *ex post facto*, and were sanctioned with retrospective effect by Government Order No. 5982 of 13th May 1921. But, besides the extension of the non-synchronous principle, the Danta State took the most unfortunate and retrograde step of excluding the Dungri Bhils from the regular Census and framing for them only rough estimates. I protested against this in vain up to the very last minute. In 1911 special arrangements had been made in the Bhil area of the Danta and Polo States for getting the full particulars in time, as detailed on page 5 of the Administrative Report of that Census. My final letter of protest was dated 18th March 1921, the very day of the Census, when it was really too late to do anything. However the officer in charge of Abstraction at Sadra subsequently reported as follows :—

".....The Charge Superintendent of the Danta State has, while forwarding the enumeration books of the State, informed me that since the receipt of the Provincial Superintendent's letter No. ENMN/4, dated 18th March 1921, he got all the particulars of the Dungri Bhils roughly entered in the general schedules with the help of his supervisors. Their correctness, however, is doubtful, since the supervisors cannot be expected to possess such a detailed knowledge of the individual members of each house. In the slips copying stage all the entries were found to have been fully made and were assumed as correct. No difficulty was consequently experienced."

To put it bluntly, but yet correctly, the Census of the Dungri Bhils of this State was *faked*.

The paper for the Covers and General schedules was obtained partly from Mills on the Calcutta side as laid down by the Census Commissioner, and partly from the Deccan Paper Mills. At the next Census if there are as now, mills on this side of India capable of executing the order all Census paper should be locally purchased. This saves freight, and the danger of delay, and relieves the pressure on the Calcutta Mills.

The paper, both Badami and so-called "Brown Cartridge," was of very poor quality, and tore very easily. If normal conditions are re-established by 1930 a better quality should be insisted on.

Of the paper for slips the Badami was locally obtained and the coloured paper was obtained from Lucknow.

The Government Central Press did most of the enumeration Printing, including all the standard enumeration book forms. The slips were printed at the Photozineo Press, Poona, by Lithography. The Caste Index, Port and Cantonment Forms, Traveller's Tickets, and most of the Sorting and Compilation forms were printed at the Yeravda Prison Press. I found the last mentioned Press rather unsatisfactory to deal with. It is dilatory, careless,

and inaccessible.* The accuracy and the speed of the Government Central Press was quite wonderful, especially when it is remembered that there was another Department—namely the Reforms—which made enormous demands upon it. A certain amount of extra and circular work was given to private presses in Poona. Printing of all Sindhi papers was done at the Commissioner's Press, Karachi, the distance of which makes supervision of the work impossible. Nevertheless the work done was very good.

Very little translation work was on this occasion given to the Oriental Translator. The Code was not translated into Kanarese at all, it being thought that the very few and small Indian States in that region, and the few Municipalities requiring vernacular copies, could manage with Marathi. The Marathi and Gujarathi versions of the Code were prepared in my office, the former by my Head Clerk and the latter by a private person for a cash honorarium. The Caste Index and Sorters Tickets were handed over to the Oriental Translator, as they involved intricate and expert work. The appendices to the Code were in English only.

All Sindhi translation work had to be sent to the Sindhi Translator at Karachi, through the Commissioner. The papers were often passed on very late, and the Sindhi Translator's Office was itself very dilatory. It would altogether be a good thing if Sind were entirely separated at the next Census, even though it may still be part of the Bombay Presidency.

As the result of my experience I am inclined to think that with the exception of Appendix III to the Code, which is not wanted at all and was not printed on this occasion, and Appendix II (Cantonments) which can be in English only, all the rest ought to be distributed in the vernaculars more freely than at this Census. The fact is that I over-rated the standard of English education. It seems that many Mamledars do not really know English properly, and find it very difficult to work with. In the State territory the English version is virtually useless. For the same reason the fewer circulars that are sent out the better. I went on the principle that circulars explaining details would be helpful. But the English Officers like the Collector have not the time to read them. And the Charge Superintendents do not understand them. Moreover they result in demands from Agencies for more copies. It is useless to explain that the circular is not intended for small States. Red tape demands that every State shall receive a copy. Even in British Districts many circulars intended only for the eye of the District Census Officer were cyclostyled and sent out to Charges. It might, therefore, be an advantage on another occasion to mark all circulars in very bold type with the words "For District Census Officers only" or "For Charge Superintendents" as the case may be. But it must be remembered that Political Agents will pass on even the first-mentioned kind to the large and small States alike.

As regards forms the GENERAL VILLAGE REGISTER was fairly suitable. The column for Number of Inhabited Places was an innovation of my own, and was dictated by a desire to secure statistics of the ratio of population to actual unit of residence, for which see Appendix O of the Report. It is possible that, as the subject has now been investigated, the next Superintendent may not think it necessary to investigate it a second time. Columns 11 and 12 of the Register were not in all cases filled in as directed. But this sort of omission would be avoided if there were, as suggested above, one clerk in the Taluka Office detailed exclusively for Census work only.

In one District (Ahmednagar) the General Village Register was locally printed. The necessity for this is doubtful. Only one copy is required at each Taluka, and as regards calling for the information from villages all Taluka Offices have their own arrangements for cyclostyling or otherwise multiplying memos to the village.

The CHARGE REGISTER was of course printed and supplied. The words "Administrative Area" should be changed to "Administrative Unit", or

* This relates to Enumeration Forms. When it came to the printing of the Report the Yeravda Press was in some ways easier to deal with than the G. O. Press. But Yeravda cannot work at the high speed required for Printing Enumeration Forms.

perhaps "Name of Taluka, State, or Municipality". Columns 6 to 11 were in many cases not filled up at all owing to the general breakdown of the system. This form serves also as a CIRCLE REGISTER. This being so the heading should be

"CHARGE REGISTER"

(An extract from this form for each Circle should be prepared, and is then known as the

CIRCLE REGISTER.)"

The ABSTRACT OF CHARGE REGISTER was not printed, and does not need to be.

The HOUSE AND BLOCK LIST served its purpose. But the footnote (according to the remarks about the "house" above) might be more exactly worded, and might be removed to the head of the form, which would then run

"HOUSE LIST"

(To be prepared by Village or Ward). An extract from this form for each Block will be prepared and will then be known as the

BLOCK LIST)

(The column for serial number of family will be blank in all villages and Towns where there is no Municipality, since the "house" is the same as the family. In all Municipalities the "house" will be the building or taxation unit, and will be given a number. Where a house contains more than one family each separate family will be given a separate sub-number, as House No. 121. Family No. 121/1, 121/2, 121/3, &c.)"

The printing of the instructions on the head of the form may possibly reduce space available and result in the need for printing a larger number of copies. But I am convinced that the more details are entered on the forms themselves, and the fewer in separate pamphlets the greater will be the degree of efficiency secured.

The COVER is an extremely difficult form to print, and is so long that the Government Central Press had no galley large enough to cut it and had to enlist the services of outside Newspaper Presses. As regards the Headings it seems to be essential to have the words

"ENUMERATION BOOK COVER"

printed somewhere upon it. At this Census some of the Districts actually did not know the name of this form as late as January, and indented for supplementary supplies under fancy names: This is of course only one more example of the breakdown of the system. The forms were all carefully described in the Code, and the ignorance of the name of this form simply proved that the Code had never been used. The specimen schedules on the Cover require most careful revision before the MS. is sent to the Press. It is exceedingly difficult to ensure that no incorrect entries are left in in five languages. My successor should also firmly refuse to accept orders to collect information on the schedules after the Cover containing the specimens are once sent to Press. On this occasion after the blocks were prepared I was asked to enumerate sects of Mahomedans and Jains, and consented. The orders were embodied in the Code, but the Code is not read by all, and the absence of sect names from the specimens on the Cover was a cause of their omission by all but the best enumerators. In my opinion, if the headings of the General Schedule contain fuller details, it ought to be possible to get all other instructions on to the Cover, and thus avoid the necessity of supplementary instructions at all. In 1911 these supplementary instructions were printed and sent to supervisors who were expected to dictate them to the enumerators. On this occasion, foreseeing that dictation would be out of the question, I embodied the supplementary instructions as part of the Code, *viz.*, Chap. V-A. This I intended to have printed in sufficient numbers for each enumerator to have a copy. But in order to relieve the Press I cut this down to a number which would give at

least one per village with some extra for towns. This was really sufficient. But, as said above, the Instructions ought to be kept down to a point where everything can be embodied on the Cover and the General Schedule.

TRAVELLERS TICKETS for the Presidency were printed at the Yarrowda Prison Press out of old condemned paper. They were printed in rather excessive numbers. The use of these tickets is admirable if the Census staff is efficient. If not, they are either wasted or actually misused. This is a form on the back of which advertisements might with advantage be printed; and my successor might look out for this point. The form requires no modification if the same method is followed in 1931 as now. But if, as has been suggested above, enumeration passes are given to each and every individual the number required will be 30 to 35 million. This is a heavy printing item. But on the other hand in that case a very large sum could be realised for advertisements.

Special forms for Ports and Cantonments were printed at Yarrowda. It is useless to criticise these forms. But I draw attention to improvements which I effected in the form of PORT ENUMERATION PASS, reproduced below, the old style of which was very clumsy. In the case of all these forms I underestimated requirements. It is no use—especially in the case of Cantonments—to estimate forms on the idea that they will be intelligently used. For example when I visited Karachi the Military Census Officer asked for the Special forms for Cantonments. On my explaining that they had certainly been sent a search was made and they were found unissued in a drawer in the office of the Brigade Commandant. At Deolali the first lot sent were lost, and the second lot sent were annexed and used by the Cantonment Magistrate for the Civil area, to which they did not apply.

CENSUS OF 1921.		CENSUS OF 1921.	
PORT ENUMERATION PASS.		PORT ENUMERATION PASS.	
		Certified that schedules duly filled in by Mr. or Captain	
		Master of the vessel bearing name	
Name of port at which schedules are collected—		and registered No.	
Name of Master of vessel—		which started its voyage from the Port of	
Name and registered No. of vessel—		have been correctly received at the Port of	
Port from which vessel started—		Date (Sd.)	
Date			
(Sd.)		N.B.—Every Master of a vessel receiving this pass should keep it carefully on board the vessel till 2nd April.	

THE GENERAL SCHEDULE is an easy form to print. It is only the vastness of the numbers required that causes trouble. But the form is unsatisfactory for the reason that the headings waste valuable space that might be used for inserting instructions. Here again we are working with a system which presupposes a diligent and willing staff carefully instructed over long weeks. Nothing of the sort was achieved at this Census. The General Schedules were often filled up by Enumerators who cannot have even read over once the instructions either on the cover or in the Code. In these circumstances it is far better to cram as much as possible on to the headings of the General Schedule, since there is then almost a certainty of their being read. As an example I will cite the case of the Birthplace column. In thousands of schedules the name of birthplace entered was the name of the *village* of birth. It would be perfectly feasible to explain what is wanted in the heading itself. I have prepared a form which I suggest for use in 1931. It is of course based on the assumption that subsidiary occupations and occupations of dependents are omitted from that Census, and that the remaining information is much the same as this time. But it is inserted as an example of method rather than of detail. Where millions of forms are being printed from stereotyped blocks there is no possible object in

saving type. Of course it is undesirable to reduce materially the space available

if he were not sent to school. School going is one of his birthrights. On the other hand for a Mahar boy to go to school is a phenomenon to attract attention. He is born into the world with strong odds against his going to school, and if he goes his birthright is to be excluded from the school-room and to sit outside in the sun and dust of the street. Still greater odds face the Bhil boy. This being so an accurate record of the numbers of the various castes will be required by all Departments and local bodies unless and until the caste system is abolished not only on paper but in fact.

The question of whether to maintain the infirmities column, and if so whether to retain the same infirmities, is very difficult. The matter is a highly technical one, and should be decided by the Sanitary Department, subject to advice from some Census trained officer as to the practicality of its

propose from the Census point of view. The subject ought to be discussed more. Experience shows that any subject which knocks about round India for opinions from many Governments and many officers takes years to come home to rest. It is indeed having medical men sending in impassioned protests against Census folly when the starai blocks for the next Census schedules are actually on the machines.

The only case under the Census Act that actually came into Court within my knowledge was against a respectable Parsee gentleman in Bombay, who threw an Enumerator downstairs. The case was compounded on the offender submitting an apology and paying Rs. 50 to a charity. In a Dharwar District there was a question whether to prosecute a man who had concealed the presence of a woman in his house. But it was decided that he had punished himself by securing that publicity should be given to the fact through his folly, and the matter was dropped.

CHAPTER III.—TABULATION.

At the present Census the methods adopted to abstract or tabulate the figures were the same as in 1911. The system used is known as the Slip System, and was first used in India in 1901. The principle is as follows. After the Enumeration Books are received the temporary clerks engaged for abstraction (they are known at this stage as copyists) go over each book and correct the serial numbering of persons in column 2 of the schedules and the totals in the enumerator's abstract on the cover of the book. They then copy on to small slips the details for every individual. The slips are printed on paper of six different colours, of which five colours represent the five commonest religions—Hindu, Mahomedan, Jain, Zoroastrian and Christian—and the sixth is used for all others. Sex and civil condition are represented by symbols printed on the slip. There are thus 6×6 different kinds of slips. The copyist selects the necessary kind, and copies on to it all entries not indicated already, abbreviations being used within prescribed limits. After the slips for the whole of any book are copied they are checked and then sorted out by religions and sexes. The totals for each religion, by males and females separately, are then entered up in a Register called Register A, one line being used for each book (Census Block). When Register A is fully written up for any Taluka, the Village Tables are prepared. This is a form in which the totals for each village (a village may consist of one or many Blocks) are entered up by sex and religion; and when ready the whole batch of Village Tables for any District is despatched to the Collector. The Registers A when fully written, and no longer required for the Village Tables, are sent to the Central Compilation Office, which, using these Registers as a base, compiles from them Imperial Tables I to VI and Provincial Table I. The local Abstraction Office has meanwhile converted itself from a copying office into a sorting office, the lowest grade of employee being called Sorters. Sorting for Tables VII onwards is done from the slips, by sorting them into the holes of the pigeon hole box, which had previously been used by the copyist to hold his slips. In the normal box there are 36 holes. It will be observed that two factors can be sorted for simultaneously, one being represented by the vertical and the other by the horizontal series of the pigeon holes. The totals in each hole are counted and entered in a Sorter's Ticket, which is printed in a special form for each Table. These Tickets are then turned over to Compilers who transfer the ultimate totals on the Sorter's Tickets to compilation registers prepared according to the unit for which the figures are required, this unit being usually the Taluka. The compilation registers are then despatched to the Central Office for final compilation into the Tables as printed.

Subject to certain modifications in the form of the slip, as proposed below, the system just described is admirable for Indian conditions. I do not think that those who so readily plead for the use of the Bowers or Hollerith mechanical Tabulators fully understand the obstacles to their introduction. In the

first place, although this is to my mind not the greatest difficulty we have in this Presidency a variety of vernaculars, and the Census schedules are taken in five different languages. If we used Urdu we should have six; and I may say that there is no knowing whether sentiment at future Censuses will not compel the Superintendent to have the enumeration forms printed in Urdu for the use of Mahomedan enumerators. It is quite impossible to obtain at Poona or Bombay a staff of Sindhi-knowing men to handle the Sindhi books. So Karachi must in any case have its own office to punch the cards. A few Kanarese-knowing men could be obtained, but not enough. So there must be another office in the Karnatak. Gujarati-knowing men are available in Poona in large numbers. But the number would not be likely to be sufficient to handle the books of the Gujarat Districts. So another office would be required at Surat or Ahmedabad. Bombay should generally have its own office owing to the peculiar circumstances of that city and certain differences in the methods of enumeration.

But this is not all. It is to be remembered that the four Prants of the Kathiawar Agency have each their own offices. Of the larger States in Kathiwar some send a private staff to work at the Agency office; others insist on having their own offices at the State Capitals. In the Palanpur Agency the Palanpur State and the Radhanpur State do their own abstraction at their State Capitals. Cutch has its own office at Bhuj. The Kolhapur State and the Southern Malharatta Country States have a joint office at Kolhapur. Savantwadi has its own office at Savantwadi. The tendency this time has been for more and more States to demand their own offices; and Political relations more or less preclude the possibility of refusing permission. Further it is to be emphasised that knowledge of English is now steadily deteriorating; and it is almost certain that political sentiment will ultimately relegate English to the position of a second, and quite possibly a voluntary language in the University curriculum. On the cards required for tabulating machine there is a certain amount of type matter required besides the figures; and on the fairly sound assumption that sufficient bilingual clerks would not be available this would have to be in all the different vernaculars. Further there would be the question of numerals, which differ in each vernacular. In British Districts the English numerals are *fairly* well known, but not in the States. Moreover in the case of Sindhi the numerals are written from left to right but the language from right to left.

Beyond this it must be remembered that the resources of India in the matter of paper are vastly inferior to those of the west. For these Mechanical Tabulators cards of a particular quality and weight are required, and it would probably in the end be necessary either to import large quantities of the required cardboard to be printed here, or to get the cards printed abroad. In either case the loss of any large batch of cards by fire or otherwise would hold up the operations until fresh supplies could be *cabled for and received*, a matter of months. Incidentally there is a further point about the cards which I should like to know, and that is the extent to which they will be affected by extremes of humidity. These machines must be very delicate, and are built to take a flat card of normal hardness. In the extreme of the hot weather in the Deccan the cards would fail to keep their flat form, and would curl slightly at the edges; while in the midmonsoon in Bombay they would be flabby and heavy by absorption of moisture.

Next, it cannot be denied that Indian clerks are inferior to western clerical labour in adaptability to mechanical methods. This objection can easily be exaggerated. Thus Indians make quite good telegraph operators. But the difference is that such operators are trained young, and make telegraphy their profession; whereas for the abstraction of Census results we have to rely on an extremely objectionable type of casual clerical labour. Casual labour is never good. But casual clerical labour in India combines the faults of the labouring classes with the faults of the educated classes and the virtues of neither. For example under the slip system it is found absolutely necessary to check *every* slip before it is passed. Even the work of the checkers must again be tested by the supervisors over them, and their work again by the

Head of the office. In preparing cards for mechanical tabulation skill and reliability are required, quite out of proportion to their requirements in the case of our present copyists. Thus the copyist has to do nothing but blindly copy what is written on the schedule; and even so he makes countless mistakes. Under the other system either the puncher of the card has to classify; or, as was done in the English Census of 1911, a classifying and codifying gang has to work ahead of the punchers, converting into numbers every entry on the schedule other than those which, like age are themselves expressed in numbers already, or those which, like sex, present only two or three alternatives. In India the following would present difficult problems in classification—caste, birth-place, language, occupation and to a less extent religion. The difficulties presented by caste have no counterpart in the West. Our language entries also are very much more various than is usually believed. Our birth-place returns are most troublesome, owing to the enormous number of Districts and States in India. We will however take an example from occupation—admittedly in all countries the most difficult Census head. Under our system, if the entry on the schedule is "Man in the moon", the copyist must copy these words on to his slip. The sorter afterwards sorts into a pigeon hole which he labels "Man in the moon", unless he is sufficiently intelligent to put up the entry to his superior for instructions before labeling. The example chosen is an extreme one, because the entry, being absurd, might legitimately have been amended by a supervisor in the copying stage. But no reasonable entry can be classified till sorting is in progress, and classification can only be done by the small supervisory staff, and not by the sorters themselves. The reason why we cannot allow the sorters to classify is because we know that they are not intelligent enough. Under the mechanical system either the puncher or the codifying gang would have to classify "Man in the moon", as belonging to the group "Occupation not returned" and codify it as Group No. 192 or whatever the number might be. It may be objected that if the staff which I have called above the "small supervisory staff" can classify, then we can get a staff for the classifying and codifying gang. But consideration shows that the number of men required in order that every schedule in every book may be passed through their hands, and four or five heads in every entry classified and converted into code numbers, it is out of all proportion to the number of men now required as Supervisors or Inspectors, the duties of whom in the matter of classification are confined to the occasional difficult entries found on the slips. In case the matter is still not clear it might be summed up thus. In England they classify and codify every entry separately; in India we total the different entries by the terms used in the schedules, and classify *en masse*. But, for the mechanical method, pre-codification of every separate entry as in England is necessary before the cards can be punched, whether the codification and punching be performed at one operation or two.

This is, to my mind, the absolute obstacle to the introduction of the mechanical system, namely, that we could not get a sufficiently large number of temporary men who are either shrewd enough or honest enough to classify and codify correctly. By way of proof I may say that on this occasion I went into the possibility of having the slips passed through the hands of a special gang who would, before the Occupation Tables were sorted for, classify the occupations on the slips and codify by writing in (on the slips) the group number. If this could have been done while the earlier tables were being sorted, the sorting for the Occupation Table would have been child's play, as it would have involved sorting for simple numbers already entered. In the Bombay Office I got a specially selected man put on to classify and codify as a trial. On inspection I found that 30 per cent. of his classification was wrong. Thus he classified "Seller of betel leaves" under "Growers of special products" instead of under Trade. And still more significant he classified the entry "cooly" under the group provided for Railway labourers. The correct classification of the entry "cooly" is of course "Labourers unspecified". But since in the title of that group the word "cooly" is not used while it is (by accident) used in the group for "Labourers and coolies employed on railway construction and maintenance" he put the entry into the latter group. In other words he classified by terms

instead of by *meaning*. When it comes to the sorting and counting stages, whether we use a machine worked by electricity or not, we *could*, I think, manage their use either in Poona or Bombay. But would the Indian States who now do their own abstraction throughout consent to prepare the cards at the State capital and then send them to Poona or Bombay for sorting and counting?

To sum up the proposal to introduce mechanical tabulation for abstracting the results of the next Census in India is faced with the following obstacles:—

(1) The unreliability of the temporary staff that would be required to punch the cards in local offices, and in particular the impossibility of leaving codification to them.

(2) The problem of the States which prefer to do their own abstraction.

(3) The multiplicity of vernaculars, and the necessity of having cards printed in all of them.

(4) The difficulty of obtaining and maintaining a supply of the proper sort of cardboard, coupled with uncertainty as to the behaviour of the delicate sorting mechanism of the machines, when cards either warped by drought or sodden by damp are fed into them.

As regards the location of offices decision was delayed owing to two schemes circulated by the Census Commissioner. The first proposed to have slip-copying done in either District or Taluka Head Quarters *by the ordinary Revenue staff*. This would have been, of course, cheap. A few Collectors consented, but others refused. The body of opposition was too strong; and in view of the Talatis' strike and the general increasing burden of administrative work coupled with weakness and deterioration of staff it had to be abandoned. A point which I do not understand, in the case of such a scheme being ever adopted, is how the burden of distribution of slips to an enormous number of small offices would be got over. It has been already explained that in the case of some of the larger offices very few slips of certain colours are required. Thus in the areas handled by the two Karnatak Offices together the Parsees number only some 500. This means 500 divided by six for the separate symbols, or rather, as widowers are fewer than any of the others, not more than a requirement of 50 slips for widowers. Such a requirement spread over 40 talukas would be most difficult to adjust, and either many hundreds of times as many slips would have to be distributed as are likely to be actually required, or the slips sent would simply be lost. This is an extreme instance; but in the case of such a religion as Jain we have no taluka figures of distribution. Apart from this the actual burden of *despatching* to hundreds of offices would be tremendous.

The second scheme was to get the copying done in advance by the enumerators themselves. Here the problem of distribution of slips would be accentuated. There are all sorts of difficulties in the scheme. Thus slips copied in advance would not take account of changes at the final Census; so that they would all have to be gone over afterwards and some destroyed and others freshly prepared. Much time was wasted by me in drafting possible methods of working. Only a very few Mamledars accepted the proposals and those by no means always the more efficient. The whole thing fell through, leaving my own arrangements for abstracting delayed, and in the minds of the local officers a sense of annoyance with the Census for what they felt to be an unwarrantable attempt to thrust upon their shoulders work which properly belongs to the Census Department.

As a matter of fact these two schemes are directly opposed to the movement of modern ideas in such matters, the tendency in other countries being to put the Census abstraction work more and more into the hands of centralised and specially trained staffs.

In 1911 the location of the offices had been as follows:—

There were four central offices in British territory, which abstracted the territories as under:—

(1) *Hyderabad*.—The whole of Sind.

(2) *Ahmedabad*.—The five Gujarat Districts, Cambay, Surat Agency (excluding the Dangs), Reva Kantha;—and at the same office but under the control of Agency officials and staff, the Mahi Kantha Agency, and the Palanpur Agency (excluding Palanpur State).

(3) *Poona*.—All Marathi-speaking Districts, Bombay City, the small States of the Deccan and Konkan District Agencies, and the Dangs.

(4) *Dharwar*.—The four Kanarese Districts, Jath and Savanur.

The Kolhapur State and the Southern Mahratta Country States were abstracted at Kolhapur. The four Prants of Kathiawar had each its own office. Cutch, Savantwadi and Palanpur States had private offices.

On the present occasion the arrangements for States and Agencies were bound in the main to follow the 1911 arrangements, except that the Census of the Dangs was taken in Gujarati and that of Jath in Marathi. But as regards the four large 1911 offices I was faced with the following difficulties :—

(1) No large and commodious buildings could be obtained, although search was continued for months. This, which alone prevented any possibility of having such large offices as before, was a natural corollary to the well-known and universal shortage of house accommodation.

(2) There was very little chance of obtaining such large numbers of copyists at any of the centres as in the past. That this is true is certain; for instance at Ahmedabad we only got together enough copyists by employing College students on vacation, and they proved extremely bad. After the term began we certainly could not have got sorters. At Poona we could have got more than the 200 required; but not 650, the number required in 1911. Even in that year there had been much difficulty, and the ranks had never been properly filled.

(3) Even if the numbers could be obtained, discipline would be harder to maintain in a large than in a small office. In 1911 there had been strikes and bad discipline generally especially in Poona. In 1921 we were faced with a moment in the world's history when discipline had generally broken down in all countries, and among all classes. As it turned out there were serious strikes and turbulence in the Karachi Office, and minor trouble at Bombay, Bijapur, Surat and elsewhere.

(4) The 1911 results had shown that the largest office, namely Poona, had been much the slowest.

On these *a priori* grounds I assumed that smaller the office the higher would be the speed attained. This assumption, though theoretically justified, proved wrong in practice for the following reasons :—

It is impossible to keep such a sharp lookout over many offices as over four. And the larger the number of deputies the greater the chance of one or more being incompetent and dilatory. Thus the Broach Office, which was the smallest, and was a sort of experimental district office, proved extremely slow, and failed to keep pace with the large office at Surat, to which its slips were to be transferred for sorting. This was due to local incompetence and not to natural causes. It is to be noted that a multiplication of offices means much extra cost in the higher ranks, in house rent, in contingent expenditure, and in postage and telegram charges, and is only justified if the saving in time compensates for these extra costs. This, which was my main aim, was *not* achieved. Speed must have been secured to a certain extent, but it cannot have made up for the extra cost.

Nevertheless the question is almost an academic one, since the buildings that were obtained were in almost all cases fully occupied. It would in any case, therefore, have been necessary to have a larger number of offices than before. And the above objections are written to show that the small office is not, even in theory, sound.

For the next Census I leave it as my opinion that a separate Office in Bombay will always be desirable, because of the complexity and local peculiarities of the enumeration books. For the remaining British territory and attached small States one Gujarati, one Kanarese and two Marathi Offices are probably the best number for the two objects of economy *plus* speed. But the problem of buildings will always be troublesome.

In any case it is evidently desirable that the person who is to be responsible for sorting the slips should also be responsible for copying them. Experience this time showed that wherever slips copied in one office were transferred to another for sorting the head of the latter office complained bitterly of the character of these slips and contrasted them unfavourably with the slips copied by him. This was true of all the following transfers:—

Ahmednagar to Nasik.
 Ahmedabad to Surat.
 Broach to Surat.
 Belgam to Bijnapur.
 Hyderabad to Karachi.

A certain amount may be attributed to individual difference of method, and the preferences which each man naturally feels for his own. But it is also probable that human nature being such as it is, the whole staff of copying came from Deputy Superintendents who yet feel little interest in the character of work which they are not themselves afterwards to handle.

The ultimate location of the various offices in British territory will be seen from a Table. It will be seen that Industrial Schedule were abstracted at special offices, including Surats. This arrangement is a good one. The Industrial Schedules are not dependent on the slips, enumeration books or Registers. And as the work is special and performed in a special manner, not comparable to the ordinary routine work, the better persons that have to learn it the better.

In the case of States and Agencies, Mahr Keshthi agreed to my proposal to have their own office, and I should imagine that they would like to do the same another time. Bahr Keshthi refused and so did Palampur. The office at Keshthi was continued without any advice or assistance from me except supply of forms and Cols, and gave no trouble. The Cutch State office was also evidently efficient. Sarawati was very late in starting but picked up well. Palampur State gave no trouble. But unfortunately the Radhanpur State after the Census did not send in its books, and made no arrangements for a private office. The matter was only found out by the Deputy at Surat at a late stage. It ought to have been found out by the Deputy at Ahmednagar, who would normally have copied the State books. It was not until June that the State did anything. It then decided to have its own office. As it seemed too late to use the slip system I drafted a set of instructions for taking the information out direct from the schedules. But the State Abstraction Officer decided to adhere to the ordinary methods, and by putting on extra staff managed to send in the Compilation Register as early as most offices.

The Keshthiwar State gave a good deal of trouble. In previous Censuses each Prant had its own office, to which the First Class States sent their own staff. On the present occasion all arrangements were made for the same system but several of the States at the very last minute refused to send their books or staff, and intimated their intention of having their own offices at their State capitals. This threw an extra burden of work on the Deputy Political Agents. The ultimate arrangements were as follows:—

Habar Prant—Rajkot—

Prant Office for minor States, &c.

Working at the Prant Office with separate staffs—

(1) Jannagar.

(2) Morvi.

Having its own private office at State capital—

1. Gondal.

Gohilwad Prant—Songadh—

Prant Office for the minor States, &c.

Working at the Prant Office with separate staffs—

(1) Wala.

(2) Jasdan.

(3) Lathi.

Having their own offices at the State capitals for copying only, and sending their slips with staff to the Prant Office for sorting—

(1) Bhavnagar.

(2) Palitana.

Jhalavad Prant—Wadhwan—

Prant Office for minor States, &c.

Working at the Prant Office with separate staffs—

(1) Dhrangadra.

(2) Limbdi.

(3) Wadhwan.

Sorath Prant—Jetalsar—

Prant Office for minor States, &c.

Working at Jetalsar but in separate buildings and not in the Prant Office, yet under supervision of the Prant Officer—

(1) Junagadh.

(2) Porbundar.

(3) Jaffarabad.

It is clear that one of the very first things to be done in 1930 is to ascertain the arrangements of the various States. Correspondence with a number of separate States round the red tape screen referred to in an earlier paragraph takes an inordinately long time. Incidentally a remedy which might relieve the situation is this. At present it is the custom to gazette the Provincial Superintendent of Census as occupying the position of Under Secretary in the General Department for Census. If Government would gazette him also as an Under Secretary in the Political Department "for the purpose of making arrangements for the Census in the States and Agencies" it is possible that the States might not object to direct correspondence between the Census Office and the Durbar.

As regards the form of the slip the use of different colours to indicate religions is admirable within limits. On the present occasion the colours used were as follows:—

Colour.	In the Presidency.	In Sind.
Badami.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.
White.	Mahomedan.	Hindu.
Blue.	Jain.	Jain
Green.	Christian.	Christian.
Yellow.	Zoroastrian.	Zoroastrian.
Red.	All others.	All others.

It was however ordered that for all Europeans green should be used independently of religion. The vast majority of Europeans are Christians, and the use of green slips facilitates the preparation of Table XVI. The order was however rendered less useful than in 1911 because "Indefinite beliefs", which in that Census had been classified as a sect of Christians, was on this occasion classified under others. The number returning such indefinite beliefs is very small; but even a few heterogeneous slips may upset the convenience of the arrangements. Apart from this difficulty the uncertainty of the numbers that will come out for the different religions makes it very difficult to estimate the number of slips to be printed. The wild fluctuations in the number of Animists from Census to Census is the most obvious example. In 1911 owing to a rise of 238 per cent. in the numbers of Animists the supply of red slips ran short, and many expedients had to be used. At the present Census the trouble was mostly with blue (Jain) slips. They ran short in all offices. But blue, green, red and yellow had all to be reprinted again and again. It may be said for the guidance of the next Census that the margin of surplus required is not only very high for *all* religious but increases inversely with the total number of each religion. Thus if a 15 per cent. margin is required for Hindu, a 20 per cent. margin is required for Mahomedan, a 40 per cent. or even larger margin for Jains, and so on. Further, the more abstraction is broken up into small offices the less value there is in the employment of different colours and the larger the margin of surplus necessitated in the slips of *all* colours. The use of colours should be locally limited. For instance, in such a State as Savantwadi the number of Parsis is negligible. But a very few slips, if sent, are liable to be lost; while if distributed among the copyists they simply disappear and are no more seen. I leave it as my opinion that a special colour for Parsis is not sound except in (1) the Bombay Office and (2) the office or offices which handle the British Districts of Gujarat. It is not required, and is, in fact, a serious drawback in all other offices, including those in Agency and State territory in Gujarat. A special colour for Jains is not needed in Sind, nor in Savantwadi. On the other hand in Sind, if arrangements are made to enumerate correctly all Sikhs, a special colour is needed for that religion. A special colour for Jews (making seven) might with advantage be introduced in the Bombay Office. A special colour for Christians is not needed in Cutch nor in any office in Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha (or Reva Kantha which might have special offices in 1931). There is no objection to having a different colour system in the different offices, provided that those offices are going to sort their own copied slips. The elimination of the special colours, where numbers do not justify their retention, will materially assist (by simplification) the work of the offices concerned. Subject to the above remarks the indication of religions by colour is sound.

As to the symbols of the slips to indicate sex and civil condition, while agreeing to the principle, I consider the particular symbols used hitherto radically unsound. To be of value these symbols should be such as can be readily inserted by hand, and a number of blank slips should be kept in reserve at all offices in case slips with any one of the printed symbols run short. Now the present symbols were not worked out with any such idea, but arose accidentally in the following way. In 1901 the symbols were not printed, but the slips were *cut* to six different shapes to indicate sex and civil condition. In 1911, when it was decided to print the symbols on the slips, the form of the symbols was taken from the *shapes* of the 1901 slips. But the variety of shapes into which paper can be cut is narrowly limited, whereas no such limitation exists in the case of printed symbols. If anyone tries to draw the present symbols by hand he will find at once that it is extraordinarily difficult. The hand does not readily make angles and squares, whereas it does readily make circles, curves and short straight lines. Accordingly I have devised a system of symbols for 1931. These are given on the plate at the beginning of this report. It will be seen that I recommend the printing of only the symbols for sex. The remaining additions to indicate married, unmarried and widowed can be made by the copyist with a speed that will almost certainly be less than the time now occupied in *selecting* the right symbol. The trouble saved by printing only two instead of six symbols will be considerable. And in distribution

only the sex figures will have to be estimated and not those of civil condition. This will save a lot of time and trouble. And there will be less wasted slips, with consequent saving of money, since with convertible symbols a smaller safety margin can be allowed than is necessary with the present six signs.

It may be objected that my proposed special signs conflict with the scientific signs used in Zoology for male and female. But this objection vanishes when it is remembered that not one in fifty thousand sorters will ever have heard of the scientific signs.

The question of where to get the slips printed was considered early. In 1911 they had been printed at a private Press in Poona at a cost of less than Rs. 2 per lac. Tenders called for in 1920 produced offers which varied from Rs. 25 and Rs. 114 per lac exclusive of paper. These rates were so high that Mr. Coombs, the Superintendent of Government Printing, offered to get the slips lithographed at the Photozinc Press, Poona. That Press turned out the huge supply with great promptness and skill. After they were distributed supplementary demands came in and a further supply was printed, in addition to many printed locally by the various Deputies. The cost at the Photozinc Press excluding paper was Rs. 907-14-6, for printing and bundling. Boxes were obtained on contract for packing.

Owing to the delays in fixing the location of the offices (as explained above) the slips were not distributed until March. This threw upon myself and my own small staff an almost intolerable strain, especially during the third and fourth weeks of March. I had had all the slips made up at the Press in boxes of one lac each. But it was found that on the basis of the 1911 totals many offices required portions of a lac in badami and white, and all offices required small quantities of the colours. Consequently many boxes had to be broken open, and the contents arranged and re-packed. In a few cases it was found that the box was marked on the outside as containing one kind of slip but in reality contained another! In order to avoid the burden of sudden and high speed distribution it is essential that in 1931 the location of the various Abstraction Offices should be fixed as well as the number of slips to be distributed to each, in each colour and symbol, not later than August 1930. It is also essential that while some lacs of badami and white slips may be made up in boxes of a lac each, others of those colours must be made up to contain only 20,000. Of the other colours small postal bundles of 1,000 each are required. And even this is too large for many offices, though, if the arrangement of eliminating certain colours in certain offices, as suggested above, is followed, the difficulty of very small requirements will be avoided.

The paper used for the badami slips was through oversight, of the same weight as the paper used for the schedules. This paper, which is lighter than that prescribed for slips in the Imperial Code was not only too thin for proper handling in the copying and sorting offices, but was most difficult to cut in the Press. The sheets did not register properly, with the result that large numbers of slips came out either much too narrow or much too wide, or curtailed at the top or bottom. The waste thus caused was one of the reasons why my estimates proved too low and re-printing was necessary.

The other forms required for Abstraction were printed at Yerrowda, which is a suitable Press for form-printing work.

Statements of the slips printed and forms printed for Abstraction are given in the Table.

I append an account of some of the difficulties experienced in the Surat and Bombay Offices.

CENSUS OF 1921.—ABSTRACTION OFFICE, SURAT.

Notes by Mr. K. G. Palkar.

ABSTRACTION.

Slip-copying.

The Surat Abstraction Office was opened on the 10th March 1921 with Mr. K. G. Palkar, retired Excise Officer of Baroda State, as Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. Mamibhai Gandabhai, Aval Karkun, was deputed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent and Mr. Haribhai Morarji as Accountant and Record-keeper. The former joined his duties on the 14th and the latter on the 17th of March 1921.

2. The ground floor of the building formerly occupied by the old Bombay Bank and belonging to Nawabjada Mir Husizuddin Valde Mir Munfar Husseinkhan near the Fort and Victoria Garden behind the High School was hired by the Provincial Superintendent of Censuses on a rental of Rs. 75 per mensem.

It consisted of two big halls one measuring 65' x 21' and the other 85' x 12' and two rooms of the dimensions of 21' x 20' and 13' x 12' respectively. Those two rooms were occupied for the Record-room and the Deputy Superintendent's Office. Besides these, there were three other rooms, which were too small to be of any use and were used one as a water-room and the other two as lumber rooms. The two big halls were sufficient to accommodate the staff sanctioned for slip-copying in this office.

3. The first thing to do was to equip the office with necessary furniture. The only things required this time for the copying staff were a set of pigeon-holes, a desk and a gunny bag or sack to squat on. Small Tables for Checkers, ordinary ones for Supervisors and the Record-keeper and Accountant and large for the Assistant and the Deputy Superintendents, necessary chairs and racks for Records—one for each District or Agency, complete the list of articles with which the office was furnished under instructions from the Provincial Superintendent of Censuses.

Suggestions by the same Officer.

If the slip copying work is concentrated at one office in a Division, the checking staff should work in principle independently of the copyists, who should be asked to make good the slips copied wrongly through oversight or negligence.

Registers A and the Village Tables are the basis on which the whole fabric of the Census Statistics is manufactured. It is on this foundation that the success of the whole edifice depends and the registers require to be very carefully and accurately prepared. Circle Summaries with provisional totals prepared by the Taluka Revenue Officers serve as a guide in writing up the names of villages and hamlets in A Registers and Village Tables. These are written up in many cases without any regard to the purpose for which they are meant and the instructions given in this behalf by the Central Office are neglected. In many cases separate numbers are given to hamlets which are not independent villages. In some instances totals for villages which comprise of more blocks than one are given, while in others such totals are not given at all which therefore besides lacking at uniformity affords no clue for correct total figures for any villages and results into serious troubles afterwards giving rise to much correspondence to arrive at the correct number of villages. The Taluka Officers should therefore be enjoined to devote particular attention in preparation of the Circle Summaries and to see (a) that hamlets which are not independent villages are shown below their respective principal villages;

(b) that separate consecutive numbers are not given to hamlets;

(c) that the totals of each compact village where it consists of more blocks than one are given; and

(d) that the figures of hamlets are included in the totals for the village;

Fair copies of A Registers and writing up of Village Tables should not be taken on hand until the number of villages in each Taluka or State is accurately ascertained and the slips are sorted for Tables VI and VII.

Sorting and Compilation.

Districts and Agencies to be abstracted at Surat Office.—After Slip Copying the next stage in the abstraction of Census results is *Sorting and Compilation*. It was decided this time that sorting of slips for all Imperial and Provincial Tables for the five British Districts of Gujarat and the Native States and Agencies of Cambay, Palanpur (except Palanpur and Radhanpur States), Rewa Kantha and Surat should be done at Surat Abstraction Office. The slips copied at Ahmedabad and Broach Offices with the Enumeration Books, A Registers, Village Tables and other connected papers were, therefore, ordered to be sent to Surat.

Furniture.—No extra furniture was required; only an addition of some more racks for holding the records of Ahmedabad and Broach Offices and baskets two per each sorter for keeping slips separately by sexes were all that was necessary.

Sorting and Compilation Staff.—According to the standard prescribed for the number of sorters to be employed on the basis of population to be dealt with, the strength of sorters required was 110, but as each sorter with all his accessories needed twice as much space as he occupied for copying, the space in the office building was found to be insufficient to accommodate the number, which had therefore to be reduced. The establishment sanctioned consisted of the following staff besides the Deputy Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent and the Record Keeper:—

Sorting Staff—

- 106 Sorters on daily wages at Rs. 1-4-0.
- 11 Supervisors on Rs. 50 per month each.
- 2 Inspectors on Rs. 60 per month each.

119

Compilation Staff—

- 24 Compilers on Rs. 40 per month each.
- 4 Supervisors on Rs. 55 per month each.
- 1 Inspector on Rs. 60 per month.

29

148 Total.

Drilling.—Before sorting could be commenced it was necessary to drill the supervisors and sorters in their work. The object of each entry, on the slip and the mode of sorting for every Table was explained in general outlines by the Deputy Superintendent. Practical sorting of the Circle was also shown to the Inspectorial and the Supervising Staff, who were in their turn made to sort themselves slips of one Circle and explain to the sorters in their respective gang.

Trial Sorting for Table VI & VII of some Circles.—Further by way of trial-sorting and also in view to take up early on hand the return of distribution of 100,000 persons of each sex by annual age periods, the slips of the four Talukas of Olpad, Chikhli, Jalalpur and Bulsar were distributed among the sorters one Circle to each. By this way the sorters were initiated in the method of sorting for accelerating their speed. Thus figures of sets of Mahomedans and Jains (Table VI) and age, sex, and Civil Condition, Table VII as also annual age periods of persons in those four Talukas were obtained by the trial work, which was commenced on Monday the 30th May and finished on the 3rd June 1921, i.e., in 5 days.

Making up of Boxes and Commencement of Work.—It was first proposed to commence sorting work for all the Districts, Agencies and Cities to be abstracted by this office simultaneously. As, however, the slips and A Registers and Village Tables from Broach and Ahmedabad offices were not received till after the 15th of June, boxes for Districts of Panch Mahals and Surat and the Agencies of Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Surat were made up and sorting for these areas was commenced. As soon as the slips from Broach and Ahmedabad offices were received by about the end of June, boxes were made up and the regular sorting for all the areas to be abstracted by this office was in full swing by the 1st of July 1921.

Number of Slips for Urban and Rural Areas.—As the building accommodation was insufficient for 140 sorters as prescribed in the Census Code on the basis of population to be dealt with, the slips were distributed between 212 boxes among 106 sorters. The distribution per sorter varied from 23,000 to 29,000 slips for Urban areas, 45,000 to 48,000 for rural areas and 30,000 to 35,000 for mixed areas.

Order of Sorting for various Tables.—The order in which the various Tables were sorted for was the same as specified in the Census Code, viz., VI, VII, XV, XVI (A & B and Special), VIII, XI, X, XIII, IX, XIV, XXI, XVII, XVIII and XIX, no deviation being made therefrom.

The rules printed on the back of the Sorters' Tickets for each Table were closely adhered to. Supplementary instructions in somewhat detail as explanatory were dictated for the guidance of the supervisors and sorters, as experience suggested, as each Table progressed and before the next was begun.

Suggestions from Manibhai Gandabhai, Assistant Superintendent, Census Abstraction Office, Surat.

ESTABLISHMENT.

(1) Rules of engagement of employees are absolutely necessary to safeguard interests of Government.

(2) Instead of fixing salaries, a particular maximum monthly grant equal to the maximum pay of the number of superior posts such as Supervisors, Checkers, Inspectors, Compilers, &c., may be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Superintendent with the object that deserving hands can be given salaries within the maximum rates in comparison to their qualifications, &c., as it sometimes happens that a man worthy of being given Rs. 40 if needed by us is to be posted on Rs. 50 as the general scale of posts is out in the office. The Deputy Superintendent may be generally authorised to incur expenses within the grant placed at his disposal. Salaries for superior posts should be made personal as it gives much convenience for exaction of work, namely, a man posted on Rs. 50 may be well at figures but not able to control over his subordinates, therefore his services can be utilized for figure work and *vice versa*. This procedure was successfully adopted here.

(3) Many employees used to come and go away within a fortnight or so. This led to confusion of work. In order therefore that only fit hands may get the advantage of daily wages I proposed the Deputy Superintendent to pay Rs. 20 per month for the first 15 or 20 days to new comers who if found fit were then put on daily wages. This scheme prevented the men from going away, not only that but they had to try hard for picking up the work with a view to earn daily wages. The system turned out successful and may be introduced from beginning of sorting for all sorters if they are to be engaged on daily wages, the pay may be fixed after keeping a margin of about Rs. 7 to 10 from the amount which a sorter may be able to draw for the working days during a month if engaged on daily wages.

Checking Staff.

(4) The present standard of three checkers was insufficient to check the copying work of 20 copyists placed under them; there may be at least one checker per 4 copyists, the extra expenses can be met with the reduction of pay of checkers or by starting them with incremental salaries. The second course I would propose is that each checker may be given his monthly salary by drawing out the average monthly maximum earning of

4 copyists working under him. This would make him expedite the copying work. Unfortunately the checkers' maximum monthly salaries were out before the opening of the office; and it would not have been a wise step to post them on reduced salary without expecting a result of disappointment amongst them. Of course the standard of maximum salaries may depend upon the necessities of life for the time being.

(5) Those having either qualified with Matric or School Final or upwards or having knowledge (combined with experience as clerks) up to Matric, &c., may be selected as Supervisors and Inspectors.

Vernacular trained School Masters having little knowledge of English and retired Vernacular Head Masters may be selected as checkers whose services prove material for their geographical and mathematical experience which is needed in this office.

Persons who have served in Revenue Treasuries are expected to be suitable hands as Inspectors and Supervisors in the Compilation branch.

Copying.

(6) I respectfully differ from the views of the experienced Deputy Superintendent Mr. Palkar in having this work done at Taluka Head Quarters with the aid of Talaties and School Masters or students as no uniformity of work can thereby be preserved; but on the contrary it may end into missing of slips, &c., and create troubles at the time of sorting. Besides this, they are likely to raise lot of questions and correspond on the subject or they may silently prefer the wisest scheme of copying out slips according to their own imagination. I quite agree with Mr. Palkar's suggestions of having the whole copying work, if possible at a Central Office where sorting is to be conducted.

In order that the copying work may not be delayed on account of absentism on the part of copyists suitable number of unpaid candidates may be entertained to work as their substitutes. This procedure was adopted here with a successful result of getting the copying work done very rapidly.

Sorting.

(7) When sorters are engaged on daily wages it is difficult to ascertain the exact standard of slips of a particular table which one can deal with during the day. Particular table may, therefore, be started simultaneously in particular gangs and we can easily mark those who lag behind and the sorters who may have finished their work may be engaged in helping them. The number of wages of such sorters may be deducted from the wages earned by those who have been given assistance. In making such deduction care may be taken to see the rural or urban area which may have been allotted to the share of those sorters along with any absence on their part, when table XVII was in progress here, some of the sorters were noticed to have a tendency of prolonging their work and thereby benefiting themselves with wages. The above procedure was at once put into force in respect to some of them with a result of deducting about 25 wages. This made all of them sharp and these complicated tables which we presumed to take about 30 or 35 working days were finished within 20 to 25 days. This was chiefly due to each sorter having been supplied with a printed Vernacular chart of occupations just resembling the pigeon hole and the particular hole where each slip should be posted according to various occupations. This made the work so easiest that the Index was to be referred to only for classification of exceptional occupations. This has proved to be the cheapest and shortest cut for dealing with these hard tables.

The use of surplus of Enumeration blank forms lying with the local officers may be well made for packeting circlewar copied slips and for totalling purposes by sorters with an effective saving of blank papers. This was done here with the approval of the Provincial Superintendent of Census.

Assistant.

(8) In an office specially working with more than one hundred employees in all, there may be two assistants. One of a higher grade and the other of a lower grade, as one man can hardly be able to attend to the management of the establishment and the accuracy of work unless he is compelled to work excessively, that is beyond his natural tolerance. At least selection of Assistants having local knowledge of town or city where the office is centralized is likely to do good to the Department.

General.

(9) In selecting hands preference may always be given to those who may have served in Census Offices as they are useful guides to other new comers. Here, I may respectfully mention that except Mr. Palkar who had joined the office we all were quite novice to the peculiarities of work which requires great concentration of mind enjoined with hard labour.

We are all thankful to the Provincial Superintendent of Census in selecting as the head of the office Mr. Pallkar whose experience, intelligence and guidance were really of sound value to all of us.

(10) Trusting of your not taking me to be a faithless being to my own community I cannot but candidly and heartily leave the following just and fair remarks from my present experience in this office. The Anawlas are persons chiefly after service, than any other community in this District. Undoubtedly they are intelligent and hardworking hands. Every rule has its exception. Some of them are straightforward but most of them though intelligent bear the vices of secret wire pulling, black mailing, &c. Great care and caution may be exercised in giving admission to them in an office like this where they find it easy to commit mischief through inexperienced hands. They may only be admitted on their presenting certificates of good character signed by any respectable officer or gentleman, unless they are personally acquainted either to the Deputy or to the Assistant. Unfortunately some three or four such men got admission, but they were gradually removed as soon as they reflected their communal spirit of agitating the office in an opposite direction and creating troubles to the general management.

Respectfully submitted to the Provincial Superintendent of Census for taking the above suggestions to the worth they may be. As the office is to be closed from 1st December 1921 I think it my essential duty while reverting to my post as an Aval Karkun in the Surat Collectorate, to bring to the notice of the Head of the temporary special department the above suggestions from my experience with the object that they may be made use of by such offices which may be opened at the next Census.

Notes by Mr. D. S. Samant on the Villainies practised by the Staff of the Bombay Office.

In absence of reliable checkers and supervisors, time scale would have been costly but piece work entails the following evils which are to be guarded:—

What precautions taken.

Some of the copyists either through greed to get more money or their own inability to earn more by copying in office resorted to

(a) removal of small enumeration books for home-copying.

(b) in case of bulky enumeration books, loose Census schedules (and therein he can easily succeed in deceiving a checker or supervisor) can be easily pocketed with blank slips for home-copying.

(c) In case of bulky enumeration books, the copyist who dare not take the loose schedules either—

(1) manages to get an opportunity, (if the checker is not shrewd enough to see how far the past work has been copied and checked on different occasions) to omit from copying 200 or 300 entries in the middle altogether and mislead the checker to give him credit for the full number of slips corresponding to the last figure shown in the summary or (2) he manages to deliver the loose schedules or relative in another gang for copying of his enumeration book to the neighbour.

At the beginning supervisors and checkers were instructed to see that under no circumstances books were removed from office and two peons were posted at the door through which the copyists were allowed to leave office although they used to enter through two doors. In spite of this five books were removed from the premises. (As reported before) these enumeration books were subsequently obtained through a copyist who was honest and to whom hopes were held out of an appointment in the first gang of sorters (this copyist used to take his seat in the neighbourhood of some who were suspected amongst the copyists).

Besides payment was withheld for two months, threatenings given to the effect that prosecutions would be instituted (as they knew me to have been the prosecuting officer for all the Police Courts in the City under the Rent Act and my cases used to be ventilated through columns of all newspapers for the information of the poor tenants).

Supervisors and checkers were warned to detect and avoid such cases.

Faulty checkers also had to be punished or their pay forfeited.

It may have been possible for the checkers and supervisors who hold no permanent posts anywhere to side with the copyists.

The number of slips copied by him and his neighbour cumulatively enables one of them to claim bonus (between them) to which otherwise none of them distributively would have been entitled.

(d) In absence of any of the above villanies he may try to get bonus by reserving a certain number of copied slips every day and put that accumulated number with the number of slips copied on a particular day so as to bring the total number within the reach of bonus for that day.

Copyists used to read the enumeration books wrongly at the time of checking the slips with the checkers and in many cases the wrong readings corresponded to the entries on slips (very strangely) (you happened once to notice it with the Commissioner). It was due to the following trick used :—

Some of the copyists used to copy only the serial numbers of entries of the book given to them for copying with the correct figures of respective ages and with or without correct occupations on slips and take these slips home for filling in other entries corresponding to those of the heads of families without taking the books or loose schedules with them and in (some cases the other particulars may be the same) and on coming to office next day and referring to the enumeration book if few of the entries differ, they used to place certain mark on the entry or entries (which they know to be differing) in the enumeration book to give them a clue, while checking with the checkers to read the same particulars (of the heads of families) for subsequent entries till they see another mark in the book; although the particulars in the enumeration book (which is in the hands of the copyist) are really different from those on slips (which are in the hands of the checker who may have not the least suspicion to doubt the wrong readings as they corresponded).

Sorters.—Some of the sorters used to deceitfully change the particulars—birth places, occupations, &c.—with a view to facilitating sorting and evading series of sorting required to be done for different provinces or occupations for which no pigeon holes were available at the first sorting.

Surroundings.—Although the office premises was good and spacious it was out of the way and good persons were unwilling to come there for service. Moreover furniture, i.e., gunny cloth was not inviting to some applicants—especially Parsis, Christians, &c. Some of the copyists used to pilfer sugar, &c., from Dock sheds and their pilferrings used to come to light subsequently when he is deceived by his neighbour who had an eye on his bundle (hidden). Personally I used to see for a long distance from the windows where I used to take my food at noon, boxes being tampered with. I cannot say whether the copyists caught the contagion there from these persons in the Dock or had this as an inherent quality (?) in them. But the fact remains that many of the copyists were not honest and had to be dismissed on occasions.

Whenever occasional excesses were noticed in case of a copyist the average for the week was taken out and charged for, so that the excess was spread over all the working days. This frustrated his object.

This caused innumerable corrections at the final checking and trouble.

Payment had to be put off till later than the 10th of each month. Proportionate deductions of the past months (charged for in pay bill) had to be made in the number of slips copied during 10 or more days of the next month and in case of the copyists who left the services the new persons were paid for the work requiring corrections out of the pay due to the old.

In addition to supervisors' inspection and test constant moving amongst them and testing some bundles here and there just to impress on the sorters that their work is under surveillance and effecting dismissals of defaulting sorters.

At the beginning warning was given and it was to be given often that everybody should take care of his own property and articles and that no complaint would be accepted. Still many persons used to lose their articles, i.e., watches, handkerchief, &c. In spite of this, my Assistant, Mr. Ambekar, fell a victim twice in losing his private books in April and August while he used to take his seat among the copyists and sorters.

CHAPTER IV—NOTES REGARDING THE REPORT.

This being the first time that an extensive use of maps and diagrams was attempted in the Bombay Census Report the following notes may be of use.

The work was all done at the Photozinc Press at Poona. It was found that, while most willing and obliging, that Press was unable to give attention to the *details* of an order. They can *trace* and *copy*, but if anything requiring careful attention to instructions is put into the order it is likely to be neglected. Thus it is dangerous to send a drawing in pencil and say "the lettering should please be in black, and the curves in red". Such an instruction is not attended to. The work is turned over to an *absolutely uneducated* draftsman with directions to copy it. And he will copy all in black, or in any arrangement of colours that suits his fancy.

A striking actual example of lack of education, and its disastrous results was as follows. A diagram was drawn and titled---"1872-1921". In the proof the hyphen between "1872" and "1921" was omitted. The proof was passed "subject to the insertion of the hyphen". The result was that a whole batch of copies was printed with the title---"1872 HYPHEN 1921".

Examples in which simple directions were not attended to were *innumerable*, and it is unnecessary to quote them. But all these remarks apply to the Press as it stood in 1921-22. Supervision may quite possibly be better by 1931.

As regards method there are only two available, namely, metal relief blocks and lithography.* The latter may, however, be sub-divided into hand-litho and photo-litho.

Metal blocks are more expensive than litho plates. They would always be slightly more expensive than photo-litho. Under the present system of accounting hand-litho is much the cheapest. But this mainly because the draughtsman's time is not charged for.

Metal blocks are useful for small illustrations intended for intertextual printing. Litho is useful for large, whole page plates intended for binding in. Intertextual blocks can only be printed in black. An objection to blocks is that *no alterations can be made*, so that there can be no proof plate; whereas in the case of both the litho processes the work when standing on the stones can be altered at will, and without much labour.

Photo-litho and metal blocks have these advantages over hand-litho:—(1) they take as a rule a shorter time, especially if the work is elaborate; (2) they are bound to be exact copies of the original; whereas in the case of hand-litho work the draftsman can—and often did—make serious mistakes in copying, and (3) they render easier the use of much finer lines. The latter is an important point. With the pens used for litho drawing a very fine line is difficult. It was achieved, however, in the diagram at the end of Chapter II showing proportions of the sexes in Towns and Cities.

There are of course many bits of work which *could not* be copied. Good examples of this are the maps showing Density by means of minute dots. Such maps could only be reproduced by photographic methods. It is important to remember when preparing work for photo-lithography that is essential to draw large and allow for a big reduction, since otherwise the lines do not come out fine and clear.

But the use of photo processes; whether metal blocks or photo-litho, necessitates the preparation of the original as a fair copy. With hand-litho a rough copy can be sent in. The difficulty as regards making fair originals was the absence of a skilled draftsman. In some cases I drew the maps or diagrams myself. But the work is, of course, undesirably rough. In the case of the Density maps of Gujrat and the Deccan the work was got done through the draftsman of the Director of Agriculture. But what I want to emphasize

* All other methods are ruled out on account of their costs.

is that at the next Census the Superintendent should insist on securing a skilled draftsman, and should from the outset make provision in his budget for such a man. A good salary would have to be provided, since a man is required with sufficient education to plot curves, etc., and not merely to do blind unintelligent copying work.

As regards coloured work it should be mentioned that in the United Kingdom Census Report all maps and diagrams are in black. The use of colour necessitates double printing—each fresh colour a separate printing. This does not in India add to the cost of the Census because under our peculiar system of accounting the machine work is not debited to Census.

The use of colour adds to the vividness of the diagrams or maps, but it has the objection, namely that "registration" can seldom be exact, i.e., the lines of one colour will seldom be in their exact position in relation to the lines of another colour. Consequently very fine and accurate plotting of curves is wasted, since the curve will be displaced as against the ground work of area figures, or the curves of the two colours will be displaced as against one another.

A word is required as regards *hatching*. The ordinary and traditional method of representing class values on maps and on some types of rectangular diagrams is by hatching with different arrangements of crossed lines. Now in western countries they have what are known as "Ben Day's mechanical tints". These tints are available in an extensive series, and individual tints can be selected so as to produce an easily apparent gradation from light to dark for the different class values. The English Census Report maps of 1911 afford an excellent example of well chosen tints. Unfortunately the Ben Day process is not so far available in India. All hatching has, therefore, to be done by hand ruled parallel lines. Even by hand it should clearly be possible for any trained draftsman to effect a graduated system of hatching for the class values. But in the case of the draftsman of the Phot zincco Press it was found utterly impossible to get them to break away from their bad tradition of ruling all lines at equal distances. Thus if there are four class values represented respectively by vertical lines, horizontal lines and two kinds of oblique lines the draftsman—by spacing all the lines equally—will invariably produce a map in which the eye sees only a *single area of equal shading*, instead of a patch work of readily discernible lights and darks.

To sum up—The best method for the Superintendent of 1931 to adopt (in the absence of Day's mechanical tints) is to secure a good professional draftsman and use the photo-litho method, supplemented by few metal blocks where the illustration required is not large enough for a whole page.

As regards the use of key maps it is worth noting that the lines on the Presidency key map were unnecessarily coarse, and the map itself unnecessarily large. It is also open to question whether names are necessary. The insertion of names diminishes the space available for hatching, and in some Talukas reduces that space to almost nothing. The work was started with black maps of the Presidency, Natural divisions, Bombay and Ahmedabad. Afterwards it was found necessary to have blue or other neutral tinted maps printed. And these were used (for example) in the maps of Density by means of dots, and the map of Towns and Cities in relation to Railways. I recommend that at the next Census a large key map be bound in at the beginning of the Report either in addition to or in replacement of the present topographical map. In this key map the name of every District, Taluka and State should be inserted for reference. Thereafter in all subsequent maps names can be entirely omitted. The method to be followed is (1) to prepare the key map in black with names, (2) to have this photolithoed and printed in black (if the number of copies of the Report wanted is not known it must be kept standing on the stone), (3) to these have a few blue or neutral copies printed, (4) on these blue copies the skeleton outlines should be drawn in in black, and (5) these re-drawn black maps should be photolithoed down and a number of copies obtained, some in black and some again in blue or neutral for future use. It is obvious that

from the original key map in blue or neutral fresh maps can be taken off of either the whole Presidency showing districts or of anyone natural division showing Talukas.

The advantage of using blue or neutral maps for working on is that only so many of the boundaries can then be drawn in as are required. Thus if any figures are available for Talukas including Pethas, and not separately for Pethas then the Petha boundary need not be drawn in. It is clearly incorrect to hatch two separately marked units with the same hatching, when, as a matter of fact, the information is only available for a third unit consisting of these two units combined.* In the same way on the blue-print Presidency map it would be possible to mark in the boundaries of Divisions, or Natural Divisions, Districts or Talukas.

So far as sectional paper is concerned, the Press have key stones always standing with inches divided into 10ths and 20ths. Any other type of paper has to be specially prepared. On this occasion I prepared these special types. Of these one was Logarithmic. This was printed in black. The other two were drawn by hand-litho on stone, and printed in neutral tints. The objections to these papers were (1) the hand litho method gave very coarse lines, too coarse for use as a black back ground, and (2) in designing these papers I did not take into consideration the exact size of the intervals. Consequently it was found that when printed the intervals did not correspond with any divided rule, though we had rules in 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 to the inch. Another time I should design papers much on the same principle, but with all intervals of a definite fraction of an inch. These papers, drawn first in black double the size required with fine lines, would be transferred to stone by photo-litho process with a reduction to $\frac{1}{2}$ and a number of copies would be asked for, some in black and some in neutral. Those in black could be subsequently used for photo-litho production of diagrams. Those in neutral could be used for various methods which will easily suggest themselves.

The diagrams actually adopted on this occasion are often open to criticism. In particular the diagram showing sex-proportions gave a lot of trouble. The idea was to get the facts for as many units as possible on to one plate, and actually nine separate units are shown. But this resulted in the use of a scale so small as to render the plotting of fine differences impossible.

As regards paper for the printing of Litho plates a special glazed paper was obtained from Messrs. John Dickinson of Bombay and handed over to the Photozinc Press. The printed copies of each plate, and each metal block, as ready, were handed over to the Census Office, which stored them till required and then handed them over to the Press which was printing the Report.

The General Report Volume and the Tables Volumes were printed at the Government Central Press, Bombay. The work was done in the Monotype Branch. The advantage of Mono or Linotype is that the keeping of matter standing does not absorb type which could be used for other work. But even though this is the case the Press do not like to keep much matter standing. For one thing the "furniture" (*i.e.*, chases, &c. in which the matter is locked up) is rendered temporarily useless. And for another the "formes" put aside take up space.

In the case of the Tables there is also the question of "brass rules." Tabular work necessarily absorbs large numbers of rules, and a gross of assorted sizes disappears on a few pages. On the present occasion the Press laid in an extra stock to cope with the Census work. But even so several gross had to be temporarily transferred from Yerowda.

The Cities Report was printed at Yerowda. That Press is less overworked than the Government Central Press, but has worse type and much fewer resources in the shape of Antique, Bold, &c. They are also not so clever in arranging tabular matter. For instance the first Table in that Volume, showing the size of Cities and Towns in India commenced in proof at the foot of a page, so that the first item, Calcutta, was at the bottom of one page and all the following items on the next.

*This example is given as a theoretical case only. It did not actually occur in practice.

I should like to leave it on record that in my opinion the present prescribed Subsidiary Tables for the Report are far too cumbersome. Persons using the Report do not want ten or twelve pages of solid tabular matter at the end of each chapter. I should also like, to say that considerable more latitude might with advantage be left to the Provincial Superintendents both as regards the form and contents of the report and the character and form of the Tables.

CHAPTER V.—COST OF THE CENSUS.

The cost of Taking the Census was materially increased by the very high demands on account of travelling allowance. Of this the bulk was from Local Fund School Masters. In the 1911 Census it is believed that these masters, when used, were not paid anything. On the present occasion I recommended to Government that the travelling allowance of Local Fund employees should be borne by the Census Grant. When making this recommendation I had no idea of what it would entail. At this Census, owing to (1) Talatis' strikes, and (2) the absence of voluntary workers, the employment of schoolmasters was on a much more extended scale than before. In fact the Supervising Staff seems largely to have been obtained from that class of person. The result was that we were literally snowed under with bills, which came in by every post for about a year, while the demands of the grant were out of all proportion to expectations. Something will have to be done in 1930 to decide how the question of schoolmasters travelling allowance is to be disposed of.

Another innovation, which cost a good deal, was the acceptance to the Census grant of travelling allowance of Government servants lent to Municipalities and Cantonments for Census work in their areas. This concession will have to be reconsidered along with the whole question of the cost of enumeration in making arrangements for the 1931 Census.

In Rural Tracts, that is to say everywhere except in Municipalities, Cantonments, Ports, Railways, Jails, &c., Government, following precedent, directed that the cost of house-numbering, lights, petty stationery, &c., should be borne from Local Funds. In passing it may be mentioned that the word "&c.," should not again be allowed to be used in such an order. Ultimately however, partly owing to outcries from the Boards, and partly because the strike of Talatis rendered housenumbering by paid Agency necessary in a few districts. Government directed that each Collector should report the amount actually spent by the Board and the proportion, if any, that he recommended for refund.

A good many Boards asked for refund. Some Collectors supported the request, others did not. In the end the Government of India refused to contribute, and the expenses had to remain charged to the Boards.

I do not personally approve of making the Local Boards pay for any part of the costs of the Census. Those bodies subsist on doles from Land Revenue, and are unable to meet their necessary expenditure. Their advantages accruing from the Census are not very great; and the Census seems to be part of the General Administration of the country, which ought (except perhaps in towns) to be paid for by General Revenues.

At the present Census Government directed that as in past Censuses Municipalities should ordinarily pay the whole cost of enumeration, and should contribute to the cost of Tabulation at the rate of three months' salary of one Tabulation clerk for every 10,000 of the population dealt with. Option was left to the local authorities to recommend whole or partial exemption in deserving cases. Except in the cases of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi the cost of enumeration is not known. It no doubt varied very much, according to the particular economies effected by individual Chief Officers and Secretaries but it was not thought worth while to call for returns.

The calculation of the cost of Tabulation to be collected as above was made to the nearest 100, and not to the nearest 10,000.

I have, in Chapter II of the General Report, called attention to the fact that the arrangement by which Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad bear half the total cost of the operations, saves those Municipalities large sums. They obtain more information at less cost. This I think is wrong in principle.

On the general question whether Municipalities should contribute or not, I think their position is very different from that of the Local Boards. Their interest in the Census figures is direct and important, and they are also legally empowered to impose taxation.

Assuming that the system of paid agency outlined above for rural tracts were adopted also for Municipalities the cost per head might be put at 4 pies, or two-thirds of the cost in the rural tracts. This reduction is made because of the more compact character of the population.

I am disposed to think that these expenses ought to be shared by Government and the Municipalities in varying proportions, for which the following scale is suggested:—

Population.	Government share.	Municipality share.
Up to 5,000	11 ..	2 ..
5,000-10,000	13 ..	3 ..
10,000-20,000	12 ..	4 ..
20,000-40,000	11 ..	5 ..
40,000-70,000	10 ..	6 ..
70,000-1,00,000	9 ..	7 ..
1,00,000-2,00,000	8 ..	8 ..

This sliding scale is suggested on the principle that the larger the Municipality the greater the advantage that accrues to its administration from the Census results.

However if the paid agency system is impossible in rural tracts it will be impossible also in Municipalities. In that case the classes of Municipal servants who can be called upon to serve should also be clearly stated in the Act.

The above suggested scale would be independent of the amount or character of the information collected and tabulated, and the present dual system—one principle applied to three cities and another and financially less inviting system being applied to the rest—would be avoided.

The cost of Abstraction and Tabulation was out of all proportion of the cost in 1911. Workers on temporary employment were harder to get, and their output much worse. The arguments against the use of Tabulating machinery in Chapter III above were written before the Tabulation was far advanced. If any feature of the present operations weakens the arguments there advanced, it is the cost of the Abstraction operations on this occasion. If machinery would result in less cost that is certainly a point worth taking into consideration.

Civil and Medical Staff Employed from Time to Time in the Superintendent's Office, Poona.

Sl. No.	Post.	Pay.	Period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Medical Staff.				
Mr. H. V. D. ...	Medical Officer	Rs. 175 0 0	21-4-1920 to 31-7-1921.	G. O., G. D., No. 5331 of 10-5-1920 and No. 1675 of 15-2-1921, No. 5200 of 6-7-1921; G. R., G. D., No. 507 of 7-4-1922.
Mr. S. D. ...	Medical Officer	60 0 0	1-5-1921 to 31-5-1921.	G. O., G. D., No. 5200 of 6-7-1921.
Mr. T. D. ...	Medical Officer	75 0 0	1-6-1921 to 31-5-1921.	
Mr. D. D. ...	Medical Officer	77 0 0	1-6-1921 to 28-12-1921.	G. R., G. D., No. 507 of 7-4-1922.
Mr. N. D. ...	Medical Officer	60 0 0	1-12-1921 to 12-5-1922.	
Mr. D. D. ...	Medical Officer	60 0 0	12-11-1920 to 31-5-1921.	G. O., G. D., No. 5200 of 6-7-1921 and G. R., G. D., No. 507 of 7-4-1922.
Mr. D. D. ...	Medical Officer	70 0 0	1-6-1921 to 17-6-1922.	
Mr. D. D. ...	Medical Officer	50 0 0	10-5-1920 to 31-5-1921.	G. O., G. D., No. 5200 of 6-7-1921 and G. R., G. D., No. 507 of 7-4-1922.
Mr. D. D. ...	Medical Officer	50 0 0	1-6-1921 to 17-6-1921.	
Mr. D. D. ...	Medical Officer	50 0 0	5-7-1921 to 2-6-1921.	G. O., G. D., No. 5200 of 6-7-1921 and G. R., G. D., No. 507 of 7-4-1922.
Mr. D. D. ...	Medical Officer	50 0 0	18-6-1921 to 11-11-1921.	
Mr. D. D. ...	Medical Officer	50 0 0	1-12-1921 to 17-6-1922.	
Medical Officers.				
Mr. D. D. ...	Medical Officer	17 0 0	5-11-1920 to 17-6-1922.	G. O., G. D., No. 5200 of 6-7-1921 and G. R., G. D., No. 507 of 7-4-1922.
Mr. D. D. ...	Medical Officer	17 0 0	21-4-1920 to 17-6-1922.	
Mr. D. D. ...	Medical Officer	17 0 0	18-11-1920 to 27-12-1923.	G. R., G. D., No. 507 of 7-4-1922.
Mr. D. D. ...	Medical Officer	15 0 0	11-7-1921 to 17-6-1922.	

Contingent Division and Charges.

District	Post	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per			Remarks
		Enumerators	Chargers	Supervisors	Enumerators	Chargers	Supervisors	Charge Superintendent	Superior	Enumerators	
Central Division											
Mumbai	CP	21	201	2,234	21	201	2,234	1,253	169	146	*During the Preliminary stage the enumerators worked directly under the charge Superintendent.
	CP	21	201	2,234	21	201	2,234	1,253	169	146	
North Division											
Mumbai	CP	5	61	633	5	63	450	6,797	266	70	
	CP	5	61	633	5	70	450	6,797	480	60	
South Division											
Mumbai	CP	21	482	4,135	21	483	3,671	11,139	537	74	*Moreover they were 20 Supervisors and 33 Enumerators for Special Blocks in Ahmednagar City Municipal Area at the final Enumeration. They are not included in these figures.
	CP	21	482	4,135	21	481	4,038	11,139	536	66	
Mumbai	CP	11	163	1,833	11	165	1,842	7,106	474	42	
	CP	11	163	1,833	11	163	1,891	7,106	465	41	
Mumbai	CP	19	477	5,277	19	474	4,147	18,428	538	62	
	CP	19	477	5,277	19	477	5,180	18,428	535	49	
Mumbai	CP	7	126	1,821	7	126	1,873	12,824	533	68	
	CP	7	126	1,821	7	126	1,716	12,824	530	50	
Mumbai	CP	12	197	2,624	12	190	2,315	12,704	533	76	
	CP	12	197	2,624	12	190	2,336	12,704	533	62	
Mumbai	CP	16	373	3,879	16	329	3,29	10,927	490	189	
	CP	16	373	3,879	16	327	3,661	10,927	479	70	
Central Division											
Mumbai	CP	18	487	4,912	18	485	4,871	12,737	473	47	
	CP	18	487	4,912	18	487	4,883	12,737	471	47	

District.	Preliminary Final	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per			Remarks
		Charges.	Circles.	Districts.	Charges Super- intendent.	Superintendents.	Enumerators.	Charges Super- intendent.	Superintendents.	Enumerators.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Khandesh, East	(P. ...)	16	523	5,524	16	518	5,524	15,770	457	46	
	(F. ...)	16	523	5,524	16	519	5,523	15,770	456	44	
Khandesh, West	(P. ...)	10	372	3,885	10	215	1,986	11,701	600	74	
	(F. ...)	10	372	3,885	10	277	2,785	11,704	531	53	
Nasik	(P. ...)	22	403	4,714	22	410	3,930	9,672	527	67	
	(F. ...)	22	403	4,714	22	414	4,163	9,672	525	52	
Poona	(P. ...)	20	463	4,957	20	491	4,017	7,851	480	55	
	(F. ...)	20	463	4,957	20	493	4,911	7,851	486	49	
Solara	(P. ...)	26	600	6,055	26	672	5,559	10,724	415	50	
	(F. ...)	26	600	6,055	26	679	5,849	10,724	411	49	
Sholapur	(P. ...)	17	391	3,576	17	393	3,549	10,495	574	50	
	(F. ...)	17	391	3,576	17	399	3,556	10,495	574	50	
Saurashtra Division.											
Belgaum	(P. ...)	14	453	5,287	14	453	5,171	17,352	536	47	
	(F. ...)	14	453	5,287	14	453	5,279	17,352	536	45	
Ujjapur	(P. ...)	13	375	4,600	13	370	4,166	16,435	577	51	
	(F. ...)	13	375	4,600	13	373	4,356	16,435	573	46	
Dharwar	(P. ...)	22	525	5,944	22	519	5,317	11,757	471	49	
	(F. ...)	22	525	5,944	22	522	5,559	11,757	469	46	
Kanara	(P. ...)	19	318	2,770	19	301	1,945	5,955	370	51	
	(F. ...)	19	318	2,770	19	318	2,451	5,955	316	40	
Kolaba	(P. ...)	17	275	3,058	17	295	1,916	7,941	653	103	
	(F. ...)	17	275	3,058	17	275	2,820	7,941	491	49	
Ratnagiri	(P. ...)	15	463	5,162	15	335	2,604	17,446	781	100	
	(F. ...)	15	463	5,162	15	463	5,164	17,446	555	51	
Sind.											
Hyderabad	(P. ...)	17	323	2,627	17	60	721	7,417	1,527	211	
	(F. ...)	17	323	2,627	17	226	2,556	7,417	558	54	
Karschi	(P. ...)	13	274	2,723	13	146	691	8,610	767	162	
	(F. ...)	13	274	2,723	13	261	2,284	8,610	429	60	
Larkana	(P. ...)	16	284	3,153	16	120	710	5,232	1,034	186	
	(F. ...)	16	284	3,153	16	262	2,741	5,232	563	48	
Naralchah	(P. ...)	16	191	2,141	16	44	276	5,515	2,112	452	
	(F. ...)	16	191	2,141	16	192	1,775	5,515	485	52	
Sukkur	(P. ...)	13	287	2,760	13	121	387	10,123	1,044	310	
	(F. ...)	13	287	2,760	13	238	2,387	10,123	457	45	
Thar and Parkar	(P. ...)	11	207	2,535	11	207	679	11,704	463	102	
	(F. ...)	11	207	2,535	11	207	1,477	11,704	463	51	
Upper Sind Frontier	(P. ...)	11	95	1,107	11	60	836	4,325	793	82	
	(F. ...)	11	95	1,107	11	94	1,059	4,325	506	45	
ADEN.											
Aden	(P. ...)	8	27	170	8	35	220	956	225	36	
	(F. ...)	8	27	170	8	35	220	956	225	36	

Number of Forms Supplied and Used.—I. Major Forms.

District or State.	(a) — Supplied. (b) — Used.											Remarks.
	Enumeration Book Covers.		Block Data.		General Schedules.				Other forms issued.			
					Actual number.		Per 100 occupied houses.					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	House Hold Schedules.	Boat Tickets.	Travelling Tickets.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bombay City	5,094	4,919	*4,500	4,500	225,635	191,635	634	545		4,650	170,000	
Bombay Suburban District	1,000	836	1,350	1,121	19,950	15,322	86	66		Included in Thana	23,500	
NORTH-WEST DIVISION.												
Ahmedabad	5,000	5,541	(A) 20,795	15,052	135,450	126,272	60	56		100	50,000	
Bhamburda	2,610	2,340	3,300	3,457	46,500	37,650	65	63		210	20,000	
Kaira	6,450	6,341	12,100	8,492	109,000	95,800	69	63			36,500	
Panch Mahals	2,550	2,255	6,000	3,529	46,250	39,891	60	52			10,000	
Thana	5,174	4,931	9,105	8,333	87,655	76,783	57	51		410	51,516	
	5,203	4,551	9,400	7,795	101,500	83,612	63	51		(B) 1,500	(C) 50,000	
CENTRAL DIVISION.												
Ahmednagar	6,320	5,900	11,500	9,175	121,850	116,209	78	73			20,000	
Khandesh, East	7,050	6,747	12,700	11,043	120,500	114,059	63	55			30,000	
Khandesh, West	4,570	3,861	8,500	6,835	70,250	63,809	60	51			20,000	
Nasik	6,255	5,741	10,600	8,186	115,250	105,355	72	66			32,100	
Poona	6,000	6,345	12,100	10,853	140,750	122,271	66	59			70,000	
Satara	8,474	7,747	14,120	11,313	151,000	132,610	62	55			37,250	
Sholapur	4,140	4,150	(D) 6,250	7,693	95,250	91,855	65	55			47,500	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.												
Belgaum	6,720	6,318	12,150	10,031	130,000	110,309	63	54			30,000	
Bijapur	5,350	5,178	(E) 10,210	9,094	111,000	103,128	63	59			30,000	
Bidar	6,975	6,403	(F) 13,460	11,682	141,550	131,799	65	62			(J) 15,000	
Dharwar	3,310	3,233	5,600	4,455	55,750	45,562	65	63		600	20,000	
Kanara	3,600	3,518	7,020	5,511	73,250	61,111	58	51		1,900	29,000	
Kolaba	5,825	6,731	12,250	10,318	148,250	124,665	61	51		1,000	30,000	
Ratnagiri												
SIND.												
Hyderabad	3,320	3,320	(G) 5,500	6,437	60,300	59,100	56	54		2,000	40,000	
Karachi	4,500	4,000	(H) 11,780	4,050	79,770	77,770	71	69		2,700	66,000	
Larkana	3,650	3,596	6,075	5,801	77,250	68,209	72	61		300	30,000	
Navab Shah	2,610	2,610	5,010	4,715	49,010	41,725	61	56		600	30,000	
Sukkur	3,650	3,013	(I) 6,810	6,052	74,600	61,877	73	63		600	40,000	
Thar & Parkar	2,930	2,681	5,560	4,767	61,000	53,966	77	65			30,000	
Upper Sind Frontier	1,400	1,376	2,700	1,659	21,500	19,560	55	44		1,000	20,000	

At this Census these forms were not printed.

* Special for Bombay.

(A) Including special forms for Ahmedabad Municipality.

(B) Do. supply for Bombay Suburban District.

(C) Do. do. Javhar State.

(D) Do. special forms for Sholapur Municipality.

(E) Do. do. do. Bagalkot Municipality.

(F) Do. do. do. Hubli Municipality.

(J) Do. supply for Savnur State.

(G) Do. special forms for Hyderabad Municipality.

(H) Do. do. do. Karachi Municipality.

(I) Do. do. do. Sukkur, Rohari and Shikarpur Municipalities.

District or State.	(a) = Supplied. (b) = Used.											Remarks.
	Enumeration Book Covers.		Block lists.		General Schedules.				Other forms issued.			
					Actual number.		Per 100 occupied houses.					
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	House Hold Schedules.	Boat Tickets.	Travelling Tickets.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUZERAT GROUP.												
Cambay	560	560	820	797	10,400	10,060	56	54		100	3,500	
Cutch	2,700	2,660	4,440	3,916	70,000	61,557	59	52		100	12,000	
Gohilwad Prant	4,406	4,307	9,420	8,454	86,550	78,238	62	56		100	42,500	
Halar Prant	7,526	4,101	14,100	9,436	111,700	97,963	63	56		100	40,000	
Jhalavad Prant	3,160	2,664	5,300	4,614	47,750	39,840	63	52			20,000	
Sorath Prant	6,905	6,518	10,010	9,305	111,450	110,057	65	64		100	40,000	
Mabi Kantha	4,770	4,523	9,645	8,187	60,100	52,766	56	49			20,000	
Palanpur	3,420	3,419	7,440	7,356	78,050	69,038	64	57			20,000	
Reva Kantha	5,610	5,063	9,040	8,197	84,650	69,375	55	45			20,000	
Surat Agency:—												
Bansda	225	225	363	300	4,700	4,000	57	48			1,500	
Dangs	383	350	741	700	3,410	3,000	70	61			1,814	
Dharampur	593	550	1,170	1,100	11,600	10,000	60	52			3,240	
Sachin	145	145	270	250	2,885	2,750	55	52			1,930	
KONKAN GROUP.												
Janjira	500	487	1,000	930	10,000	8,450	54	45		125	1,000	
Javhar	220	218	440	440	5,500	5,482	65	65			Included in Thana.	
Savantwadi	1,060	970	2,120	1,385	24,000	17,518	56	41		100	10,000	
DECCAN GROUP.												
Akalkot	590	500	968	810	11,000	11,000	62	62			3,000	
Bhor	830	880	1,400	1,270	19,150	16,542	64	52			5,000	
Aundh	500	442	1,000	893	10,000	6,867	67	46			1,500	
Phaltan	380	365	760	630	7,500	6,850	74	68			1,250	
Surgana	60	32	120	120	1,600	1,313	51	41			400	
SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY GROUP.												
Kolhapur	6,105	5,064	10,420	9,605	116,000	105,234	70	63			16,500	
Jamkhadi	600	600	1,200	1,200	12,000	12,000	58	53			2,000	
Kurundwad Senior	225	195	450	450	5,100	5,050	62	62			800	
Do. Junior	190	190	315	315	3,550	3,550	50	50			600	
Miraj Senior	550	533	1,180	655	18,000	9,396	74	53			1,800	
Do. Junior	450	428	730	711	5,000	3,405	64	44			1,000	
Mudhol	450	374	700	700	7,000	6,375	54	49			1,300	
Ramdurg	300	270	600	400	4,400	4,100	62	58			800	
Sangli	1,575	1,507	2,560	2,298	28,200	24,166	62	53			5,150	
Wadi	10	10	20	10	200	136	67	45			50	
KARNATAK GROUP.												
Jath-Daslapur	600	580	1,000	896	10,000	9,200	58	53			2,000	
Savanur	105	104	210	127	2,000	1,667	58	48			Included in Dharwar	
SIND.												
Khairpur	1,000	857	2,000	1,897	21,000	20,667	58	58		200	10,000	
ADEN.												
Aden	500	449	700	441	6,000	4,394	68	64		600	20,000	

At this Census these forms were not printed.

(a)—Supplied.
(b)—Used.

District or Stato.	Charge Register.		Letter of Authority.		Circle Summary.		Charge Summary.		District Summary.		Specimen General Schedules for Cantonment, town, & cantonment.		Circle Registers for Cantonment, town, & cantonment.		House Lists for Cantonment, town, & cantonment.		Port Block Lists.		Notices to Masters of Sea going Vessels.		Index to Castes.		Letters to Managers, &c. and Industrial Schedules A.		Industrial Schedules B.		Remarks.
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	
1	*300	300	2,600	2,600							4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28
Bombay City											4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.											4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Bombay Suburban District. Included in Thana											4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
NORTHERN DIVISION.											4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Ahmedabad	2,750	2,055	5,800	5,775	1,300	1,300	75	75	4	4	70	60	60	60	75	450	450	555	555	694	694	1,740	1,740	27,710	27,710	27,710	*Special for Bombay. Registers were specially printed for Bombay.
Broach	980	445	2,050	1,476	825	428	25	25	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Kaira	2,690	1,890	6,080	5,725	1,510	1,060	50	38	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Panch Mahals	775	671	2,600	1,936	500	451	20	20	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Surat	1,448	1,052	4,145	3,764	1,098	858	56	46	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Thana	*9,050	*1,440	*5,250	*5,005	*1,200	*1,145	*37	*37	*3	*6																	
CENTRAL DIVISION.											4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Ahmednagar	2,850	2,850	5,150	5,061	1,500	1,500	40	40	4	4	60	60	60	60	75	450	450	555	555	694	694	1,740	1,740	27,710	27,710	27,710	*Special for Bombay. Registers were specially printed for Bombay.
Khandesh, East	2,850	1,538	6,750	5,826	1,600	1,279	35	35	4	4	45	45	45	45	75	450	450	555	555	694	694	1,740	1,740	27,710	27,710	27,710	
Khandesh, West	2,850	1,889	5,792	4,890	850	850	25	25	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Poona	3,200	983	4,820	4,722	1,450	1,354	50	50	8	8	135	135	135	135	170	445	445	555	555	694	694	1,740	1,740	27,710	27,710	27,710	
Satara	3,750	2,030	7,575	7,040	1,905	1,418	55	55	8	8	650	610	25	25	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
Sholapur	1,830	1,093	5,150	4,618	1,010	775	35	35	8	8	25	25	25	25	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.											4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Belgaum	2,450	1,795	5,600	5,237	1,600	880	30	30	8	8	125	125	125	125	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	
Bijapur	3,375	2,721	5,650	4,628	1,225	1,064	32	28	6	6	50	50	50	50	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	
Dharwar	3,350	2,791	6,750	5,889	1,800	1,439	80	80	8	8	125	125	125	125	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	
Kanara	2,225	1,625	3,130	3,063	1,050	1,050	40	40	4	4	25	25	25	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
Kolaba	1,055	1,131	3,800	2,797	800	713	35	31	6	6	25	25	25	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
Ratnagiri	2,775	2,567	6,250	6,201	1,450	1,202	35	35	4	4	25	25	25	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
SIND.											4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Hyderabad	1,300	1,300	3,575	3,575	550	550	45	45	4	4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Karachi	2,000	2,000	3,750	3,750	1,150	1,150	40	40	4	4	210	210	210	210	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
Larkana	1,605	1,083	3,575	3,307	700	562	35	35	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Navabshah	1,230	1,080	2,925	2,925	525	525	35	35	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Sukkur	1,450	983	3,070	3,130	850	783	81	29	8	8	25	25	25	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
Thar & Parkar	1,030	926	3,545	2,355	600	589	35	31	4	4	25	25	25	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
Upper Sind Frontier	650	416	1,525	1,150	350	340	25	25	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	

*Including figures for Bombay District, Shorban District, including figures for Javalhar, State

*Including figures for Saranant.

*Statement showing Number of Slips by Religions and Civil conditions with the number of
Reams required and their cost.*

Colour.	Number of slips.							Total number of slips.	Paper.			Remarks.		
	Married.		Unmarried.		Widowed.		Without Symbols.		Number of Reams of.	Size of.	Cost of.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
ORIGINAL PRINTING AT THE GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCO PRESS.														
Badami	6,227,280	6,533,460	5,866,128	3,861,000	832,140	2,184,300	...	25,501,308	472	25" x 40"	4,142 4 2	In the cases of white and coloured papers, a few sheets of paper made and certainly supplied were left as balance which was made use of for the supplementary printing. But the cost shown here is for the whole quantity of paper and not for the paper used; and the figures for the cost of the supplementary printing are only for the additional supply of paper over and above the balance.		
White ...	700,380	715,068	855,090	555,390	110,052	265,410	...	3,201,390	119	20" x 25"	1,050 14 5			
Yellow ...	18,252	17,334	27,000	22,032	3,024	8,100	...	95,742	4	20" x 25"	41 14 10			
Green ...	65,232	55,350	90,072	55,350	7,020	15,120	...	288,144	11	20" x 25"	167 5 1			
Blue ...	120,420	115,290	135,000	80,190	23,004	62,100	...	536,004	20	20" x 25"	304 3 7			
Red ...	100,440	105,300	100,062	80,190	8,046	18,090	...	412,198	16	20" x 25"	243 6 1			
SUPPLEMENTARY PRINTING AT THE GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCO PRESS.														
Badami.	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	100,000	160,000	480,000	10	25" x 40"	100 2 8	In the cases of white and coloured papers, a few sheets of paper made and certainly supplied were left as balance which was made use of for the supplementary printing. But the cost shown here is for the whole quantity of paper and not for the paper used; and the figures for the cost of the supplementary printing are only for the additional supply of paper over and above the balance.		
White ...	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	60,000	80,000	240,000	5	25" x 40"	36 8 4			
Yellow ...	750	750	750	2,450	2,350	3,200	9,000	19,250	1 1/2	16 1/2" x 26 1/2"	8 4 0			
Green ...	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	10,000	16,000	48,000	1 1/2	20" x 25"	21 12 0			
										&				
Blue ...	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	9,750	16,250	26,000	78,000	3 1/2	16 1/2" x 26 1/2"	51 10 0			
										&				
										22" x 27"				
										&				
										16 1/2" x 26 1/2"				
Red	3,000	15,000	3,000	10,500	16,000	Only balance of the first supply of paper was made use of.					
LOCAL PRINTING AT THE VARIOUS PRIVATE PRESSES.														
Badami.	16,000	...	18,250	6,000	5,250	3,000	281,000	329,500	Rs. 902-3-6 is the cost of the local printing of slips including ink, paper, printing stamp ing, &c.		
White...	5,000	9,000	5,500	11,500	13,500	5,000	127,000	176,500	...	...	...
Yellow...	750	1,500	1,000	1,500	250	...	37,500	42,500	...	...	...
Green...	100	200	200	200	100	200	47,000	48,000	...	...	...
Blue ...	1,700	3,350	4,200	7,700	1,600	2,850	26,250	48,250	...	...	...
Red ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000	43,000	...	...	...
Total ...											6,228	5	2	
Cost of Local Printing.											902	3	6	
Casual labour, bundling, &c., at Photozinc Press.											907	14	6	
Cost of 300 wooden boxes.											472	5	0	
Grand Total ...											8,510	12	2	

Location and Character of Abstraction Offices in 1921.

Location of Offices.				Floor space in square feet.	Remarks.	Work done in copying stage.		Work done in sorting stage.		Other special work done.	
Pinces.	Description of building or buildings.	Owner of building.	Rental.			Districts copied.	Population.	Districts sorted.	Population.	Nature of work.	For what regions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay	Old Branch Custom's House Prince's Dock, 2nd Floor.	Government	Rs.	3,322		(1) Bombay City. 1,175,014 (2) Bombay Suburban Districts. 152,840 1,328,754		(1) Bombay City. 1,175,014 (2) B. S. D. 152,840 1,328,754		(a) City Tables. (b) Housing Tables. (3) Sheets for analyses of families.	(a) (b) Bombay City B. S. D.
Poona	(1) Sardar Raste's wada occupying the Nagarkhana. (2) Temple property in Bhambarda (For slip copying period only).	Sardar Raste	125 p.m.	4,884		(1) Poona 1,009,033 (2) Ratnagiri 1,154,244		(1) Poona 1,009,033 (2) Ratnagiri 1,154,244		(1) City Tables. (2) Sheets for analyses of families.	(1) Poona City. (2) Poona, Ratnagiri, Bhore, Janjira.
Nasik	Raste's Wada.	Sardar Raste	62 p.m.	2,890	Repairing charges amounting to Rs. a.p. 663-8-0	(1) Nasik 832,570 (2) East Khandesh. 1,076,837 (3) Surana 14,012 1,923,325		(1) Nasik 832,570 (2) East Khandesh. 1,076,837 (3) West do. 641,847 (4) Ahmednagar. 731,552 (5) Surana. 14,012		Sheets for analyses of families.	(1) Nasik. (2) East Khandesh. (3) West do. (4) Ahmednagar. (5) Surana.
Sholapur.	In two of the hanged by Government out of Cantonment property.	Government		2,083	Repairing charges amounting to Rs. a.p. 755-4-0.	(1) Sholapur 742,010 (2) Satara 1,026,259 (3) Thana 759,018 (4) Akalkot 81,250 (5) Satara 107,846 (6) Agency. 49,562 (7) Jath. 83,651 2,849,597		Sholapur 742,010 Satara 1,026,259 Thana 759,018 Akalkot 81,250 Satara Agency. 107,846 Jath. 49,562 Jath. 83,651 2,849,597		City Tables. Housing Tables. (3) Sheets for analyses of families.	For Sholapur City. Sholapur, Satara, Thana.
Ahmednagar.	Building owned by a private person.	Mr. Balkrishna Sakharam Pathak.	40 p.m.	2,220		(1) Ahmednagar and West Khandesh. 731,552 641,847 1,373,399				Industrial abstraction for Marathi Speaking Districts.	Bombay City, B. S. D., Thana, Kolaba, Poona, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bhore and Janjira, Surana, Akalkot, Satara Agency, Jath, Kolhapur & S. C. States, Sawantwadi.
Ahmedabad.	Two private buildings.	(1) Mula Fida- all Miasheh Abdul Husain Bokhl Bhagot- wala. (2) Mr. Karaka.	65 p.m. 137 p.m.	1,257 1,922		(1) Ahmedabad 890,911 (2) Kaira 710,992 (3) Cambay 71,762 1,673,665				(1) Housing Tables for Ahmedabad City only. (2) Industrial Tables Abstraction for Gujarati Speaking Districts.	(1) Ahmedabad. (2) Broach. (3) Kaira. (4) Panch Mahals. (5) Surat. (6) Palanpur Agency. (7) Reva Kantha. (8) Mahi Kantha. (9) Cambay. (10) Surat Agency. (11) Sorath Pran.
Surat	In the ground floor of the buildings formerly used by the Bank of Bombay.	Nababzada Mir Hafizuddin Alimkhan valad Nawab Mir Muzar Nassafkhan.	75 p.m.	3,286		(1) Surat 574,351 (2) Panch Mahals 374,860 (3) Surat Agency. 179,734 (4) Rewa Kantha. 763,058 (5) Palanpur 214,083 Agency excluding Palanpur and Radhanpur. 2,196,706		(1) Surat 574,351 (2) Panch Mahals. 374,860 (3) Ahmedabad. 890,911 (4) Broach 307,746 (5) Kaira 710,992 (6) Cambay 71,762 (7) Surat 179,764 (8) Reva Kantha. 763,058 (9) Palanpur Agency excluding Palanpur and Radhanpur States. 214,083		(1) City Tables. (2) Sheets for analyses of families.	(1) Ahmedabad and Broach. (2) All Gujarati Speaking Districts.
Broach	Collector's Office.	Government		710		Broach 307,745					
Belgaum	House leased by the Taluka Local Board.	Local Board	30-15-6 for the whole period.	2,531		Belgaum 652,996					
Bijapur	Bungalow leased by the Kanarese Evangelical Mission.	Mission property.	50 p.m.	1,040	Repairing charges. 30-0-0	Bijapur 706,876		Bijapur 706,876		Industrial Tables Abstraction. Sheets for analyses of families.	Bijapur and Belgaum
Dharwar	District Darbar Hall and a Room spared by Irrigation Office.	Government		4,738 & 260		(1) Dharwar 1,035,024 (2) Kanara 401,727 (3) Savnur 16,830 1,453,481		Dharwar 1,035,024 Kanara 401,727 Savnur 16,830 1,453,481		Do.	(1) Dharwar. (2) Kanara and (3) Savnur.
Karachi	Part of Walle-sley's Lines.	Do.		5,840		All Sind excepting Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Thar and Parkar. 2,084,057		All Sind 3,478,508		(1) City Tables. (2) Housing Tables. (3) Industrial Tables Abstraction. (4) Sheets for analyses of families.	Karachi City. All Sind.
Hyderabad	Part of Collector's Darbar Hall.	Do.		1,610		Hyderabad 573,450 Nawabshah 418,660 Thar and Parkar. 936,331 1,938,441					

Ship Copying.

Office.	Population dealt with.	Number of Copies.	Date of		Average daily outturn per head.	Remarks.
			Commencement.	Completion.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay	1,375,771	100	1-1-21	11-6-21	292	
Poona	2,041,173	200	2-3-21	16-5-21	348	
Nasik	1,041,225	100	1-6-21	21-6-21	344	
Ahmednagar	1,355,729	101	21-3-21	7-5-21	470	
Sholapur	2,195,567	200	2-3-21	23-5-21	396	
Ahmedabad	1,778,855	160	6-1-21	17-5-21	454	
Breach	707,745	20	2-3-21	7-5-21	403	
Surat	2,136,103	175	21-3-21	2-5-21	391	
Bilaspur	972,934	60	2-3-21	2-5-21	358	
Bijapur	793,876	60	21-3-21	14-5-21	325	
Dharwar	1,177,131	100	1-1-21	2-5-21	313	
Karachi	2,041,087	100	1-1-21	2-5-21	319	
Hyderabad	1,778,141	100	4-1-21	2-5-21	456	
Cutch	4-6-21	40	11-1-21	18-5-21	352	
Palanpur	2,072,011	70	1-1-21	3-6-21	349	
Mahikantia	2,041,173	75	1-1-21	21-5-21	352	
Gohilwal	611,557	15	1-1-21	21-5-21	362	
Habar	1,072,971	40	4-1-21	15-6-21	337	
Jhalawad	312,275	20	4-1-21	15-6-21	319	
Sorath	773,110	60	1-1-21	14-6-21	418	
Rolhapur	67,780	8	33-6-21	21-7-21	413	
Kolhapur	1,419,608	100	4-1-21	2-5-21	373	
Sawantwadi	107,410	10	9-5-21	4-6-21	539	
Total	29,701,148					

Average outturn of work in each week during the period of Copying.

Office.	I Week.	II Week.	III Week.	IV Week.	V Week.	VI Week.	VII Week.	VIII Week.	IX Week.	X Week.
Bombay	317	276	317	309	300	331	311	278	261	274
Poona	146	304	437	195	406	516	470			
Nasik	191	310	370	316	396	426	471	242		
Ahmednagar	218	424	469	506	518	565	500			
Sholapur	148	227	440	513	620	610	400	221		
Ahmedabad	365	305	395	186	421	521	631			
Breach	256	453	450	527	691	588				
Surat	191	269	266	119	496	537	517	432		
Bilaspur	140	316	317	393	424	414	379	444	418	331
Bijapur	211	363	403	401	296	367	291			
Dharwar	317	356	352	422	393	379	319	332		
Karachi	167	243	351	263	401	473	482	350	314	
Karachi	268	412	432	414	474	632	510	563		
Hyderabad	264	300	420	556	367					
Cutch	219	325	355	356	410	359				
Palanpur	273	273	411	439	466	509	508	407		
Mahikantia	102	332	335	401	418	347				
Gohilwal	255	332	195	163	214	246	261	315	305	34
Habar	126	182	310	360	314	317	322	307	309	36
Jhalawad	270	253	310	360	314	317	322	307	309	36
Sorath	3-3	418	430	470	413	390				
Rolhapur	3-3	410	410							
Kolhapur	202	285	318	332	322	482	564	477		
Sawantwadi	4-0	500	575	631						

Progress of Sorting.
British Districts.

Tables.	Bombay.			Poona.			Nasik.			Surat.			Bijapur.			Dharwar.			Karnah.			
	Up to the end of			Up to the end of			Up to the end of			Up to the end of			Up to the end of			Up to the end of			Up to the end of			
	June.	July.	August.	June.	July.	August.	June.	July.	August.	June.	July.	August.	June.	July.	August.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	September.	October.
VI	85	96	1	190	172	4	230	55	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	7	93	211	24	211	24
VII	3	128	1	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144
VIII	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144
IX	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144
X	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144
XI	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144
XII	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144
XIII	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144
XIV	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144
XV	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144
XVI	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144
XVII	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144
XVIII	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144
XIX	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144
XXI	100	100		165	220	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	33	100	144	121	144	121	144

States.

Tables.	Guth.			Palampur.			Mabi Kantha.			Gohilwad.			Halar.			Jhalavad.			Sorath.			Radhanpur.			Kolhapur.				Savantwadi.	
	Up to the end of			Up to the end of			Up to the end of			Up to the end of			Up to the end of			Up to the end of			Up to the end of			Up to the end of			Up to the end of				Up to the end of	
	June.	July.	August.	June.	July.	August.	June.	July.	August.	June.	July.	August.	June.	July.	August.	June.	July.	August.	June.	July.	August.	September.	June.	July.	August.	September.	June.	July.		
VI	56			8	4	4	36	36		62	62		96	43	27	27	27	16	54	8	8	120	42	60	44	9	105	105		
VII	56			8	4	4	36	36		62	62		96	43	27	27	27	50	70	8	8	120	100	120	120	100	105	105		
VIII	56			12	12	4	36	36		62	62		96	78	27	27	27	70	70	8	8	20	110	100	100	110	105	105		
IX	56			12	12	4	36	36		56	56		96	60	27	27	27	70	70	8	8	15	85	10	10	105	105	105		
X	56			12	12	4	36	36		59	59		96	16	27	27	27	70	70	8	8	8	8	8	8	105	105	105		
XI	56			12	12	4	36	36	4	2	2		96	30	27	27	27	45	25	8	8	8	15	10	10	105	105	105		
XII	56	56		12	12	1	36	36	36	62	62		96	62	27	27	27	70	70	8	8	8	8	60	44	9	105	105		
XIII	56	56		16	16	16	36	36	36	62	62		96	96	27	27	27	70	70	8	8	8	120	120	120	120	105	105		
XIV	56	56		16	16	16	36	36	36	62	62		96	96	27	27	27	70	70	8	8	8	120	120	120	120	105	105		
XV	56	56		16	16	16	36	36	36	62	62		96	96	27	27	27	70	70	8	8	8	120	120	120	120	105	105		
XVI	56	56		16	16	16	36	36	36	62	62		96	96	27	27	27	70	70	8	8	8	120	120	120	120	105	105		
XVII	56	56		16	16	16	36	36	36	62	62		96	96	27	27	27	70	70	8	8	8	120	120	120	120	105	105		
XVIII	56	56	56	8	8	8	36	36	36	22	22	40	2	94	27	27	27	21	49	8	8	8	100	100	90	90	105	105		
XIX	56	56	56	8	8	8	36	36	36	62	62	62	96	96	27	27	27	27	27	8	8	8	120	120	120	120	105	105		
XX	56	56	56	8	8	8	36	36	36	62	62	62	96	96	27	27	27	27	27	8	8	8	120	120	120	120	105	105		
XXI	56	56	56	8	8	8	36	36	36	62	62	62	96	96	27	27	27	27	27	8	8	8	120	120	120	120	105	105		

Staff required in Abstraction Offices, 1921—Part I.—Superior Staff.

Note.—The actual staff employed varied from time to time. In this table is given the normal staff when the Office was working at full strength.

Details of Superior Staff, i.e., Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, Accountants and Record Keepers.													
Office.	Population handled.	No. of Deputies.	Names.	Rank.	Pay and Allowances.	No. of Assistants.	Names.	Rank.	Pay and Allowances.	No. of Accountants and Record Keepers.	Names.	Rank.	Pay and Allowances.
Bombay ...	1,323,751	1	Mr. D. S. Samant.	Deputy Inspector.	P. Rs. 250	1	Mr. N. B. Ajgaokar.	License Inspector.	P. Rs. 125	1	Mr. S. P. Naik.	Clerk, Bombay Municipality.	160
						2	Mr. A. P. Ambekar.	Head Karkun.	A. 50 P. 135 (85+50).				
Poona ...	2,944,173	1	Mr. G. S. Yadhikar.	II Grade Mamlatdar.	P. 215 A. 75 290	1	Mr. T. G. Bhadbhade.	Head Karkun.	P. 110 A. 30	1	Mr. P. S. Fettiigeri.	Clerk, I. G. P's Office.	P. 65 A. 25
						2	Mr. B. A. Joshi.	Clerk ...	P. 140 A. 75 80 105	2	Mr. R. G. Muddabihal.	Accountant Ex. Engineer's Office Sholapur.	P. 45 A. 35
Nasik ...	1,923,325	1	Mr. C. D. Junde.	I Grade Mamlatdar.	P. 320 A. 50 370 from 16-3-21 to 27-9-21. Retired Mamlatdar. from 28-9-21 to 12-11-21 (probable) Pen. 135 P. 140 275	1	Mr. L. H. Gharpure.	Hd. Clerk, Ex. Engineer, Nasik Irrigation District.	P. 115 A. 30 145	1	Mr. B. R. Gatane.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., Nasik.	P. 70 A. 10
Sholapur.	2,619,597	1	Mr. V. N. Parchure.	Retired Mamlatdar.	Pen. 95 P. 160 275	1	Mr. D. R. Shahapure.	Hd. Kar.	P. 115 A. 30	1	Mr. B. A. Hukeri.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt. Sholapur.	P. 60 A. 20
							Mr. Y. S. Kakade.	"	P. 115 A. 30	2	Mr. S. G. Deshpande.		P. 60 A. 20
Ahmed-nagar.	1,373,399	1	Mr. G. V. Tikekar.	Shirastadar.	P. 75 A. 60 135					1	Mr. W. G. Satbhai.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., A'nagar.	P. 60 A. 20
Surat ...	1,982,023	1	Mr. K. G. Palkar.	Retired Officer, Baroda State	Rs. a. p. Pen. 32 10 0 P. 242 6 0 275 0 0	1	Mr. M. G. Desai.	Head Karkun.	P. 105 A. 30	1	Mr. Haribhoj Morarji.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., Surat.	P. 45 A. 35
Broach ...	307,745	1	Mr. Thakorlal Chimmnalal.	Head Karkun.	P. 85 A. 30 115					1	Mr. Bhawani-shankar Ram-shankar.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., Broach.	P. 70 A. 10
Ahmedabad.	1,887,738	1	Mr. Bhailal Venilal from 16-3-21 to 16-6-21	Mahalkari.	P. 175 A. 50 225	1	Mr. Hiralal Manecklal.	Hd. Kar.	P. 110 A. 30 140	1	Mr. Amthalal Bechanddas.	Clerk	P. 60 A. 20
		2	Hiralal Manecklal. from 16-6-21 to 20-9-21	Head Karkun.	P. 110 A. 30 140					2	Mr. Shankarlal Hargovind.	"	50
Belgaum.	952,996	1	Mr. S. A. Nadkarni.	Head Karkun.	P. 120 A. 30 150					1	Mr. S. G. Phadnis.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., Belgaum.	P. 40 A. 40
Bijapur ...	796,876	1	Mr. R. V. Mangalvedekar.	Retired Mamlatdar.	Pen. 87 8 0 P. 187 8 0 275 0 0					1	Mr. D. R. Kotbagi.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., Bijapur.	P. 55 A. 25
Dharwar..	1,475,481	1	Mr. R. K. Parvatikar.	Retired Mamlatdar.	Pen. 125 P. 150 275					1	Mr. S. G. Navalgund.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., Dharwar.	P. 45 A. 35
Hyderabad.	1,368,441	1	Mr. Tahilram Vasanmal.	Head Karkun.	P. 140 A. 30 170					1	Mr. Lukumal Sobhraj.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt.	P. 70 A. 10
Karnachi ...	1,890,936	1	Mr. W. A. Dubois.	Retired Police Officer.	Pen. 440 P. 300 740	1	Mr. Nandram R. Gidwani.	Pensioner.	Rs. a. p. Pen. 85 3 0 P. 124 0 0 209 3 0	1	Mr. Menghram Hernandas.	Outsider...	P. 50

Staff required in Abstraction Offices in 1921.—Part II.—Temporary Hands.

Note.—The staff employed varied from time to time. In this statement is given the normal staff when the office was working at full strength.

Office.	Population handled or special work.	Copying stage.				Sorting stage.				Compilation stage.				Special work.				Menial staff.				Remarks.		
		Copyists.		Checkers.		Sorters.		Super-visers.		Inspect-ors.		Compi-lers.		Super-visers.		Clerks or Compi-lers.		Prons.		Chowki-dar.			Water-man.	
		Num-ber.	Piece-work rate per 100 slips.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.		No.	Pay.
Bombay	1,348,751 (1) City tables, for the first 400 slips with a bonus of 1 anna per cent. for 400 to 500 slips, 2 as. for 500 to 600 and 2 as. for 600 to 700.	100	Annas 8 per cent. for the first 400 slips with a bonus of 1 anna per cent. for 400 to 500 slips, 2 as. for 500 to 600 and 2 as. for 600 to 700.	15	65	5	75	66	2	2	9	70	2	80	9	60	1	70	Rs.	5	25	Rs.	Rs.	
Poona	2,911,173 (1) City tables for analyses of families.	200	Annas 4 for vernacular slips and as. 5 for English.	30	50	10	60	95	1	4	10	50	2	60	10	40	2	50	Rs.	17	16	2	16	
Nasik	1,913,925 (1) Slip copying stage (3,200,731) Sorting stage sheets for analyses of families.	100	Do.	20	50	7	60	110	Do.	11	50	2	60	12	40	2	50	1	60	5	14	1	8	
Ahmed-nagar.	1,373,393 (Industrial abstracts for Marathi speaking districts).	101	Do.	20	50	5	60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs.	2	14	Do.	Do.	
Washpur.	2,319,597 (City tables, Housing tables, sheets for analyses of families).	200	Do.	20	50	10	60	100	Do.	10	50	2	60	13	40	2	55	1	65	4	15	2	15	
Ahmed-nagar.	1,373,393 (City tables, Housing tables, sheets for analyses of families).	100	Do.	20	50	8	60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs.	3	18	2	19	
Branch	1,373,393 (City tables, Housing tables, sheets for analyses of families).	100	Do.	20	50	8	60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs.	1	18	1	18	
				2	50														Rs.	1	14			

Establishment entertained in the Central Compilation Office, 1921 Census.

No.	Name of Post.	No. of Post.	Pay.	Period.		Remarks.
				From	To	
			Rs.			
1	Statistical Assistant	1	150	7-5-1921	30-6-1922	
2	Head Compiler...	1	150	10-6-1921	21-6-1922	
3	Joint Head Compiler.	1	150	9-8-1921	Do.	
4	Record Keeper...	1	80	11-11-1921	Do.	
5	Typist ...	1	35	13-6-1921	30-11-1921	* He was paid at Rs. 35 per mensem till the end of November 1921. Thence forward his pay was raised to Rs. 40 per mensem.
			40	1-12-1921	21-6-1922	
6	Peon (two) ...	1	17	10-11-1921	21-6-1922	
	"	1	17	18-11-1921	Do.	
	Peon, additional.	1	17	2-6-1922	21-6-1922	

Note.—The number of Supervisors and Compilers was not constant. The statement below will show their actual strength month by month for the whole period.

Number of Supervisors and Compilers working under the Head Compiler and Statistical Assistant.

Month.			Supervisor on Rs. 50 p. m.	Compilers.	
				On Rs. 40 p. m.	On Rs. 35 p. m.
June	1921	...	...	1	...
July	"	...	1	3	4
August	"	...	1	3	12
September	"	...	1	6	12
October	"	...	4	16	9
November	"	...	4	20	9
December	"	...	6	27	5
January	1922	...	5	27	5
February	"	...	4	26	5
March	"	...	4	19	5
April	"	...	4	15	3
May	"	...	4	12	3
June	"	...	4	11	2

District Census Charges.

District.	District Office Establish- ment.	Housc Numbering Charges.	Remunera- tion of Census Officers.	Travelling Allowance.	Local Purchase of Stationery.	Postage.	Freight.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay Suburban Division.	
Bombay Suburban District.	} See (b) below.
Northern Division (b).	...	45 0 6	891 5 7	2,813 12 11	26 15 0	11 15 0	147 0 6	7,718 2 7	11,654 4 1	(b) Including charges for Bombay Suburban Division and District.
Ahmedabad	86 10 0	241 8 5	...	8 1 0	43 3 6	7,616 3 7	7,995 10 6	
Broach	58 4 7	165 11 0	...	3 14 0	7 10 0	...	235 7 7	
Kaira(a)	746 7 0	1,263 2 0	26 15 0	...	93 6 0	51 15 0	2,181 13 0	(a) Including charges for Panch Mahals.
Panch Mahals	See (a) above.
Surat	291 0 6	...	...	2 13 0	40 0 0	334 13 6	
Thana (b)	45 0 6	...	851 7 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	906 7 6	(b) Including charges for Bombay Suburban District.
Central Division	123 13 0	693 9 0	7,811 1 0	268 1 0	29 0 0	95 14 9	287 13 3	9,809 4 0	
Ahmednagar	123 13 0	96 10 0	969 15 5	...	...	...	90 0 0	1,280 6 5	
Khandesh, East...	29 8 0	444 13 3	...	...	...	...	474 5 3	
Khandesh, West.	90 5 0	1,988 2 0	...	5 0 0	3 8 0	29 15 0	1,516 14 0	
Nasik	158 13 0	2,427 9 0	268 1 0	...	...	25 0 0	2,879 7 0	
Poona	60 15 0	1,697 15 6	...	2 11 0	16 4 0	26 0 0	1,803 13 6	
Satara	119 12 0	465 5 0	...	12 1 0	13 0 9	89 14 3	650 1 0	
Sholapur	137 10 0	417 4 10	...	9 4 0	63 2 0	77 0 0	704 4 10	
Southern Division...	...	656 15 9	494 9 2	5,013 1 10	60 0 0	17 1 6	133 3 6	75 4 0	6,450 3 9	
Belgaum	214 13 3	41 14 0	1,144 10 0	60 0 0	...	...	...	1,461 5 3	
Bijapur	273 9 8	1,806 7 6	...	...	47 13 0	72 0 0	2,193 14 2	
Dharwar	34 1 0	1,506 0 0	...	...	42 6 0	...	1,582 7 0	
Kanara	105 11 6	261 4 10	...	...	...	3 4 0	370 4 4	
Kolaba	248 1 0	...	287 14 6	...	17 1 6	17 15 6	...	571 0 6	
Ratnagiri	194 1 6	40 5 0	6 13 0	...	...	25 1 0	...	266 4 6	
Nawabshah (c)	1,590 6 1	4,895 14 0	...	18 4 0	36 1 6	15,393 12 2	21,934 5 9	(c) Including charges for Nawabshah.
Karachi	576 3 0	1,334 0 6	...	...	...	15,393 12 2	17,803 15 8	
Larkana	1,507 15 6	...	11 8 0	...	...	1,519 7 6	
Nawabshah	See (c) above.
Sukkur	22 4 0	985 5 0	...	...	36 1 6	...	1,043 10 6	
Thar & Parkar(d).	756 7 1	572 5 0	...	6 12 0	...	...	1,335 8 1	(d) Including charges for Upper Sind Frontier.
Upper Sind Frontier.	See (d) above.
Total	825 13 3	3,660 13 10	20,533 13 9	355 0 0	76 4 6	412 4 3	23,475 0 0	49,948 1 7	
Bombay	15 10 0	...	...	...	13,043 11 7	13,059 5 7	
Aden	1,469 3 7	1,459 3 7	
Native States ...	769 10 6	32 8 0	1,617 0 0	395 14 9	155 11 6	22 3 6	118 11 6	12 15 0	3,124 10 9	
Total ...	769 10 6	32 8 0	1,617 0 0	411 8 9	155 11 6	22 3 6	118 11 6	14,515 14 2	17,643 3 11	
Grand Total ...	769 10 6	653 5 3	5,286 13 10	20,945 6 6	510 11 6	98 8 0	536 15 9	37,990 14 2	66,991 5 6	

Note.—Expenditure debited to Local Funds has not been shown in this table.

Actual Expenditure distributed under the Heads of Account prescribed by the Comptroller-General.

Main Head.	Sub-Head.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Total.	Remarks.	
1	2 (a)	2 (b)	3	4	5	6	7
Grand Total	...	...	Rs. a. p. 67,611 12 1	Rs. a. p. 4,41,276 8 5	Rs. a. p. 45,190 12 7	Rs. a. p. 5,54,087 12 1	
Superintendence...	...	...	0,568 8 2	10,902 8 8	2,016 18 8	23,087 18 8	
		<i>Personal Charges.</i>					
	1	Deputation allowance of officers deputed to census duty	1,050 0 0	1,810 0 0	...	2,960 0 0	
		<i>Establishment.</i>					
	2	Pay of men without substantive appointment.	1,106 13 2	3,057 7 0	725 8 0	4,889 7 11	
	3	Deputation allowance to men deputed to census duty.	620 0 0	712 0 0	515 0 0	1,847 0 0	
	4	Travelling allowance of officers and establishment.	3,283 10 9	4,923 6 0	660 4 0	6,867 4 0	
	5	Contingencies—					
		(a) Office rent	767 8 0	930 0 0	300 0 0	2,047 8 0	
		(b) Purchase and repair of furniture.	115 0 9	196 6 3	66 0 0	378 7 0	
		(c) Local purchase of stationery	774 14 3	124 11 0	15 6 6	914 15 9	
		(d) Postage and telegram charges	933 15 0	1,235 2 0	235 0 0	2,404 1 0	
		(e) Freight	69 0 6	80 9 9	35 10 0	185 4 3	
		(f) Miscellaneous	217 9 9	282 6 9	64 5 9	564 6 3	
—Enumeration	...	...	2,882 1 9	55,590 13 11	8,518 5 10	66,991 5 6	
	6	Temporary establishment in district offices.	673 4 6	96 6 0	...	769 10 6	
	7	Remuneration to census officers	137 0 0	5,038 11 10	61 2 0	5,236 13 10	
	8	Travelling allowance of census officers.	227 7 6	14,395 9 8	6,322 5 4	20,945 6 6	
	9	Contingencies—					
		(a) Local purchase of stationery	433 12 6	26 15 0	...	510 11 6	
		(b) Postage and telegram charges.	22 3 6	...	...	24 3 6	
		(c) House numbering	863 5 3	...	...	855 0 3	
		(d) Freight	445 10 3	161 10 0	...	607 4 3	
		(e) Miscellaneous	34 6 8	35,821 9 5	2,134 14 6	37,930 14 2	
—Abstraction and compilation.	...	...	7,659 6 6	3,39,342 6 0	5,697 7 0	3,52,699 3 6	
		<i>Establishment.</i>					
	10	Pay of men without substantive appointment.	75 0 0	3,07,291 1 7	4,207 6 0	3,11,573 7 7	
	11	Deputation allowance to officers deputed to census duty.	...	7,848 12 9	786 2 0	8,634 14 9	
	12	Travelling allowance	103 4 0	1,178 3 4	45 8 0	1,326 15 4	
	13	Contingencies—					
		(a) Office rent	563 8 0	4,449 0 5	200 0 0	5,212 8 5	
		(b) Purchase and repair of furniture.	6,490 1 0	10,011 2 7	166 9 0	16,667 12 7	
		(c) Local purchase of stationery	21 0 6	2,971 7 7	26 0 6	2,918 8 7	
		(d) Postage and telegram charges.	47 7 0	803 11 3	...	856 2 3	
		(e) Freight	321 6 6	2,442 4 6	48 8 0	2,712 3 0	
		(f) Miscellaneous	137 11 6	2,441 10 0	217 5 6	2,796 11 0	
—Printing and other stationery charges.	...	...	45,529 15 11	26,328 3 8	27,487 7 6	99,345 11 1	
	14	Cost (including carriage) of stationery (including paper) supplied from Central Stores.	31,327 5 0	8,460 15 0	108 4 0	39,891 8 0	
	15	Printing—					
		(a) at Government Presses	7,651 12 5	15,091 13 5	27,935 3 6*	50,078 13 4	*These charges for printing census vol but the charges for Administrative Report for Aden R are not included in them.
		(b) at private presses	1,871 7 6	1,590 13 9	49 0 0	3,511 5 3	
		<i>Despatching Charges.</i>					
	16	Postage and telegram charges	422 2 6	201 12 0	...	623 14 6	
	17	Other charges	4,257 4 6	982 13 6	...	5,240 2 0	
—Miscellaneous	...	...	1,971 11 9	9,112 3 7	879 11 0	11,963 10 4	
		<i>Acting Allowances in Non-Census Officers.</i>					
	18	Of establishment	1,971 11 9	9,112 3 7	879 11 0	11,963 10 4	

Recoveries from Bombay States

Do.	do.	do.	Municipalities other than the following three	Rs. a.
Do.	do.	do.	Bombay Municipality	28,883 2
Do.	do.	do.	Ahmedabad Municipality	22,881 12
Do.	do.	do.	Karachi do.	18,057 4
Do.	do.	do.	Miscellaneous sources	3,966 9
Do.	do.	do.		5,409 15
Do.	do.	do.		6,699 13

Total ... 85,398 10

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

APPENDIX A.

Report on the Census of Bombay Town and Island.

From

THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,

Bombay Municipality;

To

THE PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS.

Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,
23rd August 1921.

Sir,

Re. Census—1921.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Census operations in the Town and Island of Bombay.

On the 7th September 1920, at an ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation the following resolution was passed:—

"No. 5502.—That as recommended by the Standing Committee in their Resolution No. 4797, dated the 18th August 1920, an additional Budget grant of Rs. 37,000 be made, under section 131 of the Municipal Act, from surplus cash balance to meet a moiety (not exceeding Rs. 36,000) of the cost of Census operations in Bombay (a) and the cost estimated at Rs. 1,000 of supplying to the Municipality 125 copies of the Census Report, (b) and that sanction be given to Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, being placed in charge of the operations in addition to his own duties and to the payment to him of a special allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem (c) during the period of the operations, the total amount of the allowance being included in the total of general expenses of the Census.

"2. That with reference to his letter No. H/5/A. dated 1st September 1920, the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approve of the statistics of one-roomed tenements occupied by a single family being separated in the Census returns from those of such tenements shared by one, two, three or more families, and the same being included in the special information required by the Corporation to be collected during the ensuing Census. (d)

"3. That the Medical Relief Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and suggest any modifications or additions in the information to be collected in the Census operations for the City of Bombay."

At a meeting of the Corporation on 18th February 1921 the following further resolution was passed:—

"No. 11267.—That the thirtieth report, dated the 28th January 1921, of the Medical Relief Committee, reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 175, dated the 3rd April 1919, regarding the modification in and additions to the special information to be collected for the Corporation during the ensuing Census be approved and adopted, subject to the modification that a paragraph be added to the report as suggested in the minute of Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji attached to the report."

(a) This figure was the estimate framed by me on consideration of the cost of the operations in 1911. It should not be taken as a guide for the next Census, but the actual figures (so far as given) in Chap. IV—"Costs" should be consulted.

(b) The reason for this provision was that, so far as I was able to ascertain, the Corporation in 1911 paid for half the cost of the Bombay Town and Island Volume, but received much less than half the number of copies. Moreover, on this occasion Ahmedabad and Karachi were to be included. So it was arranged that the cost of the Volume of the Report dealing with Cities should be charged to Census and that the Corporation of Bombay should be asked to vote the purchase of a definite number of copies.

(c) This was the same sum as in 1911. The same amount was subsequently granted to the Officer similarly deputed in Karachi.

(d) In 1911 there had been no differentiation between one-roomed tenements occupied by one and the same occupied by more than one family. This differentiation was made in the current Housing Tables in all places where it was possible to do so.

The effect of this resolution was to sanction and require the collection of the special information provided for in the following Tables numbered IX to XV (c) :—

IX. Classification of Buildings (according to the use to which they are put).

X. Classification of Buildings by the number of floors.

XI(f) Classification of Buildings by the number of tenements.

XII(f) Classification of Buildings by the number of occupants.

XIII. Distribution of persons by Rooms.

XIV. Number of tenements per inhabited House.

XV. Population of each Religion in each circle and its Relation to Houses and Tenements.

The above special information for the City of Bombay was obtained in the Census of 1911.

The following additional information in regard to beggars was sanctioned and required (g) :—

1. Total number of beggars.

2. Number of able-bodied, that is, without any mental or physical defect which would render it difficult or impossible to earn a livelihood.

3. The number with physical or mental defects in each of the following cases :—

(i) Blind ; (ii) Deaf and Dumb ; (iii) Of unsound mind ; (iv) Maimed by loss of a limb ; (v) Deformed without loss of a limb ; (vi) Paralysed ; (vii) Infirm through old age ; (viii) Suffering from Leprosy ; (ix) Suffering from other loathsome sores ; (x) Suffering from other disabling infirmities.

Minute of Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji (attached to the thirtieth report of 28th January 1921 of the Medical Relief Committee) was as follows :—

" 9. The Health Officer has also agreed to arrange for the enumeration of the number of and classification of small factories, workshops, smelteries, various kinds of chunam and oil mills, printing presses, foundries, saw mills and other industrial concerns, worked by steam, oil, electricity or other kinds of hand machinery, located in each district in the midst of residential quarters and of the number of shops, offices, dispensaries, godowns and various other kinds of store rooms, etc., located on the ground floors of houses at the back of which poor tenants are obliged to live in very small, dark and ill-ventilated rooms." (h)

The enumeration of these items in the forthcoming Census was agreed to by the Health Officer while discussing them in the Sub-Committee and its desirability was also discussed in the final meeting of the Committee and acquiesced in without any dissenting remarks.

In accordance with the sanction contained in Corporation Resolution No. 5602 quoted above, I assumed charge of the Census operations in the Town and Island of Bombay on 1st October 1921. On the same date the services of Mr. N. S. Kowshik, Acting Superintendent of Licenses, for Census work in addition to the duties of his office were placed at my disposal. Mr. D. S. Samant, Superintendent of the Assessment Department, who worked in the Decennial Census of 1911, was placed in charge of the Census operations under my directions as a full-time assistant. (i)

Charge Superintendents.

As in 1911, the City was divided into 32 main Charges corresponding to the 32 Sections adopted for registration and other administrative purposes.

Each Section or Charge was for Census purposes placed under one of the Municipal Inspectors, who carried out the Census work in addition to his ordinary duties and received for Census purposes the title of Charge Superintendent.

Umerkhandi, Mahaluxmi, Byculla, Sewri, Sion and Worli, on account of their size or for other reasons, were each sub-divided into two charges under separate Charge Superintendents. There were thus in all 38 Charges and 38 Charge Superintendents. Assistant Charge Superintendents were appointed in Middle and Lower Colaba and in Esplanade, one for each of the two Sections.

(e) The numbering here shown follows the numbering in the Bombay Volume of the 1911 Census. These Tables were renumbered this time as Housing Tables I to VII.

(f) Old Tables XI and XII (1921 Housing Tables III and IV) are of doubtful value. They might be abandoned in 1931 or replaced by more useful matter.

(g) This special Beggar Census was in the end not carried out by the Census agency. Whether it was carried out at all by the Municipality does not concern this report.

(h) We enumerated on the pages, and the schedules if we have a column go. The classification

of rooms as "very small, dark and ill-ventilated" is clearly not a matter upon which information could ever be obtained by the ordinary Census agency. The public do not clearly appreciate what can and what cannot be ascertained through the medium of a general Census ; and the mover of this resolution was not singular in this respect.

(i) There were thus two Assistants instead of one, as in 1911.

Ward.	Sections.	Names of Charge Superintendents.	Office Address.
A	Upper Colaba ..	Mr. A. J. Cabral ..	Health Department Stable, Guncarriage Lane, Colaba.
	Middle and Lower Colaba.	Mr. R. P. Meherhomji and Assistant Mr. A. J. Cabral.	
	Fort, Southern ..	Mr. F. T. Gidney ..	New Building in the Old Custom House compound.
	Fort, Northern Esplanade ..	Mr. J. Moniz .. Mr. S. R. Dias .. Assistant Dr. G. A. Jayakar.	Health Department Stable, Palton Road, behind Crawford Market.
B	Mandvi ..	Mr. Dennis DeSa ..	No. 2 District Municipal Charitable Dispensary, Kolsa Moholla, behind Paidhoni Police Station.
	Chukla ..	Mr. M. P. Parekh ..	
	Umerkhadi ..	Dr. G. S. Vazkar and Mr. K. R. Rajguru.	No. 3 District Municipal Charitable Dispensary, Imamwada Road, opposite Mougul Masjid.
	Dongri ..	Mr. D. N. Madon ..	Health Department Stable, Jail Road.
C	Market ..	Mr. S. Adams ..	Elphinstone Middle School.
	Dhobi Talao ..	Mr. J. F. Saldana ..	Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, near Marine Lines Station.
	Fauaswadi ..	Dr. M. D'Silva ..	No. 4 District Municipal Charitable Dispensary, Dadishet Agiary Street.
	Bhuleshwar ..	Mr. S. C. Bhaya ..	
D	Khara Talao ..	Dr. A. F. DeSouza ..	Road Department Depôt compound, Chimna Butcher Street near Null Bazar.
	Kumbharwada ..	Mr. A. Y. Rout ..	Conservancy Superintendent's Office, Grant Road, opposite North Brook Gardens.
	Khetwadi ..	Mr. D. S. Laud ..	Aryan Education High School, Angre's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road.
	Girgaum ..	Dr. L. W. Baptista and Dr. K. Y. Sanzgiri (substitute).	No. 6 District Municipal Charitable Dispensary, Kandewadi.
E	Chowpati ..	Mr. J. F. Katrak ..	Wilson College, Chowpati.
	Walkeshwar ..	Mr. J. C. Martin ..	Water Inspector's Office, Malabar Hill Reservoir, Gibbs Road.
	Mahaluxmi ..	Mr. M. A. Fasatay and Mr. Jehangir Pestonji.	Manekji Petit Mill compound, Tardeo Road.
	Mazagaon ..	Mr. A. B. Malandkar ..	Municipal Bullock Stable, Sankli Street, near Byculla Fire Brigade Station.
F	Tarwadi ..	Mr. D. K. Thakur ..	Kazipura Office at the junction of Grant Road and Duncan Road at Two Tanks.
	Second Nagpada ..	Mr. M. R. Aderbad ..	
	Kamathipura ..	Mr. Husseinshah Makanshah.	Health Department Stable, Kamathipura, 10th Street.
	Tardeo ..	Mr. R. N. Masurkar ..	No. 8, District Municipal Charitable Dispensary, Balaram Street.
F	Byculla ..	Mr. A. P. Laskari ..	Municipal Bullock Hospital, Sankli Street, behind Byculla Fire Brigade Station.
	First Nagpada ..	Mr. P. R. Pednekar ..	
	Parel ..	Mr. R. P. Vedak ..	Wadia Dispensary, Old Parel Tram Terminus.
	Sewri ..	Mr. G. M. Dandekar ..	
F	Sewri ..	Mr. C. Keenan .. Mr. E. Vinay (substitute)	Dharmashala at the junction of Golanji Hill Road and Parel Tank Road.
	Sion ..	Dr. P. T. Bhat and Mr. N. M. J. Mody.	Health Department Stable, Dadar Road Assistant Health Officer's Office, Walchand Hirachand Bungalow, near G. I. P. Railway Dadar Station.

Ward.	Sections.	Names of Charge Superintendents.	Office Address.
G	Mahim	Mr. A. Hasan	Old Distillery opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Dadar Station.
	Worli	Mr. C. D. Joss and A. A. Rodrigues.	Health Department Stables on Arthur Road. Health Department Stables, New Purbhadevi Road.

The work of house, circle and block numbering was commenced on 11th October 1920 except in the Sections of Worli, Mahim and Sion which were taken in hand a week later. In some sections house-numbering was not taken in hand until the blocking of the whole section had been completed; in others blocking and house-numbering proceeded simultaneously; the latter method saves much time. Twenty-nine Sections were completed by 15th November and the remainder before the end of that month.

For painting circle, block and house numbers chocolate paint was used as in the two previous censuses. To ensure uniformity, neatness and economy of paint and time stencil plates were supplied. Tin plates bearing the "house" number were attached to Kutchha huts.

To assist him in the accurate blocking of his Section each Charge Superintendent was supplied with a blue print of the blocks as mapped out in 1911, and with the 1919 new Survey Maps of the Island on the scale of 1 : 4,800, which shows the alterations made in the lines of streets and houses prior to the year 1918.

One complete set of the Survey Sheets showing the boundaries of the Sections, Circles and Blocks adopted for the Census operations has been filed for use in the next Census year. (5).

The total cost of the paint, oil and blue prints and survey sheets was Rs. 1,468-0-11 as detailed below:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7½ cwt. red chocolate paint	161 14 0
15 gallons boiled linseed oil	69 0 0
5 gallons turpentine	20 0 0
12 dozen brushes	108 0 0
		<hr/> 362 0 0
Blue prints, 4 sets of each Section	147 5 11
Survey Sheets, 3 sets	71 13 0
Stencils and plates	886 14 0

1,468 0 11

Including Rs. 3-2-0 for cooly charges.

While the house numbering was in progress, House/Block lists of completed circles were prepared by the respective Charge Superintendents and submitted to the Census Head Office. These lists were checked by inspection by checkers appointed for the purpose. Each of the 32 Sections was divided into circles and each Circle subdivided into blocks. The boundaries of each of the circles were the same as in 1911, but those of blocks had to be changed to meet the alterations due to the demolition and erection of buildings since 1911. In all the Sections, therefore, the number of circles remained the same as in 1911 except in the case of Mandvi where the area reclaimed from the sea and built upon was sufficient to constitute an additional circle (6).

(5) The Census maps prepared for Bombay City are quite admirable: "I saw nothing in the same class at any other city or town."

(6) The principle of keeping to the same Census divisions as at previous Censuses is sound: but obviously cannot be rigidly adhered to without modification. Blocks do not much matter since none of the figures are presented by blocks. But the result of maintaining the same Circles and Sections will be that in the end some of them may become very unwieldy.

The total numbers of circles, blocks and buildings in different sections excluding Railway, Military, Customs and Government House buildings were as follows :—

Statement showing the number of circles, blocks, and buildings in the several sections for the Census of 1921.(1).

Ward.	Name of Section.	Number of Circles.	Number of Blocks.	Number of Buildings.
A	Upper Colaba ..	1	4	61
	Middle and Lower Colaba ..	8	56	900
	Fort Southern ..	5	20	472
	Fort Northern ..	8	102	1,317
	Esplanade ..	4	32	721
	Total ..	26	214	3,471
B	Mahdvi ..	12	118	1,218
	Ohukla ..	9	100	858
	Umarkhadi ..	10	155	1,059
	Dongri ..	4	54	591
	Total ..	35	427	3,726
C	Market ..	8	98	1,069
	Dhobitalao ..	7	81	1,173
	Fanaswadi ..	3	65	897
	Bhuleshwar ..	6	126	1,330
	Kharatalao ..	5	83	599
	Kumbharwada ..	4	62	735
	Total ..	33	515	5,803
D	Khetwadi ..	8	64	1,633
	Girgaum ..	7	69	1,418
	Chawpati ..	6	35	671
	Walkeshwar ..	7	57	1,984
	Mahalaxmi ..	9	69	2,557
	Total ..	37	294	8,263
E	Mazagaon ..	5	52	1,966
	T. rwadi ..	3	41	2,172
	Second Nagpada ..	4	55	510
	Kamathipura ..	3	56	1,199
	Tardeo ..	4	42	969
	Byeulla ..	8	122	3,025
	First Nagpada ..	2	19	151
	Total ..	29	387	9,992
F	Parel ..	9	104	2,208
	Sewri ..	5	49	2,019
	Sion ..	11	119	3,716
	Total ..	25	272	7,943
G	Mahim ..	8	74	4,315
	Worli ..	8	99	5,240
	Total ..	16	173	9,555
Grand Total ..		201	2,282	48,753

(1) The Sections are here arranged in an order different from 1911. In the Tables I have adhered to the 1911 order. In Ward A the second, third and fourth Sections are called in the Tables "Lower Colaba" "Fort South" and "Fort North", and not as here printed.

The average number of buildings per Section, Circle and Block works out as under :--

Average number of buildings.					Remarks.
Per	1901.	1911.	1921.		
Section	1,213.8	1,101.3	1,523.5		
Circle	193.8	221.7	242.5		
Block	16.6	19.9	21.4		

The increase in the number of blocks was due to a large number of institutions in the Island being treated as independent blocks, with a view to securing the enumeration of the occupants by the person or persons in charge of the premises. Jails, Hospitals, Asylums, Hotels and Police Stations, for example, were treated as separate blocks with this object in view. The following is the list of premises in which the enumeration of the occupants was undertaken and carried out by those in charge and not by the official enumerators.

Statement showing the names of Institutions, etc., to which Census Schedules were sent :--

Names.	Number of General Schedules.	Specimen Schedules and instructions.
The Director, Government Observatory	15	1
The Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba	10	1
The Principal, Elphinstone College	200	1
The Manager, Apollo Hotel	40	1
The Manager, Taj Mahal Hotel	75	1
The Honorary Secretary, Yacht Club Chambers	40	1
The Chairman, Panday Sanatorium	60	1
The Manager, Tramway Company's Stables	20	1
The Manager, Hotel Majestic	30	1
The Proprietor, Great Western Hotel	50	1
The Manager, Prince of Wales Hotel	15	1
The Superintendent, Sailors' Home	30	1
The Manager, Free Temperance Hotel	35	1
The Medical Officer in charge Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital	15	1
The First Physician, Cama and Ables Hospital	20	1
The Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital	100	1
The Medical Officer in charge Parsi Lying-in-Hospital	50	1
The Honorary Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association	25	1
The Head Master, Anjuman-i-Islam Boarding School	30	1
The Rector, St. Xavier's High School and College	40	1
The Manager, English Hotel	20	1
The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Club	10	1
The Head Master, Indo-British Institution	5	1
The Superintendent, Telegraph Quarters	40	1
The Proprietor, Victoria Hotel Annexe	40	1
The Manager, Framji Dinsha Petit Sanatorium	50	1
The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Government House Buildings	75	1
The Head Master, Gokuldas Tejpal Boarding School	20	1
The Superintendent, His Majesty's Common Prison	50	1
The Superintendent, Zanana Bible and Medical Mission and Girgaum Girls' and Boys' High School	5	1
The Secretary, David Sassoon Reformatory	15	1
The Rector, St. Mary's School	5	1
The Superintendent, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage	10	1
The Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital	20	1
The Principal, Grant Medical College	40	1
The Physician in charge Bai Motlabai Hospital	5	1
The Governor, Strangers' Home	20	1
The Rev. Mother Superior, St. Joseph's Foundling Home	10	1
The Principal, St. Peter's High School	5	1
The Superintendent, P. & O. Dock and Officers' Quarters	15	1
The Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Company's Dock and Officers' quarters	15	1
The Superintendent, Scottish Orphanage	25	1

Names.	Number of General Schedules.	Specimen Schedules and instructions.
The Manager, Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory ..	10	1
The Principal, American Mission High School ..	10	1
The Rev. Mother St. John, Superior, Parel Convent School ..	10	1
The Secretary, Lady Sakerbai's Hospital for animals ..	10	1
The Principal, Petit Parsi Orphanage ..	15	1
The Honorary Secretary, Acworth Leper Asylum ..	25	1
The Superintendent, His Majesty's House of Correction ..	50	1
The Surgeon in charge Police Hospital ..	5	1
The Lady Superintendent, Free Church Mission School ..	5	1
The Lady Supervisor, Clare Road Convent ..	10	1
The Medical Officer in charge Adams Wylie Hospital ..	10	1
The Principal, Bombay Education Society's School ..	10	1
The Medical Officer in charge Dr. Massina's Hospital ..	30	1
The Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club ..	40	1
The Victoria Technical Institute ..	40	1
The Medical Officer in charge Arthur Road Hospital ..	22	1
The Medical Officer in charge Dr. Parckh's Hospital ..	10	1
The Medical Officer in charge Dr. Bhajcker's Hospital ..	10	1
The Medical Officer in charge Dr. V. G. Deshmukh's Hospital ..	5	1
The Medical Officer in charge Dr. N. A. Purandare's Hospital ..	10	1
The Medical Officer in charge Dr. Keravalla's Hospital ..	5	1
The Superintendent of Police, A, B, C, D, E, E, F, F, Divisions (for homeless and wandering and for Police Chowkies and lock-ups) ..	400	200

Railway Premises.

In 1911, the Railway Authorities were directly responsible to the Provincial Superintendent of Census for the enumeration of their buildings, staff and passengers within the Island.

In 1921, the Census Officer for the City was made directly responsible for the enumeration of the occupants of all premises in the Island, including railway, military, docks and customs premises.

Government and Railway orders were issued requiring railway officials to render every assistance in the work of enumeration of their premises, but the precise role which they were required to fulfil might with advantage have been more clearly defined.(m)

The arrangement agreed upon was that all areas within railway boundaries should be treated as separate railway circles, that no railway circle should be so drawn as to be intersected by the boundary of a Section and that with a view to co-ordinating railway with municipal returns, the numbering of railway premises, blocks and circles would be carried out by the Municipal Charge Superintendents. This plan was followed and the numbering of the premises having been completed, the enumeration of the occupants was carried out by railway officials under the guidance where required of the Charge Superintendent of the Section concerned.

The Port Trust Railway, the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway each appointed an officer to co-operate with and advise the Census Officer for the City and to deputise railway officials for appointment by the Census Officer as Supervisors and enumerators to count the railway personnel and passengers in their respective areas.

The enumeration of passengers and others found on Railway platforms on Census night was carried out under the direction of the Census Officer.(n).

(m) The whole question of the Census of Railway Premises has been fully discussed in Chapter II. Enumeration. Dr. Sandilands found, as I did in the mofussil, that the 1921 arrangements resulted in an absence of clearly defined responsibility.

(n) In the case of all Stations on the Suburban system the question of platform enumeration is very difficult. The ordinary rule about starting enumeration early in the evening and carrying it on all night would impose an almost impossible task on the Station Masters. It was accordingly arranged to postpone the commencement of platform enumeration in order to give time to the purely local traffic to clear, meaning by local traffic the return home of those who work in the city but reside in the suburbs. The actual numbers of persons enumerated on Station platforms was as follows:—

G. I. P.			B. B. & C. I.		
Victoria Terminus ..	..	866	Colaba Terminus ..	..	872
Masjid ..	..	141	Stations between Colaba and Grant Road ..	..	502
Mazgaon ..	..	nil	Grant Road ..	..	634
Byculla ..	..	899	Mahalaxmi ..	..	33
Stations between Byculla and Parel ..	..	373	Parel (Lower) ..	..	17
Parel ..	..	173	Elphinstone Road ..	..	nil
Dadar ..	..	180	Dadar ..	..	641
Stations between Dadar and Kurla ..	..	nil	Stations between Dadar and Bandra ..	..	nil

2,632

2,599

On the Port Trust Railway, as there are no night trains, there was no platform enumeration.

The total number of circles, blocks and buildings within Railway, Military and Customs or Dockyard limits were as follows :—

Name of the Section.		Descriptive Number of Circle.	Total Number of Blocks.	Total Number of Buildings.
G. I. P. Railway	Colaba (Lower)	12	1	18
B. B. & C. I. Railway	"	11	1	66
Military	"	1	12	80
	"	2	4	44
Customs	"	3A	1	27
	"	10	1	46
G. I. P. Railway	Esplanade	8	1	55
B. B. & C. I. Railway	"	7	1	37
Military	"	9	1	12
Customs	"	3	10	220*
	"	5	1	36
	"	6	1	137
	"	6	1	22
R. I. M.	Fort, South	7	2	124
Customs	Fort, North	9	2	56
Customs	Mandvi	13	3	68
G. I. P. Railway	"	14	1	7
Customs	Dongri	5	2	175
	"	6	1	93
G. I. P. Railway	"	7	1	43
B. B. & C. I. Railway	Dhobitalao	8	1	4
"	Khetwadi	9	1	3
"	Girgaum	8	1	2
"	Chowpati	7	1	1
"	Mahaluxmi	10	1	4
"	"	11	1	25
"	Tardeo	5	1	24
"	Byculla	11	1	2
"	"	9	2	30
G. I. P. Railway	"	10	4	35
"	Tarwadi	4	4	75
"	Mazagaon	5	1	11
"	Parel	6	2	34
"	Sion	10	5	156
Bombay Port Trust	"	12 to 20	9	104
Railway.	"	21	3	63
	"	22	3	144
B. B. & C. I. Railway	Mahim	9	1	22
	"	12	1	9
G. I. P. Railway	"	13	1	18
	"	10	1	35
	"	11	2	49
	"	14	1	23
	"	10	1	17
	Worli	12	1	61
	"	9	2	33
B. B. & C. I. Railway	"	11	2	55
	"	13	2	86
Butcher Island	Military	"	2	12
Elephanta	"	"	1	1

* This includes Government House, Mahaluxmi Battery and Dadar Camp.

POLICE ENUMERATION.

The following police stations were treated as separate blocks and enumerated by the Police Inspector in charge under the instructions of the Commissioner of Police.

Name of Section.	Circle Number and Block Number.	Total Number of Buildings.	Officer responsible for enumeration.
Lower Colaba ..	7, 5 ..	15 ..	Inspector in charge Colaba Police Station.
Fort, North ..	8, 9 ..	7 ..	„ Harbour Police Station.
Esplanade ..	3, 1A, 3, 2B, 3, 5A.	7, 15, 6	„ Esplanade Police Station. Superintendent of Police, 4th Division and Head Office and Inspector in charge Police Station, Paltan Road.
Chukla ..	4, 9A ..	1 ..	} Inspector in charge Pydhowni Police Station.
Ume.khadi ..	2, 7 ..	2 ..	
Dongri ..	4, 9 ..	4 ..	Inspector in charge Princess and Victoria Docks Police Station.
Market ..	1, 4A ..	4 ..	Inspector in charge Princess Street Police Station.
Kharatalao ..	1, 13 and 4, 17..	1 and 2	Inspector in charge Maharbawri Police Station.
Khetwadi ..	1, 4 and 6, 2 ..	6 and 1	Inspector in charge Lamington Road Police Station.
Girgaum ..	7, 5 ..	4 ..	Inspector in charge Maharbawri Police Station.
Walkeshwar ..	1, 6 ..	3 ..	Inspector in charge Gamdevi Police Station.
Tarwadi ..	2, 3 and 3, 7 ..	28 and 10	Inspector in charge Byculla Police Station.
Byculla ..	1, 11, 1, 16 ..	5 and 2	Inspector in charge Agripada Police Station.
1st Nagpada ..	1, 2, 1, 4 ..	8 and 19	Inspector in charge Nagpada Police Station, and Commandant, Mounted Police.
Sion ..	1, 5, 1, 11A ..	7 and 10	Inspector in charge Dadar Police Station.
Mahim ..	4, 10 ..		Inspector in charge Mahim Police Station.

The enumeration of the homeless and of persons in the Police lock-ups on Census night was also undertaken by the Commissioner of Police. The Superintendents of the several divisions were directed to organise parties to search all streets, lanes, and other places, and other places where homeless persons pass the night and to take the persons found to the unmentioned eight enumeration stations appointed by the Commissioner of Police for enumeration:—

Station	Locality	Officer responsible	Address of the Office
1. Piplasade Police Court Compound, A Division.	Cumbarbundi Road	Superintendent of Police, A Division.	Anik House, Apollo Street.
2. H. A. Police Office Compound	Hornby Road and Carnarvon Road.	Superintendent of Police, B Division.	Byculla Police Station Compound.
3. North Road, Gardens.	Grant Road	Superintendent of Police, C Division.	Cumballa Hill.
4. Maragony Police Court compound, D Division.	Nesbit Road	Superintendent of Police, D Division.	Byculla Police Station Compound.
5. B. P. Camp, E Division.	Vincent Road	Superintendent of Police, E Division.	Dadar.
6. Old Government House, E Division ground, Patch.	Old Government House Road.	Superintendent of Police, E Division.	Do.
7. DeLisle Road Police Station.	DeLisle Road	Superintendent of Police, F Division.	Clerk Road.
8. Mahim Police Station.	Near Mahim Fort	Superintendent of Police, F Division.	Do.

Dockyards and Shipping.

The enumeration of all ships and launches of the Royal Navy was undertaken by the Naval Officer in Command.

The Director of the Royal Indian Marine undertook all R. I. M. ships and premises and persons in the R. I. M. Dockyard.

Mr. H. M. Willis, Assistant Collector in charge Preventive Service, organised the enumeration by the Customs and Port Trust authorities of the ships, bunders and dockyards shown in the subjoined list (9).

The arrangement and numbering of circles, blocks and houses within customs or dockyard limits was as in the case of railways undertaken by the Municipal Charge Superintendents to prevent the intersection of circles and Blocks by the boundaries of the Municipal Sections and Wards.

The Naval Officer	..	All ships and launches of the Royal Navy.
Director, Royal Indian Marine	..	All R. I. M. ships and launches and the R. I. M. Dockyard.
Customs Department	..	Coasting passenger steamers in Harbour and alongside Princess and Victoria Docks wall. All B. S. N. Co.'s steamers, country crafts, all Bunders, all Customs launches and boats. All floating population at the bunders on cargo boats and country crafts and all floating population at Mahim, Worli and Chowpatty.

(9) So far as Coasting Steamers are concerned the enumeration to the various companies of the steaming schedules with instructions to Masters as to the method of filling them up and delivering them was made by me direct. This was because the exact location of these craft on the Census night is not known, and the question becomes a very real one. The matter is referred to in Chapter II—Enumeration.

The Customs authorities enumerated the bunders noted below :—

- (1) Gun Carriage Bunder.
- (2) Jamshed Bunder.
- (3) Arthur Bunder.
- (4) Government Dockyard compound Residential quarters therein.
- (5) Bonded Ware-house and opium ware-house.
- (6) Town Bunder.
- (7) Ballard Bunder.
- (8) Alexandra Dock, including the Mole.
- (9) Modi Bunder.
- (10) Carnarvon Bunder.
- (11) Princess and Victoria Docks, including the Dry Dock and residential quarter within the Dock limit.
- (12) Malet Bunder.
- (13) Marazion Bunder.
- (14) Sewer Bunder, including Timber Pond.
- (15) Choupatti Bunder.
- (16) Work Bunder.
- (17) Mahan Bunder at the Mahan Causeway.
- (18) Sarsa Dock.
- (19) Apollo Bunder.
- (20) Old Town Custom House and adjoining stables.

Port Trust Steamer in P. and V. Docks except B. S. N. Co.

Cargo boats,	} in P. and V. Docks or along side of the outside of the Dock wall.
Barges,	
Launches,	
Dredgers,	
Tugs,	
Licensed passenger boats,	

All deep sea steamers in harbour (except R. I. M. and coasting Passenger steamers).

Pilot schooners.

Light Ships.

Steam launches.

Anchor Hoy and water boat Princess.

Launches, tugs and dredgers other than the launches belonging to the R. N. and R. I. M. and Customs.

Light houses,

Yachts,

Dubash boats, steam launches.

} Off Apollo Bunder.

All licensed Passenger boats at Bunders.

The number of Forms supplied to the authorities who undertook the enumeration of their own areas was as follows (r) :—

(r) In addition to the forms and other papers shown in this list the G. T. M., G. I. P. Railway and Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, B. R. C. I. Railway, received direct from me a good many copies of "Appendix I.—Railways," as well as other instructions and forms.

*Statement showing the number of different kinds of forms, etc.,
supplied to several Authorities.*

Name of Officer.	Circle Summary.	Enumera- tion Book— one per Block.	Register of fami- lies.	General Schedules.	Caste Index Books.	Instruc- tions to Enum- erators.	Instruc- tions to Super- visors.	Specimen Schedu- les with instruc- tions.	Enumera- tion Tickets.
1. Assistant Collector of Customs Co Preventive Ser- vice.	1	18	200	10,000	..	60	18	250	0,500
2. Director, Royal In- dian Ma- rine.	1	2	50	250	..	70	2	100	150
3. Port Officer.	50	..	..	5,000	25	50	50	50	2,500
4. Senior Naval Officer.	..	..	..	100	..	..	1	25	1,000
5. District Loco- and Car- riage Super- intendent, R.R. & C.I. Railway.	..	20	80	3,420	0	..	0	150	15,000
6. General Tra- ffic Man- ager, G. I. P. Railway.	..	37	111	120	10	12	10	60	2,600
7. Superintend- ents of Police.	..	8	..	..	..	8	8	200	12,000
8. Military Cen- sus Officer.	..	..	..	520	..	50	26	120	2,500
9. Bombay Port Trust Rail- way.	..	6	7	175	..	5	2	106	200
Total ..	52	91	448	19,583	41	255	126	1,061	45,450

Preliminary Enumeration.

Early in January enumerators, to begin work on 19th February, were advertised for at the following rates :—

	Rs.
Knowing English	60—65 p. m.
Not knowing English	40—45 p. m.
Schedules were printed in English and in the Vernaculars in the following proportion, namely—	
English Schedules	.. 150,000
Marathi Schedules	.. 50,000
Gujarati Schedules	.. 25,000

English and non-English speaking enumerators being as far as possible appointed in the same proportion.

The number of enumerators appointed in the first instance was 333 and had the great majority been steady intelligent workers, 300 would have sufficed. Great difficulty was, however, experienced in finding 300 good men, unemployed and willing to bind themselves to take up temporary work. Many did not join on February 19th and others resigned after a few days experience of the difficulties of the work. Of those finally retained a certain number were irregular in their attendance and careless in their work.

The plan of operations was as follows :—

Before the end of the previous year, the Charge Superintendents, with the assistance of a few Municipal servants in the lower grades had divided their Sections into Circles and Blocks and affixed a Census number to every house. In affixing these numbers each building under a separate roof was regarded as a separate house. The servants' quarters in the compounds of bungalows were treated as separate houses. Large blocks of flats or of one room tenements for the labouring class were each counted as one house only. A building in a row of houses and attached on either side was counted as a separate house, provided it was separately owned and self contained in that it could only be entered from its own street door(s).

In the three weeks from 19th February, when the 333 enumerators were appointed, to 13th March schedules were prepared showing the name and particulars of the occupants of all premises in the City. Wherever possible these particulars were entered by the enumerators on General Schedules.

Where persons refused to have their names entered on a General Schedule, they were supplied on or about 8th March with a Schedule for their own use, and a separate copy of instructions as to the details to be entered.

During this stage, the Enumerators worked directly under the Charge Superintendents and no Supervisors were appointed.

For the final stage which extended over the period March 14th to 16th and the hours 7 p.m. to midnight appointed for the final enumeration on 18th March, the paid staff was augmented by unpaid volunteers, Government servants and Municipal servants as shown in the following list :—

Final Enumerators.

	1911.	1921.
Government employees.	993	878
Municipal employees	581	649
Paid Enumerators	..	375
Volunteers from Schools and Colleges	..	330
Volunteer Teachers from Municipal Schools	..	225
Volunteers from other Institutions	..	63
Clerks from business firms	..	22

2,542

(s) In Bombay since 1901 the definition of a "House" or "Building" (the terms in this case are interchangeable) has been— "The whole of a building under one undivided roof, or under two or more roofs connected *inter se* by subsidiary roofs". This definition is liable to modifications according to the exigencies of particular cases. It was not desirable to count as one house a whole terrace in which a number of separately owned houses, each a self-contained unit, are built side by side under one common roof. Dr. Sandilands says that he was in a good many doubtful cases asked to give a finding and the finding he gave to the Charge Superintendents was as indicated in his report, but to prevent confusion it was not made the subject of an order in writing. This way of modifying the standard definition in cases where it would lead to anomalies in the case of regular terraces of houses he believes to be in accordance with the practice of the past censuses.

Employees from Government Offices spared for Census Work.

Name of office.	Number receiving Rs. 100 per month or more.	Number receiving less than Rs. 100 per month.	Total.
1 General Stamp Office	5	5	5
2 Government Stationery Office	5	5	5
3 Sir J. J. School of Art	15	15	15
4 Consulting Architect's Office	2	5	7
5 Income Tax Office	26	97	123
6 Prothonotary and Registrar, O. J., High Court	5	30	35
7 Office of the Chief Clerk, Insolvent Debtor's Court	4	4	4
8 Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools	1	1	1
9 City Survey Office	7	19	26
10 The Registrar of Companies	1	2	3
11 Executive Engineer's Office, P. W. D.	2	21	23
12 Bombay Veterinary College	4	4	8
13 Government Observatory, Colaba	1	..	1
14 Director of Industries	6	7	13
15 Superintending Engineer, N. D., P. W. D.	1	6	7
16 Home and Political Departments, Secretariat.	17	33	50
17 Revenue Department, Secretariat	..	17	17
18 Legal Department, Secretariat	8	6	14
19 Separate Department, Secretariat	10	5	15
20 Development Department	2	3	5
21 Collector of Customs' Office	40	34	74
22 Land Revenue Department, Collector's Office	1	13	14
23 Dy. Educational Inspector's Office	2	3	5
24 Chief Presidency Magistrate's Office	1	19	20
25 Port Health Officer	1	..	1
26 Oriental Translator's Office	3	8	11
27 Office of the Administrator General, High Court	..	4	4
28 Special Deputy Collector's Office	..	29	29
29 Accountancy Diploma Board	..	1	1
30 Executive Engineer, Architectural District	..	7	7
31 Government Central Press	..	10	10
32 Chemical Analyser's Office	1	1	2
33 High Court, Appellate Side	..	15	15
34 General Department, Secretariat	6	21	27
35 P. W. Department, Secretariat	5	15	20
36 Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Excise	..	6	6
37 Land Acquisition Officer	..	32	32
38 Financial Department, Secretariat	..	9	9
39 Government Pleader, High Court	..	2	2
40 Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisances and Cotton Excise Departments, Collector of Bombay	..	9	9
41 Educational Inspector, B. D.	1	7	8
42 Dead Letter Office (Post Office)	..	8	8
43 Presidency Senior Chaplain	..	1	1
44 Grant Medical College	..	1	1
45 Sub-Registrar's Office	..	17	17
46 Paper Currency Office	..	30	30
47 Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	4	4
48 Government Law School	..	2	2
49 Bishop of Bombay	1	1	2
50 Secretary, Improvement Trust	..	10	10
51 Mint Master	1	5	6
52 Secondary Training College	2	21	23
53 Post Master General	..	17	17
54 Accountant General	4	23	27
55 Small Causes Court	..	42	42
56 Elphinstone Middle School	2	19	21
	163	715	878

The following statement shows the number of unpaid enumerators supplied from the several Municipal Departments :

Name of Department.	Chief-Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Peons.
The Commissioner's Office	6	5
The Chief Accountant's Office	5	6
The Assessor and Collector's Office	..	10	52	10
The Licence Superintendent's Office	..	4	11	8
The Town Duty Office	..	2	19	5
The Fire Brigade Office	1	..
The Executive Engineer's Office (Buildings)	..	13	30	16
The Deputy Executive Engineer's Office (Drainage)	..	11	10	11
The Hydraulic Engineer's Office	..	11	29	6
The Public Health Department (Head Office)	10	1	16	6
The Office of the Assistant Health Officer, A and D Wards	..	5	9	16
The Office of the Deputy Health Officer, B Ward	..	1	6	14
The Office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and E Wards	..	5	15	19
The Office of the Deputy Health Officer, C and D Wards	..	7	16	7
The Office of the Assistant Health Officer, E Ward	..	14	15	31
The Office of the Assistant Health Officer, F Ward	..	6	15	10
The Office of the Assistant Health Officer, G Ward	..	1	11	14
Market Superintendent's Office	..	2	7	7
The Municipal Laboratory	..	1	3	..
The Vaccination Department	..	1	9	12
The Storekeeper's Office	17	2
The School Committee's Office	..	6	10	..
The Garden Superintendent's Office	..	1	1	1
The Curator and Secretary's Office, Victoria and Albert Museum	..	1	1	..
The Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch	..	2	1	2
The Deputy Executive Engineer, Road Branch	..	2	23	7
The Executive Engineer's Office	..	20	31	22
The Conservancy Superintendent's Office	..	5	54	5
Total	10	140	469	277

Volunteers.

Propaganda work with a view to drawing attention to the Census, arousing interest and securing volunteers was not undertaken. After due consideration it was decided that public advertisements might incite believers in the value of non-co-operation to resist the Census by organised measures. As a choice of evils it was accordingly considered better to risk a shortage of volunteer enumerators rather than to risk the complete miscarriage of the Census operations by arousing opposition.

A circular asking for volunteers was, however, addressed to the following schools and institutions :—

Schools and Institutions invited to furnish Volunteers.

1. St. Xavier's College.
2. Elphinstone College.
3. Wilson College.
4. Elphinstone High School.

5. Elphinstone Middle School.
6. Antonio D'Silva's School.
7. St Xavier's High School.
8. Israelite High School.
9. Wilson High School.
10. Robert Money Institution.
11. American Mission High School.
12. Anjuman-i-Islam High School.
13. Byranji Jijibhoy Parsce Charitable Institute.
14. Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institute.
15. Esplanade High School.
16. Prabhu Seminary.
17. Franji Nasarwanji School.
18. General Education Institute.
19. St. Andrew's School.
20. Proprietary and Fort High School.
21. U. F. C. Mission Boarding School.
22. Students' Literary and Scientific Society's High School.
23. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney School.
24. C. M. Society's School.
25. Z. B. M. Mission School.
26. Antonio D'Souza School.
27. St. Isabella's School.
28. St. Joseph School, Bhuleswar.
29. St. Anne's Poor School.
30. St. Joseph's School (Mazagaon).
31. Jacob Sassoon Free School.
32. Goan Union School.
33. Proprietary and Fort High School (Gowalia Tank).
34. Fort and Proprietary School.
35. Maratha High School.
36. Gokuldas Tejpal High School.
37. New High School.
38. J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage.
39. Aryan Education Society's High School.
40. Tutorial High School.
41. Babu Panalal Puranchand Jain High School.
42. St Joseph School.
43. Gokuldas Tejpal Seminary.
44. Jijibhai Dadabhai Charity School.
45. Imami Ismaili Khoja Jamat School.
46. Parsee Seminary.
47. Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibhai School.
48. Anjuman-i-Islam Branch School.
49. Merwanji Setna School.
50. U. F. C. Mission School.
51. Bombay Education Society's High School.
52. Cathedral Boys' High School.
53. Chikitsak Samoocha High School.
54. Imperial High School.

55. John Cannon High School.
56. King George English School.
57. M. K. Nathu Bhatia High School.
58. New English School.
59. Scottish High School.
60. New Night High School.
61. St. John's Night School.
62. St. Mary's High School.
63. St. Peter's High School.
64. Universal High School.

Out of these the following institutions undertook the enumeration of Circles or Sections with the help of the teachers and the advanced students and carried out the work with zeal and energy, undertaking both the preliminary and the final enumeration.(a).

Name of the School	Principal, Head Master or Superintendent.	Name of Section and No. of Circle.
Green Cross School	Mr. M. F. Serrao, (Assistant Master)	Panawadi half the first circle and second complete.
G. T. High School	Mr. M. R. Patanjpye	Bhuleshwar, Circle No. 1.
Robert Money School	Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A.	Khetwady, 1 and 2.
Wilson High School	Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, M.A.	Khetwady, 3 and 6.
Elphinstone High School	Mr. R. M. Sutaria, M.A., LL.B.	Girgaum whole section.
Erachite School	Mr. M. D. Borgawker	Tarwadi, 1.
B.E.S. Boys' High School	Mr. T. M. Evans	Byculla, 2.
American Mission High School	Rev. William Hazen, M.A.	1st Nagpada 1 and 2.
J.N.P. Parce Orphanage	Mr. D. S. Joshi, B.A.	Parel, 8 and 3.

The undermentioned Educational Institutions also rendered useful assistance by sparing a few students or teachers as volunteers for the final enumeration :—

Serial No.	Name.	No. of students and teachers spared.
1	St. Xavier's College	8
2	Elphinstone College	14
3	King George English School, Dadar	9
4	F.N.P. A.V. School	6
5	G. T. Seminary, Mandvi	6
6	Sir J. J. P. B. Institution	11
7	The Maratha High School	10
8	The A. E. S. High School	1 (Principal), Mr. R.R. Gadgil, B.A., LL.B.
Total		65

In response to appeals to prominent and influential citizens the undermentioned gentlemen came forward to volunteer their services :—

(a) Having regard to the changes in the dates of some of the important examinations since 1911, and the political situation prevailing at the time of this Census, the assistance rendered by certain public-spirited educational institutions was really remarkable.

Mr. D. G. Padhye, Secretary, Schools Committee, offered the services of his Superintendents who carried out the final enumeration of the undermentioned 14 circles through their teachers :—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Mr. A. R. Bhajji .. | Umerkhandi 1 and 3 .. | } In English
and
Gujarathi. |
| Mr. S. A. Shaik Amin .. | 2nd Nagpada 1 to 4 .. | |
| (2) Miss Doulas .. | Market 7 .. | } In Gujarathi. |
| Mr. C. S. Bakshi, Head
Master. | Bhuleshwar 2 and 3 .. | |
| (3) Mr. K. B. Padgaunkar .. | Kumbharwada 1 .. | } In Marathi. |
| | Chowpatty 4 and 5 .. | |
| Mr. B. R. Manerikar .. | Mahaluxmi 6 and Mahim 3 } | |

Mr. A. K. N. Rane, St. John Ambulance Hindu B. Division, with the assistance of nineteen members of his corps, undertook the enumeration both preliminary and final of a circle of Mahim Section.

Mr. Shivram Wamanajee Patil who had assisted the late Mr. Mangalrao Ramji Mhatre for the 1911 Census undertook the preliminary and final enumeration of two circles No. 1 and No. 2 of Sion Section.

Dr. N. V. Dhavle assisted by his volunteers enumerated the whole section of Kamathipura in both periods.

Mr. M. R. Karanjwalla, Commanding Parsee Emergency Corps, offered the services of about 20 boy Scouts, who carried out the enumeration of two circles in Khetwadi and one circle in Fort North.

Mr. C. S. Pagnis, a clerk of the Health Department, voluntarily enumerated one whole block of Worli from its preliminary stage to the final.

Mr. D. F. Panthaki of the St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Parsee Division, supplied 9 volunteers for the preliminary work and 17 for the final enumeration.

Messrs. M. H. Dadachanji, S. K. Naique (Aryan Excelsior League), D. V. Kale (S. S. League), R. P. Thanawalla, J. D. Bhiwandiwalla, F. J. Panthaki, Narayan N. Patil, M. H. Nicholson, Dr. B. V. Rayker, Khan Saheb M. Faridudin, Rao Saheb H. V. Rajwadkar, J. P., S. H. Jhabwala, S. D. Navalkar of the Municipal Reform Association, Dr. D. B. P. Master, Rao Saheb K. R. Korgawker, B.A., LL.B., J.P. each supplied from 1 to 6 volunteers.

The undermentioned private firms were applied to for assistance and the number of clerks spared by them for the Census was as follows (v) :—

Name of the firm.	Number of clerks spared to work.
The Bombay Telephone Company	2 clerks.
The Indian Hotels Company, Limited	2 clerks.
The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited	2 clerks.
The Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Limited	2 clerks.
The E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited	4 clerks.
The Tata Engineering Company, Limited	2 clerks.
Tata Sons, Limited (Hydro-Electric Department)	5 clerks.
Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors	2 clerks.
The Tata Publicity Corporation, Ltd.	1 clerk.

(v) The response of the private firms is obviously very meagre. Their offices are no more heavily worked than Government Offices, and the total number of employees in the clerical branches of private firms must be enormous. Yet while Government offices spared 878 men, private firms spared only 22. If the same methods for obtaining enumerators are used at the next Census this remarkable comparison might be communicated to all private firms by way of arousing their sense of public duty.

The following list shows the forms and printed instructions received from the Provincial Superintendent of Census :—

Serial No.	Description.	Number.	Remarks.
1	Appendix I — Census of Railway	130	50 from Yaravda Press & 80 from Provl. Supdt.
2	Census Code, Chapter 5, Part A— Duties of enumerators, English	1,000	From the Government Central Press.
	Marathi	1,000	Do.
	Gujrathi	1,000	Do.
3	Census Code, Chapter 5, Part B— Duties of Supervisors, English	500	Do.
	Marathi	100	Do.
	Gujrathi	250	Do.
4	Census Code, Chapter 5, Part C— Duties of Charge Superintendents in English	60	Do.
	Marathi	100	Do.
5	Census Code, Chapter VI (Military)	60	Do.
6	Census Code, Chapter IV (Ports)	65	50 Yaravda Prison Press, 15 Provincial Superintendent.
7	Census Code, Chapter VII (Military)	60	From the Government Central Press.
8	Appendix II, Census of Cantonments	25	From the Provincial Superintendent of Census.
9	Circle Register (Cantonment)	10	Do.
10	House list (Cantonment)	75	Do.
11	General Schedule (Cantonment)	100	Do.
12	Census Code, Chapter 3, Part A only	100	Do.
13	Census Code, Chapters I and 2, English	100	Do.
	Marathi	10	Do.
	Gujrathi	10	Do.
14	Census Code, Chapter III, Parts A and B— English	100	Do.
	Marathi	100	Do.
	Gujrathi	100	Do.
15	Census Code, Chapter Vc, VI and VII	100	From the Government Central Press.
16	Enumeration Book covers, English	3,600	Do.
	Marathi	900	Do.
	Gujrathi	500	Do.
17	General Schedules, English	151,425	Do.
	Marathi	45,500	Do.
	Gujrathi	24,200	Do.
18	Industry Circular	600	From the Provincial Superintendent of Census.
19	Letters of authority, English	1,000	From the Government Central Press.
	Marathi	1,000	Do.
	Gujrathi	600	Do.
20	Circle Register, English	400	Do.
21	Charge Register, English	300	Do.
22	House lists in English	4,500	Do.
23	Block Family Registers, English	11,050	From the Yaravda Prison Press.
	Marathi	6,096	Do.
	Gujrathi	3,900	Do.
24	Index of Castes, Occupations, etc., English	494	From the Yaravda Prison Press & the Provincial Superintendent of Census.
	Marathi	100	
	Gujrathi	100	

Serial No.	Description.	Number.	Remarks.
25	Special Specimen Schedules and instructions—		
	English ..	16,000	Yaravda Prison Press.
	Marathi ..	7,500	Do.
	Gujrathi ..	1,500	Do.
26	Enumeration Pass books for Ports each book having 20 pages ..	234	5 from Government Central Press and 229 from Provincial Superintendent of Census.
27	Notices to Masters of scagoing vessels ..	555	5 from Government Central Press and 550 from Provincial Superintendents of Census.
28	Port Block Lists ..	450	From the Provincial Superintendent of Census.
29	Travellers' tickets ..	150,000	Yaravda Prison Press.
30	Letter of Index (Industry) Schedule A,—		
	English ..	1,660	Do.
	Marathi ..	85	Do.
	Gujrathi ..	95	Do.
31	Industrial Schedule B, English ..	24,000	Do.
	Marathi ..	1,160	Do.
	Gujrathi ..	1,350	Do.
32	Circle Summary ..	1,200	Do. } Returned to the Provincial Superintendent.
33	Charge Summary ..	50	Do. }
34	District or State Summary ..	4	Yaravda Prison Press.
<i>List of forms printed locally.</i>			<i>Cost.</i>
			Rs. a. p.
1.	Certificate to be attached to the Authority forms	2,400	17 8 0
2.	Daily Progress Report forms	1,200	15 0 0
3.	Post cards to enumerators	500	11 0 0
4.	Charge Superintendents' and Supervisors' Abstracts	401	10 0 0
5.	Account of schedules and Stationery forms ..	200	5 0 0
6.	Letter forms reposting of clerks.. ..	300	9 0 0
7.	Letter forms showing sections of the Census Act for filling in census schedules ..	1,000	12 8 0
8.	Posters (mounted 38) and loose 76 copies ..	114	28 8 0

Review of the Operations.

1. The period of three weeks allowed for the preliminary enumeration was barely sufficient, and required the enumeration to proceed at the rate of 30 persons per hour per enumerator. This rate can easily be exceeded by practised workers but not by new hands.

Four weeks should be devoted to preliminary enumeration. The first week would be profitably limited to instruction and the dismissal of incompetent and careless workers. With a view to testing their capacity more closely the Charge Superintendent would do well to appoint his enumerators in batches of three or four. Those who proved reliable on the second day of instruction would proceed at once with the actual Census work. The manifestly incompetent would be dismissed.

The preliminary selection and engagement of 300 enumerators cannot be made centrally. In the local offices entrusted with the task, the setting of definite tests of capacity for the work is essential.

Attention has already been drawn to the difficulty of finding 300 competent men for temporary work, who can only be available because they have failed to find or retain permanent posts elsewhere.

2. In 1911, the use of Schedules printed in English led to very poor results from enumerators whose knowledge of English was imperfect. On the present occasion Schedules in English and in two vernaculars were supplied on the condition among others that for the convenience of the abstraction office the Schedules for one Block and if possible for one Circle should all be in one language.

Whilst this arrangement widened the field of choice of enumerators, it also entailed serious disadvantages in their distribution. Marathi writers for example who would naturally be allotted to Marathi speaking Sections had also to be allotted to a Charge Superintendent who could read Marathi writing and check their returns.

The preliminary returns were on the final days checked by some 1,700 newly appointed Government and Municipal employees. These final enumerators instead of being available for any part of the Island had to be appointed to those districts for which the Schedules were in a writing they could read.

The drawbacks entailed by this want of homogeneity in the machinery employed undoubtedly outweighed any disadvantages that may have resulted in 1911 from the use of Schedules in English by enumerators whose knowledge of English was deficient (w).

3. For the preparation of statistical evidence of over-crowding, records were made on a separate Schedule of the number of rooms occupied by each family and of the number of persons occupying each room or set of rooms in the houses enumerated.

On a third Schedule the number of floors in each house was shown and for the Abstraction Office it accordingly became unnecessary to include any indication as to rooms or floors in the General Schedule which gave the details as to age, sex, etc., of each person enumerated.

The General Schedule for the Presidency was therefore printed with no space for indicating the place in which any given family lived except a column designed to contain the number of the house. For the mofussil nothing more was required and the acceptance of the Schedule in this form was pressed on the grounds of economy, because the addition of columns for floor numbers and room numbers would have entailed the use of a larger sheet and special printing for Bombay.

Now where a chawl contains four floors and some 200 rooms, it is essential that the enumerator who finds half a dozen rooms locked on his first visit, the checker who comes after him and the final enumerator who makes the final check should have some better guide than the names of some 100 families to the rooms they respectively occupy.

The Presidency Schedule having been accepted, it accordingly became necessary to indicate the floors and rooms occupied by the various families, by a fraction in which the numerator denoted the floor and the denominator the consecutive number of the room.

This fraction was entered in the single column designed to contain the house number only. No great difficulty was experienced in explaining the meaning and use of the fraction to the preliminary enumerators; but for the final enumerators coming new to the work from Government offices, this added but inevitable complication constituted one more source of confusion.

(w) These criticisms are certainly true. Yet, in view of the fact stated by Dr. Sandilands (above) that "great difficulty was experienced in finding 300 good men..." It is probable that the decision to employ vernaculars as well as English was a lucky thing. The decision was due more to the remarks of the 1911 Census Superintendent on the subject of the unintelligibility of the Bombay Schedules. But the possibility of a shortage of workers had also some influence. The problem requires careful consideration again in advance of the next Census. Much depends on the movements in the educational field in the interval. If English—always inadequately mastered by the bulk of the Indian students—is ousted as the medium of instruction the chances of securing even 300 enumerators who could render into intelligible English the descriptions of the varied occupations of a great city is very remote.

The columns in the General Schedule for consecutive number of floors and rooms which were abandoned in 1921 should be restored. (x)

4. In 1911 the Private Schedules left with persons who resented the entry of their names on General Schedules, were in many cases very badly filled in.

On the present occasion enumerators were instructed to obtain particulars themselves on the General Schedules in as many cases as possible. This led to great waste of the enumerator's time. Human nature being what it is, persons who in the last Census had received a private schedule were not going to suit the convenience of the enumerator as to the hour at which they would supply the information he required and time after time directed him to call again. The result of this attitude has been in the present census, that in certain cases the enumerators have obtained the necessary particulars from servants instead of heads of families. The use of Private Schedules with printed instructions on the back should be restored, but strict orders should be given that such Schedules should only be left with persons who are competent to fill them in correctly. (y)

5. In conclusion, it may be pointed out that the above notes are made neither in the spirit of criticism nor as an answer to critics, but solely to fulfil the duty of every Census Officer to his successor of indicating the directions in which experience suggests that improvement may be effected.

6. Reference has already been made to the valuable services rendered by volunteers and by Government officials.

The Charge Superintendents performed their Census duties in addition to the duties required from them by the Municipality. All worked long hours of overtime and the great majority completed their work with conspicuous zeal.

To the Assistant Health Officers and particularly to Dr. Sorab C. Hormusjee and Dr. K. B. Shroff the fullest recognition is due for the invaluable voluntary services which they rendered in the last ten days of the operation.

Census of Industries.

During the month of March a Census was carried out of the persons engaged in the manufacture, preparation or adaptation of articles for sale in establishments employing not less than ten workers.

(z) It is unfortunate that the various forms had to be designed in advance of Dr. Sandilands' appointment. The abandonment of the special form of the General Schedule for Bombay City and the introduction of the "Register of Families," which was a new form, were due entirely to me. The idea was to arrange the forms in such a way that in Abstraction the Housing Tables and the General Census Tables could be taken out simultaneously, one set of men working on the House Lists and Registers of Families and the other on the General Schedules. There was also the second motive of saving the Press work. It happened that at that time the Press was overwhelmed by the Reforms Scheme and the Census falling together. A special form of General Schedule involves also a special form of cover, the setting, printing and cutting of which is exceptionally troublesome. To revert to the first motive things did not work out as expected. The House List, which was not intended to be bound into the Enumeration Book, and was therefore not printed to that shape, was so bound in, with the result that it had to be folded, and the folds often obliterated important written matter, or caused the form to tear. The Register of Families was never satisfactorily written up, with the result that it could not in the end be used as a reliable basis for the later Housing Tables. Dr. Sandilands' most important objection to the abandonment of the special form of the General Schedule, namely, that in Bombay with its huge buildings the single column headed "Serial No. of House" is insufficient as an identification of the various families and rooms proved in practice uncontrovertible, though it is quite easy to dispose of it in theory. I therefore leave it on record that I support the recommendation contained in the last sub-para of this paragraph.

(y) In 1911 there were in Bombay two kinds of private schedules in Bombay City, viz., (1) the Household Schedules for the use of Europeans and Anglo-Indians only, and (2) the Private Schedule for the use of educated Indian gentlemen only. It was my hope on this occasion to abandon the use of these altogether, and have all enumeration done by the trained enumerator. Dr. Sandilands being convinced that it would not be possible, it was arranged to print a set of instructions and specimens which were to be left on European Householders together with the necessary number of General Schedules. To any one who really took the trouble to master the instructions on the separate sheet the filling up of the schedule was child's play. But these separate sheets were presumably in some cases not distributed at all. For instance, in a Hotel the Manager would be given a set of both forms, but would distribute the blank schedules only. In other cases the "householder" on receiving the forms would immediately place the instructions in the paper basket, and proceed to fill up the schedule as appeared fit. But the headings of the columns are not, and are never intended to be, a sufficient indication of what is wanted. They are scarcely more than cross-references to the instructions. As a result of experience at this Census I have separately recommended that the headings of the columns should contain much more detail, for which there is ample space, and that the supplementary instructions should be kept as short as possible. I also agree that some kind of household schedule will be necessary, since it seems to be evidently impossible to secure the enumeration of educated householders by means of the ordinary enumerators. Lastly, I am satisfied that instructions meant for the householder's eye must be on the very form that he has to fill up, since separate loose forms are liable to be mislaid or even to fail to reach him.

For the organisation of the Census the Assistant Health Officers were appointed Charge Superintendents.

The details required were filled in on Schedules left with the Managers or owners of the establishments concerned. One month was allowed for the completion of the operations, the Schedules being left and subsequently collected before the end of the first week in April by the five Sub-Inspectors of the Health Department who were detailed for the duty.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Health Officer.

APPENDIX B.

CENSUS OF RAILWAYS.

As mentioned above the degree of efficiency in the Census of Railways varied very much. The following statement will enable any District or Railway Officer to put his finger on good and bad work. Consequently, in addition to including this in the Administrative Report, some extra copies were printed and sent out for information.

The test of efficiency is the column for Platform Enumeration. On some lines there are no night trains, and consequently there would not be many persons present on the platforms at night—often in the case of village stations no one. But such lines are rare. On all the through lines there are night passengers. What can be done in the way of platform enumeration is well exemplified by the Ahmedabad figure. Poona was also good, and Huhli and some other places satisfactory. But there are some obviously bad failures; and on some of the lines the platform figures are patchy.

KONKAN.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTIONS OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station premises.	Platform.	Running Train.	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.							
Victoria Terminus Masjid Mazgaon Byculla Stations between Byculla and Parel. Parel DADAR Stations between DADAR and Kurla.	LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE SECTION—BOMBAY TO KALYAN.	.....	..	241	866	...	Bombay Town and Island.
.....		..	...	141	...		
.....		..	2,610	...	...
.....		..	51	899	...		
.....		..	89	973	...		
.....		..	914	173	...		
.....		..	659	180	...		
.....		..	506	...	...
Kurla Stations between Kurla and Thana. Thana Stations between Thana and Kalyan. KALYAN		.....	..	398 586	126 61		... ... ... ...
.....		..	55 87	... 4	... ...	
				2,794	431	...	*Through Platform ... 275 Local Platform ... 156 Total ... 431
Stations between KALYAN and Kasara. Kasara	NORTH-EAST SECTION.	.....	..	661	154	158	
.....		..	373	3	...		
Stations between KALYAN and Neral. Neral	SOUTH-EAST SECTION.	.....	..	156	42	...	
.....		Neral	..	176	38	...	
		Matheran	MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.	...	...	...
Karjat		Karjat	..	265	56	132	
		Stations between Karjat and Khopoli. Khopoli	KARJAT KHOPOLI BRANCH.	... 38	... ...	... ...
Stations between Karjat and Kbandala.		.....	..	68	10	...	

KONKAN—continued.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTIONS OF THE MAIN LINE.	Sections on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station premises,	Platform.	Running Train.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.							
Colaba	LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE SECTION—COLABA TO VIRAR.	187	872	...	Bombay Town and Island.
Stations between Colaba and Grant Road.		.....	...	...	502	...
Grant Road		.....	...	943	634	...
Mahalaxmi		.....	...	133	33	...
Parel (Lower)		.....	...	399	17	...
Elphinstone Road		.....	...	1,129	...	...
DADAR		149	541	...	
Stations between Dadar and Bandra.		.....	...	118	..	...
Bandra		.....	...	9	49	...
Stations between Bandra and Andheri.		.....	...	265	25	...
Andheri	SOUTHERN SECTION NORTH-WESTERN MAIN LINE.	52	19	...	*This Running Train population was enumerated at Bassein Road Station.
Stations between Andheri and Borivli.		.....	...	499	51	...
Borivli		.....	...	152	67	...
Stations between Borivli and Virar.		.....	...	316	21	358
VIRAR		.....	...	183	74	...
Stations between Virar and Palghar.		.....	...	26	69	...
Palghar		177	43	...	
Stations between Palghar and Dahamu Road.		.....	...	105	59	...
Dahanu Road		.....	...	86	6	...
Stations between Dahanu Road and Daman Road.		.....	...	240	13	...

GUJARAT.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.							
Daman Road	SOUTHERN SECTION—NORTH-WESTERN MAIN LINE—BOMBAY, AHMEDABAD, VIRAMGAM.	73	*Running Train Population at Parli.
Stations between Daman Road and Balsar.		.....	...	117	...	81
Balsar		.....	...	2,198	242	24
Dungri		31	16	...	In Baroda State.
BILIMORA		BILIMORA, Gandevi and Kalvach.	BILIMORA-KALA-ANDA RAILWAY.	...	...	...
Chikhli Road		.....	...	12	...	...
Rankuwa		.....	...	23	...	...
Remaing Stations		
Stations between Bilimora and Navsari.		.....	...	72	37	...
Navsari		.....	...	74	174	...
Stations between Navsari and UDHNA.		67	In Baroda State.
UDHNA		.....	...	703	...	53
SURAT		.....	...	421	...	1,018
Stations between UDHNA and Bardoli.		.....	...	...	...	...
Bardoli		159	In Baroda State.
Timberwa and Madhi		.....	...	76	...	...
Stations between Madhi and Bhadbhunja.		.....	...	...	...	...
Bhadbhunja		.....	...	87	9	...
Navapur		25	17	...	Stations of the Khandesh Districts of the Deccan.
Stations between Navapur and Nandurbar.		.....	...	346	70	...
Nandurbar		.....	...	151	40	...
Stations between Nandurbar and Nardana.		.....	...	170	20	...
Nardana		47	16	...	See Deccan, G. I. P. Railway, N. E. Section.
Stations between Nardana and Amalner.		.....	...	...	...	...
AMALNER		

GUJARAT—continued.

Stations on the Main Line.	Stations on the Branch Line.	Name of the Branch Line.	Population.			Remarks.
			Station premises.	Post. Office.	Running Train.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—continued.						
.....	116	In Baroda State.
.....	.....	.....	64	25	...
.....	.....	.....	218	10	...
.....	.....	.....	45	...	...
ANANDPUR	.....	.....	255	179	...
Stations between Ankleshwar and Rajpara.	Baroda State Railway.	10	3	...	
Rajpara		.....	56	...	...
Stations between Rajpara and Nandol.		.....	6	...	...
Nandol		.....	42	...	...
Baroda	629	191	112	
Stations between Baroda and Jambhar.	Baroda-Jambhar Railway.	116	
Jambhar		.....	61	...	...
Jambhar Road	GARTANA DAKOR Railway.	14	...	In Baroda State.
Hanbil		.....	...	...	...
Remaining Stations		.....	...	...	...
.....	199	101	...	In Baroda State.
Stations between Miryagam and Bodel.	MIRYAGAM-BODEL-CHHOTA UDALPUR Railway.	.....	...	...	...
Bodel and Stations between Bodel and Chhota Udulpur.		.....	36	...	...
Chhota Udulpur		.....	45	...	...
.....	In Baroda State.
.....	
ANAND	.....	.....	92 636	21	...
Stations between Anand and Dakor.	ANAND-GODRA BRANCH.	257	39	...	See below.
Dakor		.....	109	60	...
Stations between Dakor and Timba Road.		.....	118	48	...
Timba Road		.....	63	16	...
Timba		.....	29	6	...
Godhra	
ANAND	PETA-GODRA Railway.	60	See above.
Karamad		.....	...	...	...
Stations between Karamad and Tarapur.		.....	...	...	...
Tarapur		.....	89	...	...
Sayana	.....	273	...	...
Combay	.....	59	...	...

SOUTHERN STATIONS—North-Western Main Line—Baroda, Anandpur, Miryagam—continued.

GUJARAT—contd.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTION OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Popu- lation.	Plat- form.	Running Train.	

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—contd.

Stations between Khodiar pp.	Mehsana-Maksa Railway. Mehsana-Maksa Section.	Mehsana. Stations between Mehsana and Manand Road.	Mehsana- Korol. Mehsana Road.	...	...	...	In Baroda State.
		Manand Road, and Sta- tions between Manand Road and Dhanpura.	Mehsana Road- Korol.	...	...	...	In Baroda State.
		Dhanpura	...	13	...	...
		Korol Road	...	...	...	...	See above.
		.....	...	27	117	44	* Running Train Population at Chhapli.
		Palanpur	Palanpur- Darya Palanpur.	78	227	2.7	
		Chandigar	...	12	26	10	
		Deesa	...	272	99	...	
		.....	...	55	153	231	Running Train Population at Sarotra.
		Stations between Timb- and Samaiya.	Timb- Samaiya Timb- Samaiya.	...	...	...
Stations between Palanpur and Alu Road.	Palanpur-Alu Road Section.	Samaiya	...	11	...	...

Guzrat Railways.

Stations between Road or	Guzrat State Railway. Section.	.....	...	...	...	...	See above.
Stations between Road or		.....	...	129	24	...	
Stations between Road or		.....	...	27	1	...	
Stations between Road or		.....	...	60	11	...	
Stations between Road or		.....	...	29	...	...
Stations between Road or	Nadiad- Kapadvanj Section.	.....	...	1239	...	...
Stations between Road or		.....	...	64	114	...	See above.
Stations between Road or		.....	...	62	45	...	
Stations between Road or	Godhra- Lunavada Section.	.....	...	...	...	...	See above.
Stations between Road or		.....	...	58	...	...
Stations between Road or		.....	...	24	...	...

Bhavnagar State Railway.

For stations on this Railway see KATIAWAR.

KATHIAWAR.

Stations on the Main line.	NAME OF THE SECTIONS OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Premises.	Platform.	Running Train.	
Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.							
	NORTHERN SECTION.	Halvad	DHANGADRA BRANCH.	47	For Mehsana—WADHWAN see Gujarat.
		Stations between Halvad and Dhrangadra.		31	...	...
		Dhrangadra		62	...	...
		Stations between Dhrangadra and Wadhwan Junction.		68	...	...
		WADHWAN JUNCTION.		501	121	...	

Bhavnagar State Railway.

WADHWAN JUNCTION.	.....	.....	...	...	...	See above.
Wadhwan City	.....	.....	165	11	...	In Ahmedabad District. Do.
Baldan Road	.....	.....	4	...	...
Lumbdi	.....	.....	109	...	...
Chuda	.....	.....	88	17	...	
Rampur	.....	.....	49	86	182	
Kundli	.....	.....	26	8	...	
BOTAD	.....	.....	147	102	...	
Stations between Botad and DHOLA JUNCTION.	Stations between Botad and Jasdan.	BOTAD-JASDAN BRANCH.	100	...	...
	Jasdan	.....	61	...	...
	DHOLA JUNCTION	.....	78	18	...	
		.....	343	77	109	
	Jalia	.....	16	...	...	See Gondal Railway below.
Stations between Dholajunction and Sihor Junction.	DHOLA JUNCTION.	DHOLA-DHASA SECTION.	...	...	...
	Stations between DHASA and Savar Kundla.	DHASA-KUNDLA BRANCH.	127	...	...
	Savar Kundla	.....	44	...	...
	.....	.....	92	39	...	
	Sihor	.....	106	214	...	
Stations between Sihor and Bhavnagar Para.	Stations between Sihor and Palitana.	SIHOR-PALITANA BRANCH.	35	...	...
	Palitana	.....	76	82	...	
	.....	.....	21	42	...	
	Bhavnagar Para.	.....	729	...	...
	Bhavnagar Terminus	.....	150	288	...	

Gondal Railway.

Dhasa Junction	.....	.....	215	54	...	In Baroda State.
Lathi	.....	.....	23	5	...	
Khijadiya	.....	.....	...	...	...
	DHASA-JETALSAR—FORBUNDAR SECTION.	KHIJADIYA—DHARI SECTION.				

KATHIAWAR—contd.

Stations on the Main line.	NAME OF THE SECTIONS OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Premises.	Plat- form.	Running Train.	
Gondal Railway—contd.							
Chital	DHASA—JETALSAR—PORBUNDAR SECTION—contd.	95	
Stations between Chital and Jetalsar.		...	...	232	...	...
Jetalsar		Jetalsar ... ..	...	1,033	531	...
		Stations between Jetalsar and Gondal.	JETALSAR—RAJKOT SECTION.	69	
		Gondal		210	63	...	
		Stations between Gondal and Rajkot Para.		24	7	...	
		Rajkot Para		61	96	...	
		RAJKOT JUNCTION ... ..		...	...	...
		118	19	9	See Morvi Railway below.
Dhoraji ... ..		...	...	30	29	...
Bupedi ... ..		...	...	97	23	39
Upleta ... ..		...	...	353	67	...
Stations between Upleta and Porbundar.		...	...	98	372	...
PORBUNDAR ... ..		...	...	...	...	...
Junagad State Railway.							
JETALSAR	JETALSAR—JAMBUR.	See above.
Vadal		JUNAGAD .....	...	27	...	184
JUNAGAD	560	...	115	
		Stations between JUNAGAD and Visavadar.	JUNAGAD—VISAVADAR BRANCH.	71	...	...
		Visavadar		50	...	...
		Shapur	77	
		Stations between SHAPUR and Saradiya.	SHAPUR—SARADIYA BRANCH.	73	...	...
		Saradiya		35	
		.....	...	188	...	...
Stations between SHAPUR and Veraval.		221	
Veraval ... ..		.....	...	19	...	...
Stations between Veraval and Jambur		16	
Jambur	
Morvi Railway.							
RAJKOT JUNCTION	RAJKOT—WADHWAN.	249	735	...	
Rajkot City ... ..		.....	...	125	56	...
Stations between Rajkot City and VANKANER.		.....	...	100	7	...
VANKANER		VANKANER	511	105	112	
		Stations between VANKANER and Morvi.	VANKANER—MORVI BRANCH.	...	...	...
		Morvi		19	32	...	
		117	
Stations between VANKANER and Muli Road.		.....	...	68	...	...
Muli Road ... ..		.....	...	21	...	...
Stations between Muli Road and Wadhwan Camp.		51	See above.
Wadhwan Camp ... ..		.....	...	...	...	...
WADHWAN JUNCTION	
Jamnagar Railway.							
Rajkot Junction	RAJKOT—JAMNAGAR SECTION.	See above.
Stations between Rajkot Junction and Jamnagar.		.....	...	150	...	...
Jamnagar ... ..		.....	...	131	131	...

DECCAN.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTIONS OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Premises.	Platform.	Running Train.	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.							
Khandala	SOUTH EAST SECTION.	39	...	For stations from Kalyan to KHANDALA, see KONKAN.
Lonavla		.....	...	1,337	...	...
Stations between Lonavla and Talegaon.		...	...	123	47	...
Talegaon		.....	...	157	66	...
Stations between Talegaon and Kirkee.		.....	...	109	6	...
Kirkee		101	*Running Train Population at Kedgaon.
Poona		...	...	1,637	1,947	397
Stations between Poona and Dhond.		.....	...	483	5	18*
Dhond		DHOND	...	1,213	795	...	
Sirsulphal		...	DHOND-BARAMATI LINE.	74	
Baramati		...		98	
Stations between Dhond and Ahmednagar.		...	DHOND-MANNAD-LINE.	320	35	...	See below North East Line.
Ahmednagar		...		484	260	37	
Stations between Ahmednagar and Lakh.		...		185	114	...	
Lakh		...		80	9	...	
Belapur		...		154	...	...
Stations between Belapur and Kopergaon Road.		...		173	49	...	
Kopergaon Road		...		169	29	42	
Yeola		...		105	...	...
Ankal		...	61	...	...
MANNAD		...	...	...	...
Stations between Dhond and Diksal.		64	16	...	*Running Train Population at Washimbe.
Diksal		...	...	576	...	...
Stations between Diksal and Jeur.		...	...	401	116	152*
Jeur		...	...	143	43	...
Stations between Jeur and Kurduwadi.	216	33	...		
KURDUWADI	1,050	873	...		
Stations between KURDUWADI and Sholapur.	864	46	...		
Sholapur	444	...	142		
Kumtha	42	...	58		
HOTGI	235	407	...		
Stations between HOTGI and Dudhni.	221	103	...		
Dudhni	193	...	...
IGATPURI	NORTH EAST SECTION.	1,031	For Kalyan to Kasara see KONKAN.
Stations between IGATPURI and Deolali.		321	32	69*		*Running Train Population at Asawali.
Deolali		.....	...	1,143	...	...
Nasik Road		.....	...	628	...	...
Stations between Nasik Road and MANNAD.		.....	...	538	123	...
MANNAD		.....	...	2,514	697	...
Stations between MANNAD and Nandgaon.		.....	...	117	...	...
Nandgaon		.....	...	1,402	56	...
Stations between Nandgaon and CHALISGAON.		.....	...	243	9	...
CHALISGAON		CHALISGAON	...	487	...	567	
Stations between Chaligaoon and Dhulia.	...	CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE.	152	...	...
Dhulia	...		288	151	...		

DECCAN—continued.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTION OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Premises.	Platform.	Running Train.	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway—continued.							
Stations between CHALISGAON and PACHORA.	NORTH EAST SECTION.	.....	...	228	17	...	
PACHORA		PACHORA	...	450	...	200	
		Stations between PACHORA and Sheodurni.	PACHORA-JAMNER RAILWAY.	12	...	...
		Sheodurni		177	...	...
		Stations between Sheodurni and Jamner.		25	...	...
		Jamner		65	...	...
Stations between PACHORA and JALGAON.		.....	...	275	18	...	
JALGAON		JALGAON	...	221	339	...	
Bhadli		Bhadli	...	61	...	339	
BHURGAVAL		BHURGAVAL	..	6,077	1,015	...	
		Paldhi	...	21	...	...
		Krandol Road	...	126	...	...
		AMALNER	...	680	50	69	
	BHURGAVAL	..	NORTH BRANCH.	...	...	...	See above.
	Stations between BHURGAVAL and Malkapur.	...		131	...	...
Stations between BHURGAVAL and Durbhanpur.	.....	...	493	...	...

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

For AMALNER—SURAT, or TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY See GUJARAT.

Barsi Light Railway.

PANDHARPUR	...	.....	...	125	...	...
Stations between Pandharpur and Kundwadi.	...	.....	...	181	...	...
KUNDWADI	...	.....	...	...	...	...	See above.
Stations between Kundwadi and Barsi Town.	...	.....	...	217	...	...
Barsi Town	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Kudamb	...	.....	...	27	...	...
Stations between Kudamb and Yedsi.	...	.....	...	73	...	...
Yedsi	...	.....	...	46	...	...
Tadwale	...	.....	...	62	...	...
	PANDHARPUR-TADWALE LINE, BRITISH TERRITORY.						

H. E. H. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.

MARHAD	...	.....	...	...	...	...	See above.
Ankai	...	.....	...	48	...	...
Nagaraul	...	.....	...	81	...	...
Tarur	...	.....	...	61	...	...
British Frontier	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	HYDRABAD GODAVERY VALLEY RAILWAY.						

SIND—continued.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTIONS OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Premises.	Platform.	Running Train.	
North-Western Railway—continued.							
— LAHORE JUNCTION —							
		Stations between Kotri and Laki.	ROUND—KOTRI (SEKKUR, RUK, LARKANA—Loop.)	1,151	
		Laki		116	...	...
		Stations between Laki and Schwan.		45	...	...
		Schwan		69	132	...	
		Stations between Schwan and Dadu.		149	...	...
		Dadu		76	148	...	
		Phulji		50	...	...
		Stations between Phulji and Radhan.		236	...	...
		Radhan		150	141	...	
		Stations between Radhan and Larkana.		573	36	...	
		Larkana		193	130	...	
		Stations between Larkana and Ruk.		78	236	...	
		Ruk		288	141	...	
		Stations between Ruk and Sukkur.		56	86	...	
		Sukkur		2,017	...	...
		Rohri	...	...	...	See below.
		Ruk	RUK, QUETTA AND CHANAY.	27	34	...	See above.
		Stations between Ruk and Shikarpur.		176	571	...	
		Shikarpur		158	...	...
		Stations between Shikarpur and Jacobabad.		629	...	...
		JACOBABAD					
		Stations between Jacobabad and Kashmir.	JACOBABAD-KASHMIR RAILWAY.	138	
		Kashmir		128	...	...
Stations between Kotri and HYDERABAD.	— KARACHI CITY —	
HYDERABAD		.....	...	830	855	267
Stations between HYDERABAD and Shahdadpur.		.....	...	112	132	...
Shahdadpur		.....	...	176	197	...
Stations between Shahdadpur and Nawabshah.		.....	...	137	67	...
Nawabshah and stations between Nawabshah and Kot-Lallo.		.....	...	180	...	...
Kot-Lallo		.....	...	46	22	...
Stations between Kot-Lallo and Gambat.		.....	...	300	99	...
Gambat		.....	...	68	78	...
Stations between Gambat and Mirs' Khairpur.		.....	...	75	73	...
Mirs' Khairpur		.....	...	272	337	...
Stations between Mirs' Khairpur and ROHRI.		.....	...	42	...	...
ROHRI		.....	...	1,764	...	...
Stations between ROHRI and Ghotki.		.....	...	390	...	104
Ghotki		.....	...	252	...	409
Stations between Ghotki and Reti.		.....	...	178	...	...
RETI		.....	...	70	...	...

SIND—continued.

Stations on the Main Line.	Distance between Stations in Miles.	Stations on the Branch Line.	Distance between Stations in Miles.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Population.	Dist. from Main Line.	Running Train.	
Jodhpur Bikaner Railway.							
Hypsi-chap	161	...	...	See above.
Stations between Hyderabad and Hypsi-chap	645	180	...	
Stations between Majorwar and Khadiw	59	72	...	
Khadiw	56	...	...
Stations between Jaisalmer and Khadiw	20	...	...	See above.
Stations between Ghadi and Chhoti	60	77	...	
Stations between Chhoti and Chhoti	103	71	...	
Stations between Chhoti and Chhoti	82	70	...	
Stations between Chhoti and Chhoti	91	11	...	
Stations between Chhoti and Chhoti	37	20	...	

GUJARAT.

Name of Port.	Name of District.	Population			Remarks.
		Shore.	Banker.	Vessel.	
Ports between Daman and Diu	Surat District	375	..	32	
Bulwer	"	200	..	373	
Burak	"	267	..	102	
Broach	Broach	..	..	221	
Camlay State	Camlay State	..	..	62	
Almudshad Dist.	Almudshad Dist.	..	48	..	
"	"	..	21	..	

KATHIAWAR.

D. K. K. K. K.	Gulbabad Prant	..	..	1,071	
..	"	..	..	37	
..	Surath Prant	..	..	182	
..	Portuguese Territory	..	..	77	
..	"	..	..	118	
..	Surath Prant	..	..	173	Belonging to Portugal Guise Territory.
..	"	..	..	8	
..	Baruch State	..	..	39	
..	"	..	..	691	
..	Baruch Prant	..	..	171	Belonging to Baroda State.
..	"	206	..	25	
..	"	17	..	87	
..	"	6	..	18	
..	"	148	..	..

Cutch.

Cutch State	..	12	13	264
"	..	..	101	63
"	..	..	..	191
"	..	..	..	20
"	..	..	45	51
"	..	..	7	54
"	..	..	..	21

SIND.

Karachi Dist.	..	35	1,259	20
"	..	..	..	2,101

PORT ON THE INDUS.

SIND.

Karachi District	..	..	197
Hyderabad	..	..	638
Nawabshah	..	9	747
Larkana	..	..	123
Sukkur	..	..	750
Upper Sind Frontier	..	2	239

